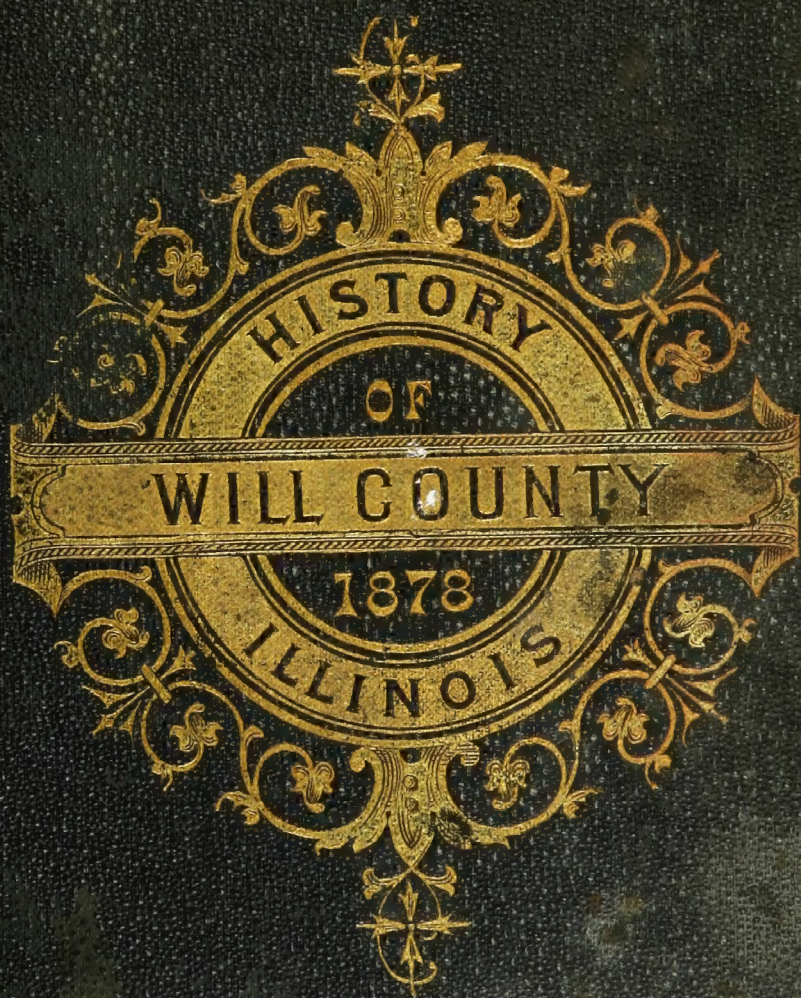




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HISTORY
OF
WILL COUNTY,
ILLINOIS

CONTAINING

A History of the County—its Cities, Towns, &c.; a Directory of its
Real Estate Owners; Portraits of Early Settlers and Promi-
nent Men; General and Local Statistics; Map of Will
County; History of Illinois, Illustrated; His-
tory of the Northwest, Illustrated;
Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters,
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P R E F A C E.

IN presenting our History of Will County, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. The General History of the County was compiled by Hon. Geo. H. Woodruff, of Joliet, and the Township Histories by our historians, W. H. Perrin and H. H. Hill. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are older, containing larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historians have sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within their reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief, we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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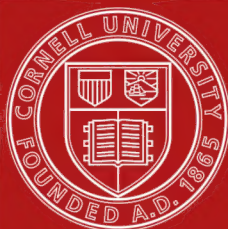
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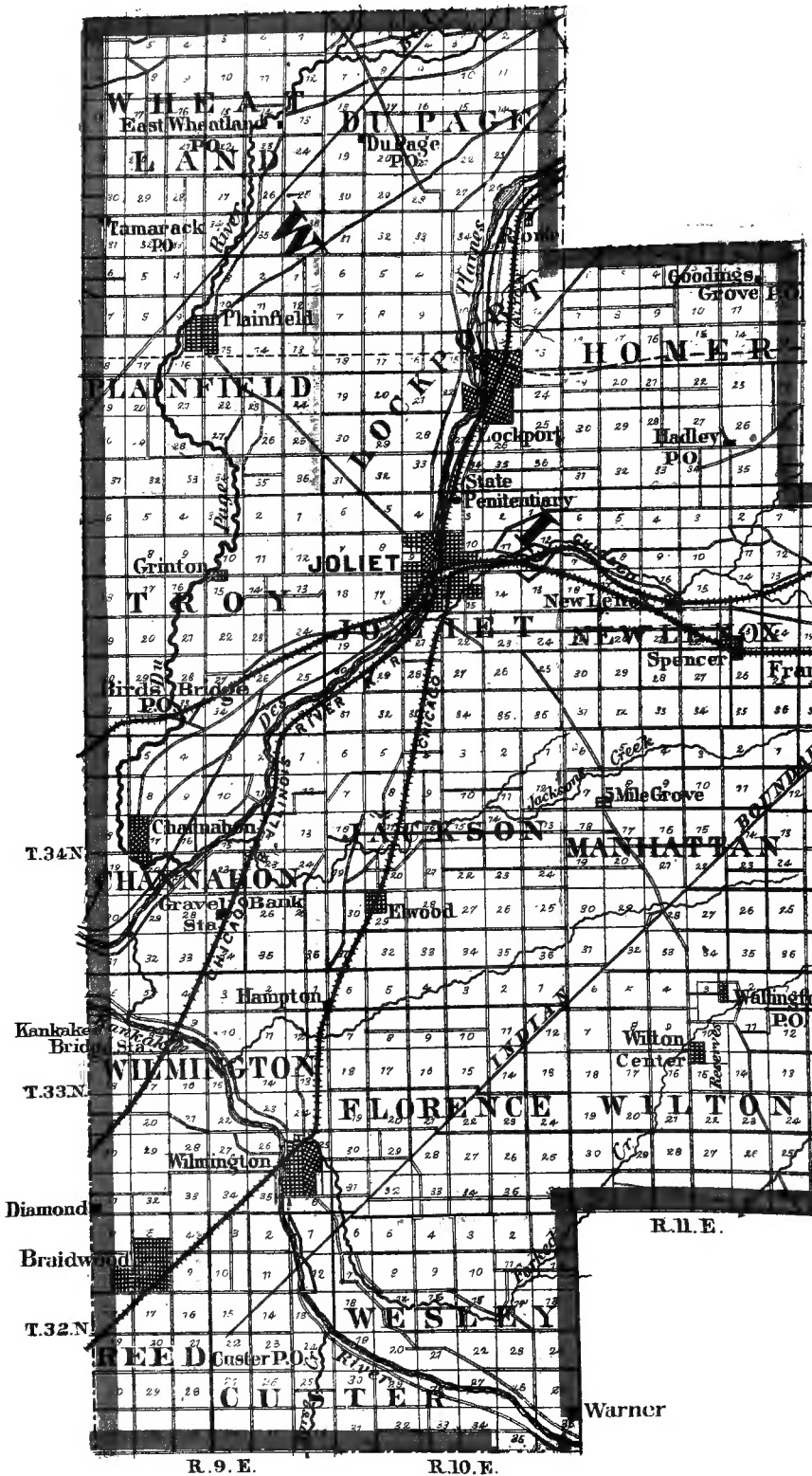
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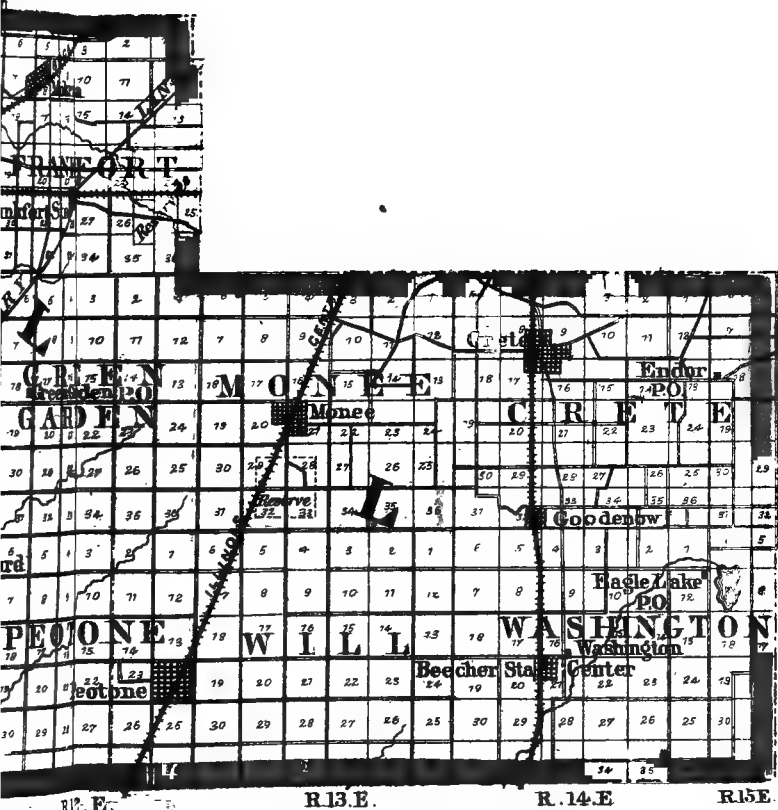
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MAP OF WILL COUNTY ILL.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

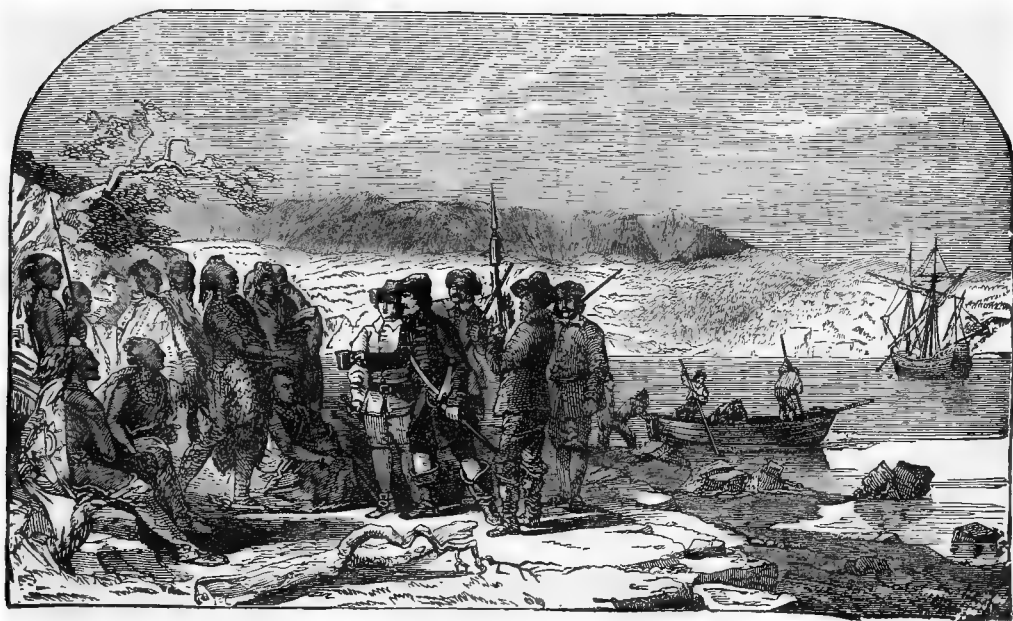
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

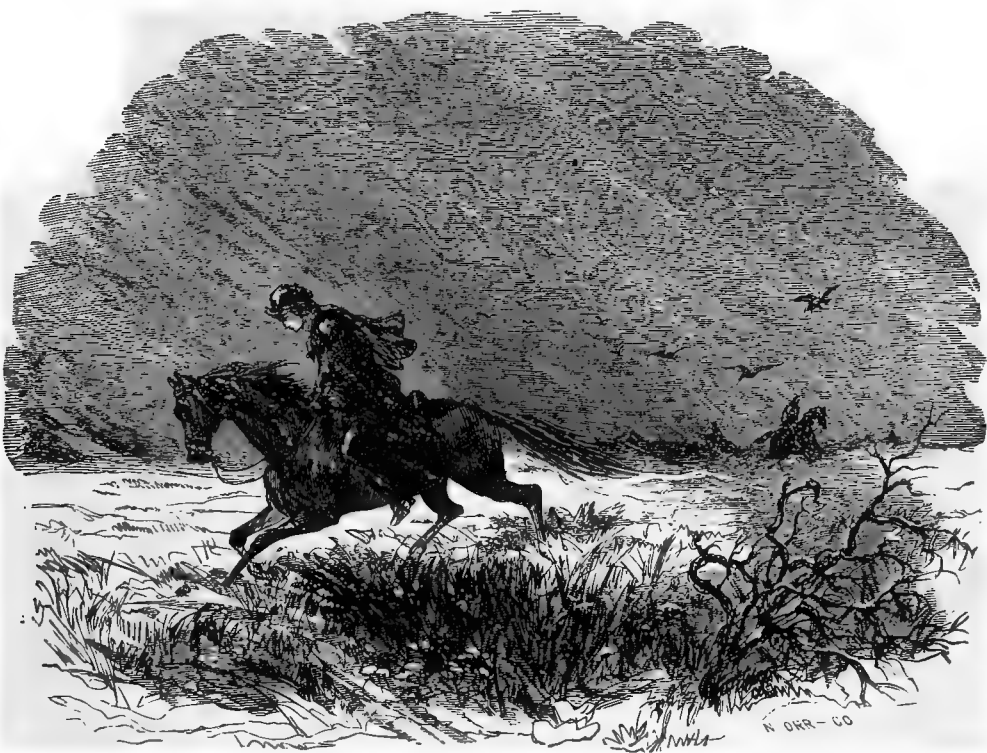
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

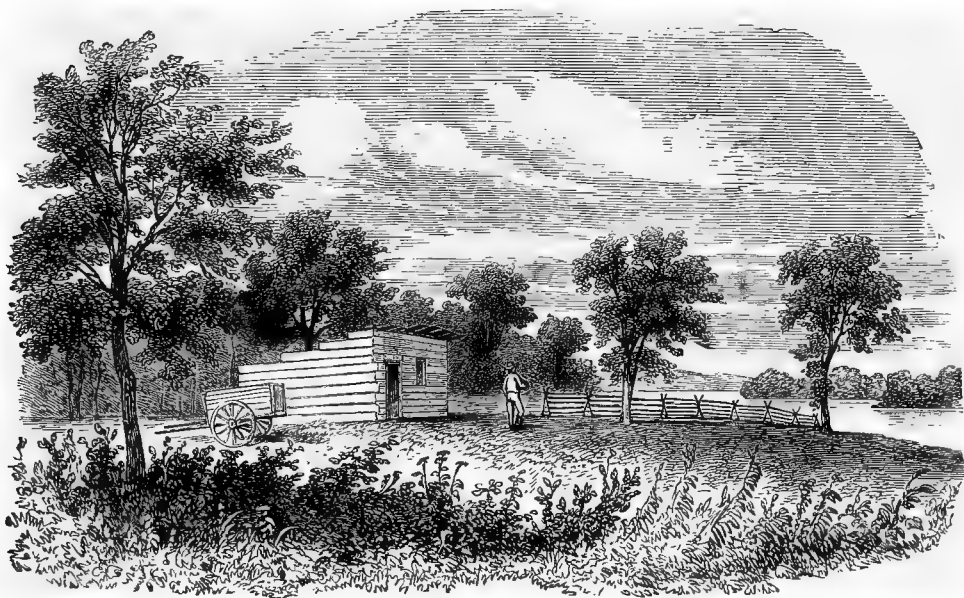
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*," square number 19, "*Capitolium*," square number 61, "*Cecilia*," and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

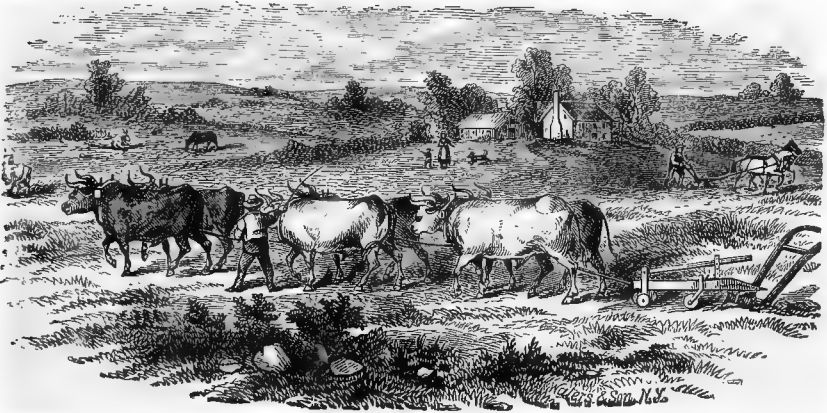
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law



Willard Wood
CRETE

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

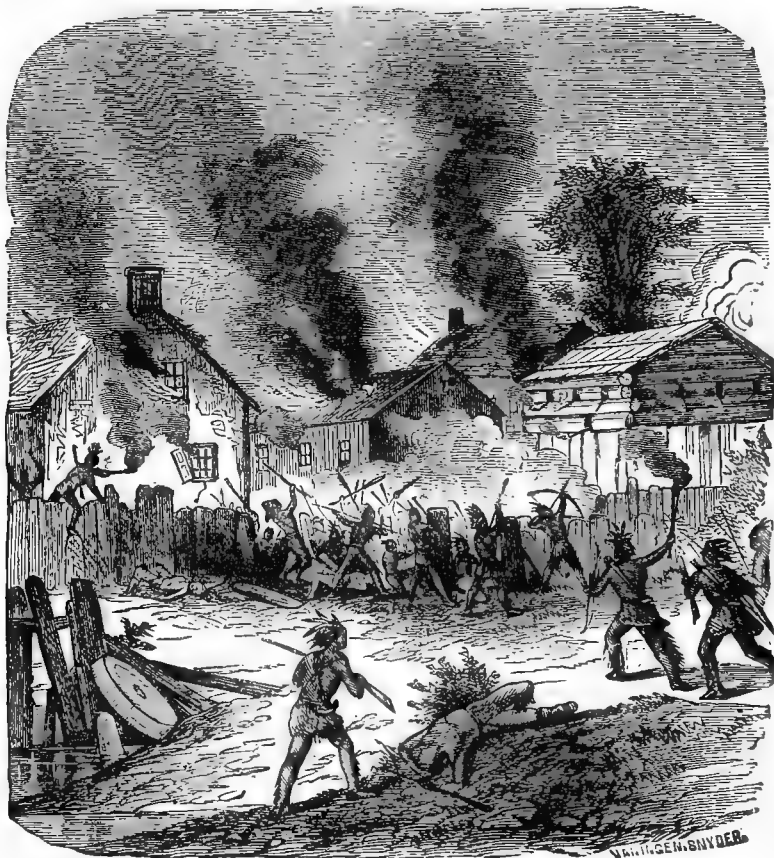
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430.

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official :

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



M. H. Cook
CRETE



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

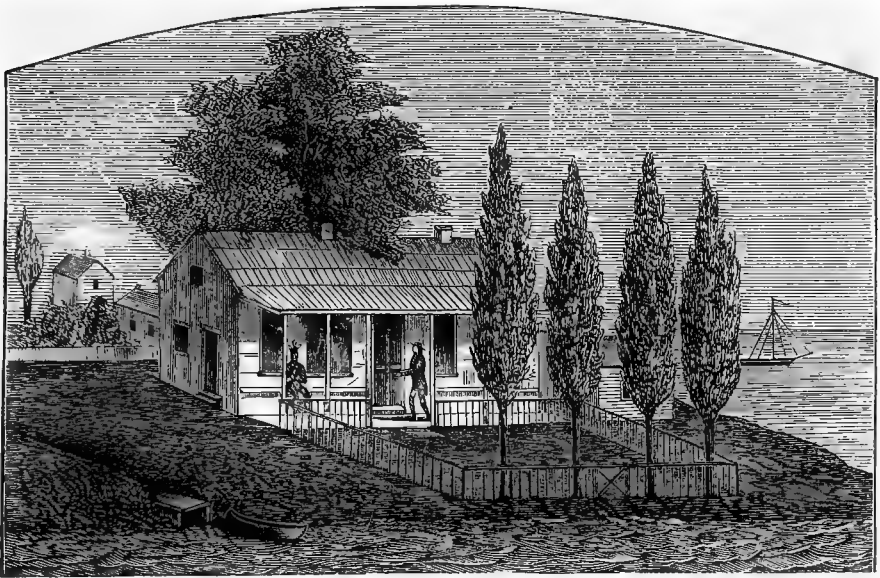
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

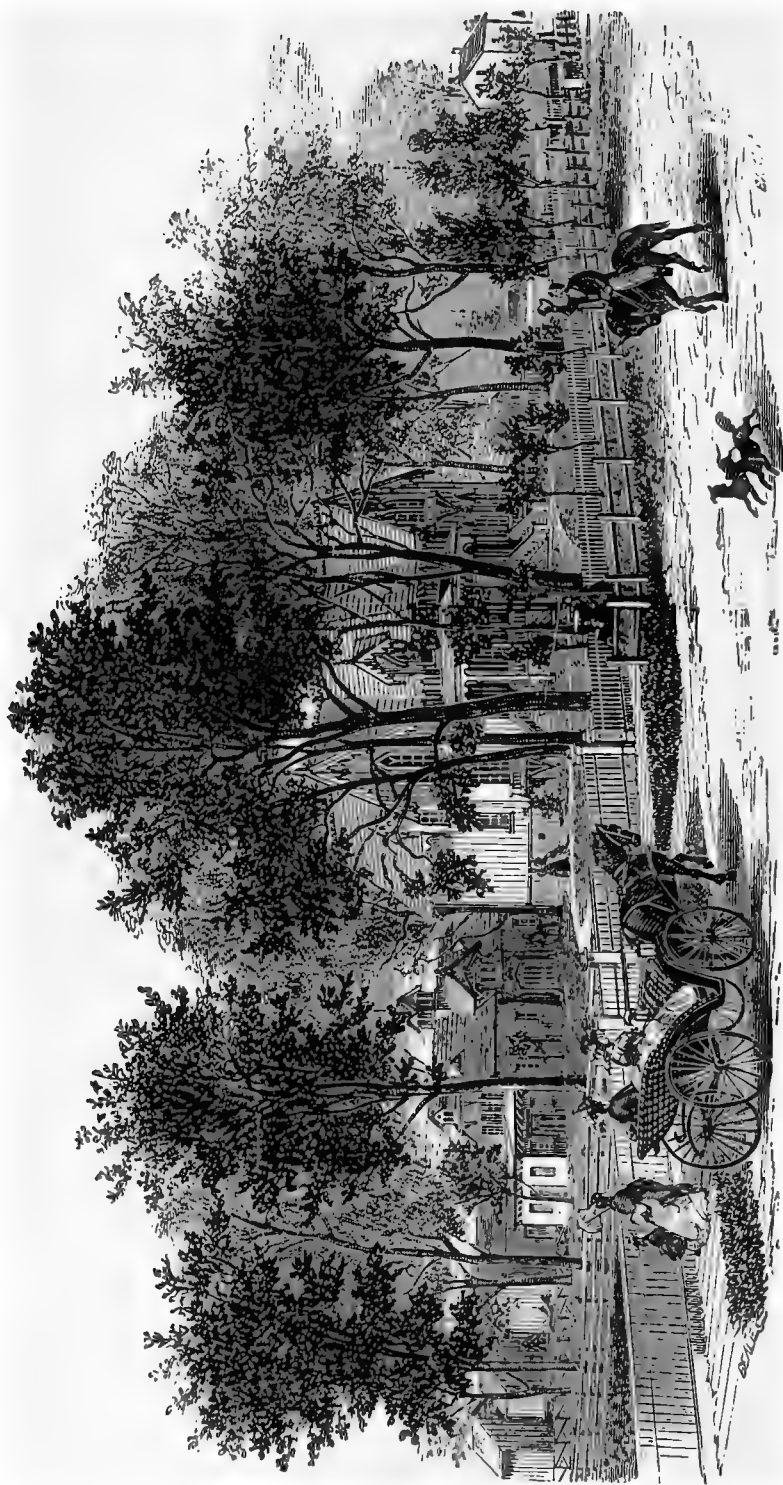
One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

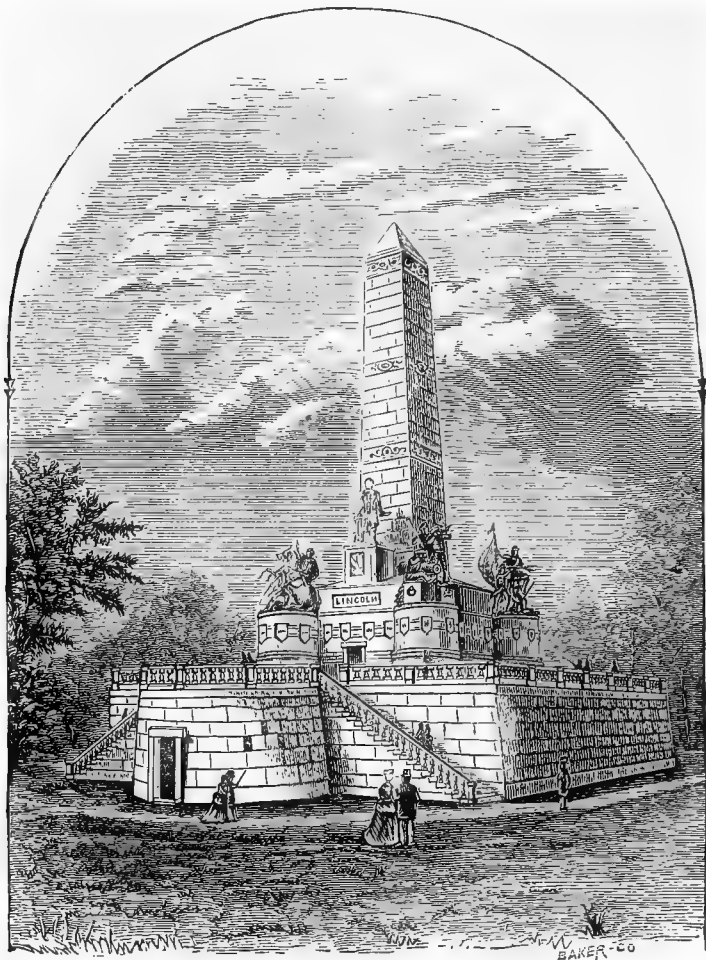
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

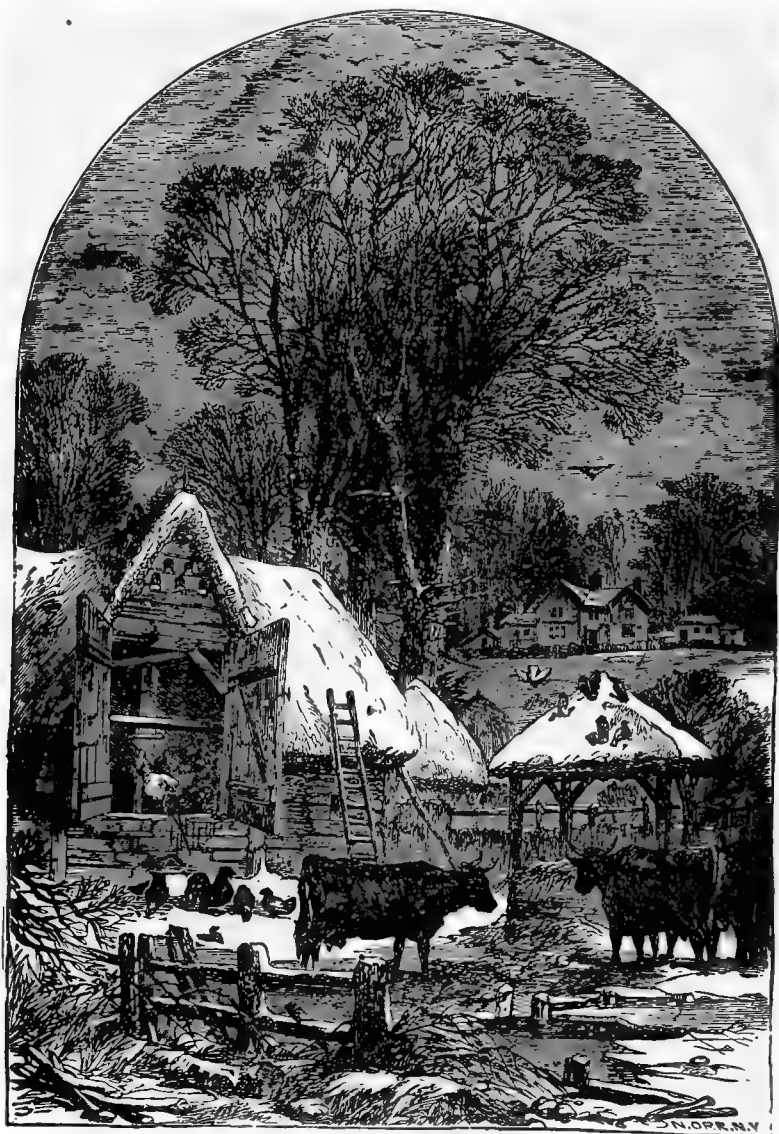
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

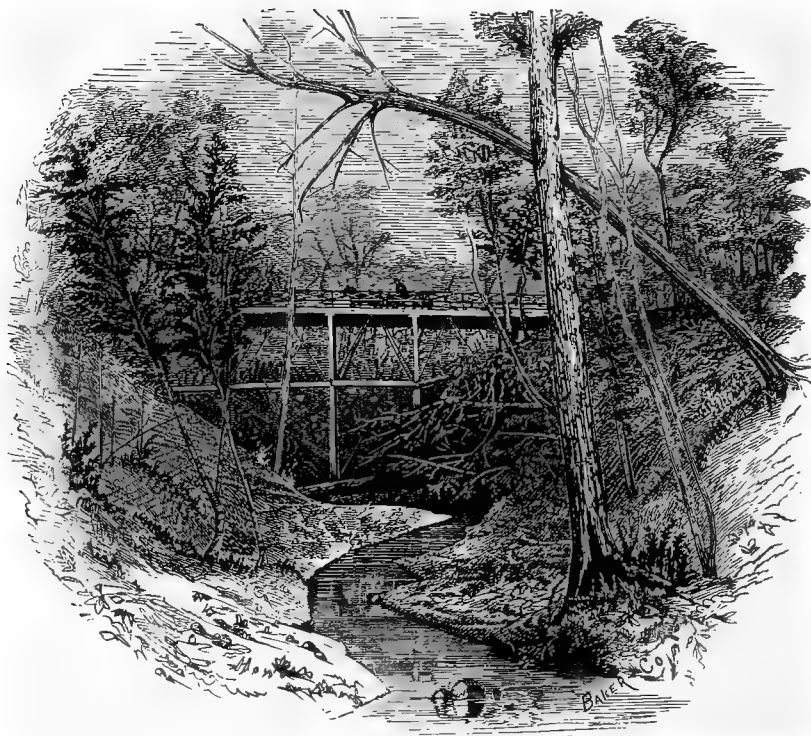
Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

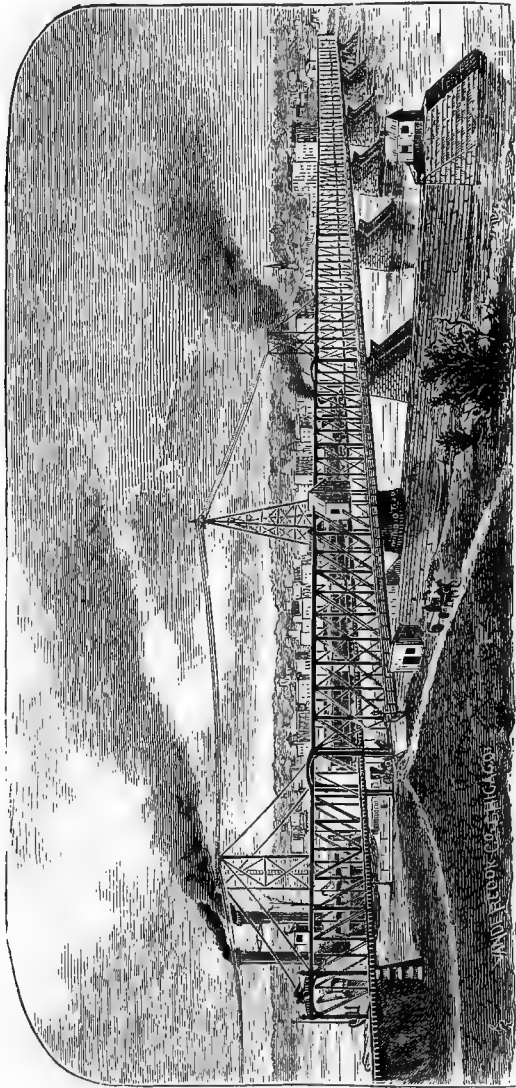
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woollen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



▲ WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

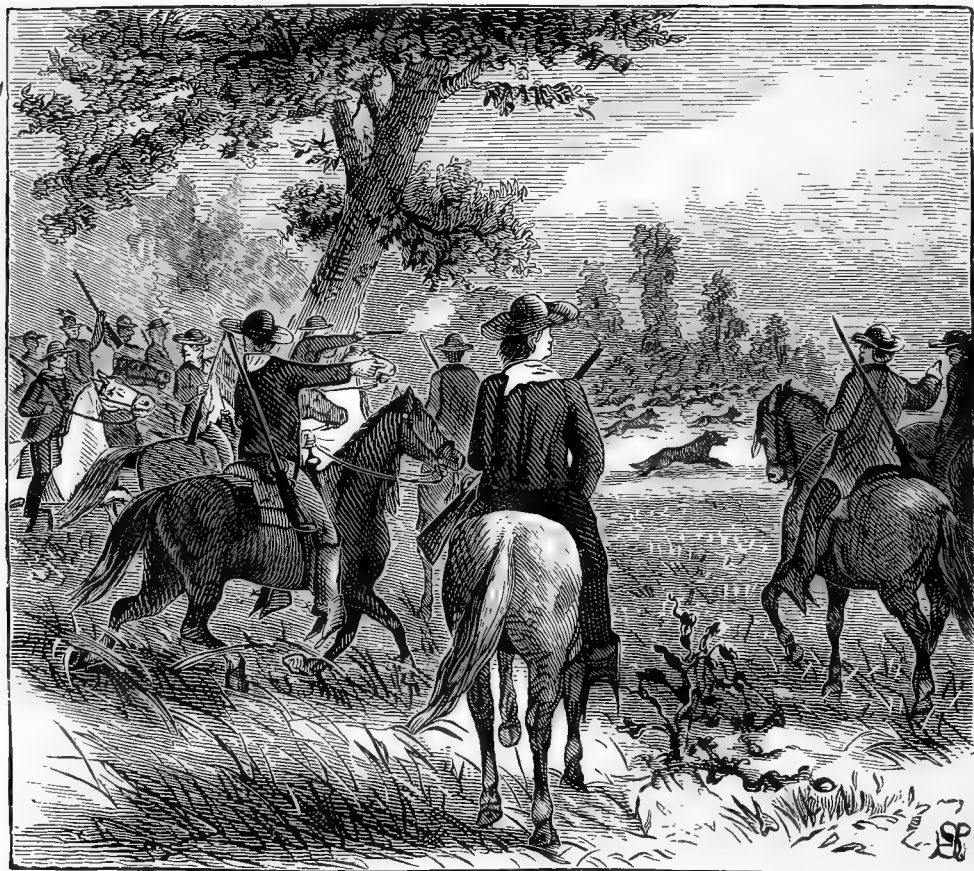
Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

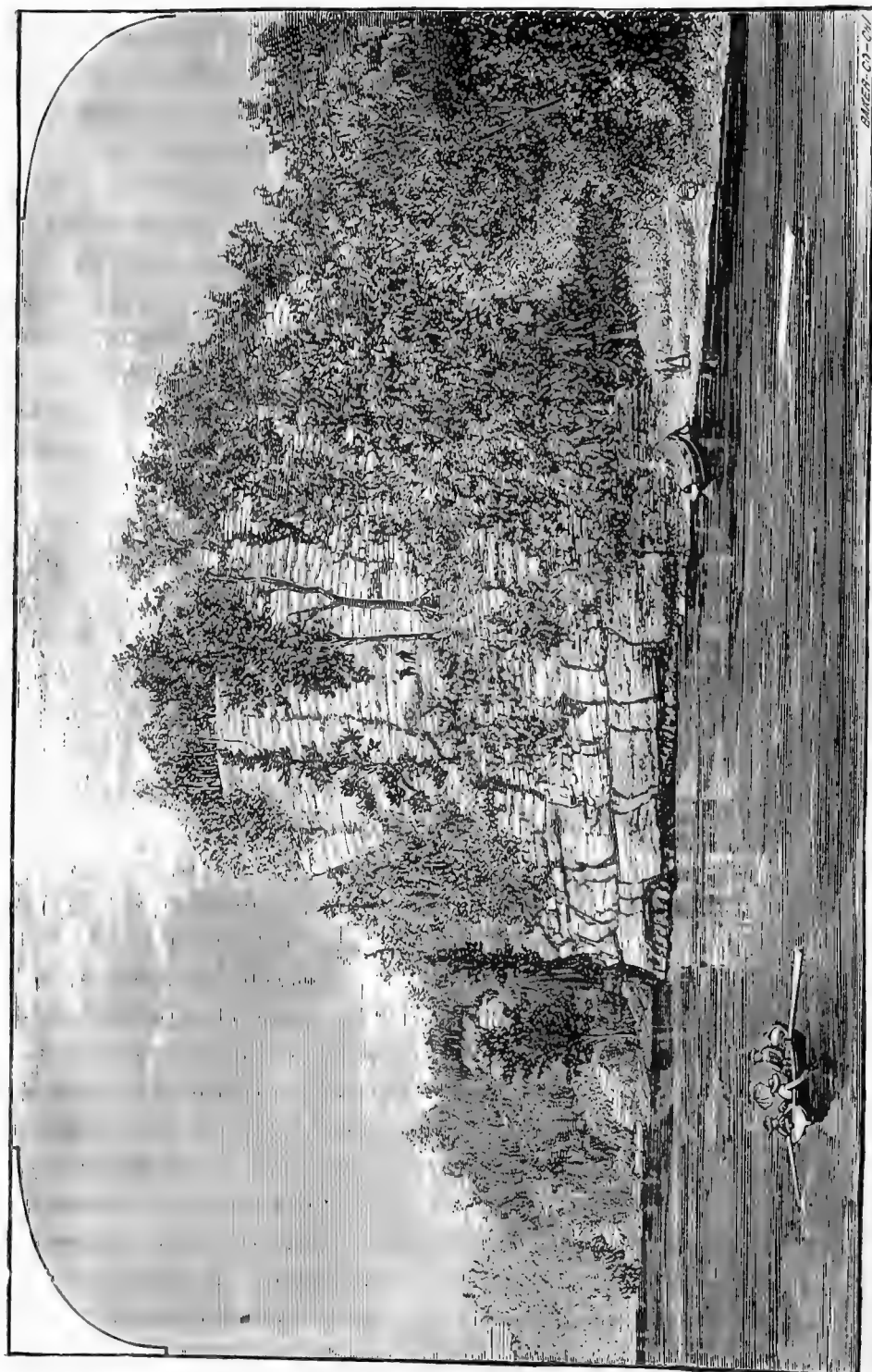
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquettines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

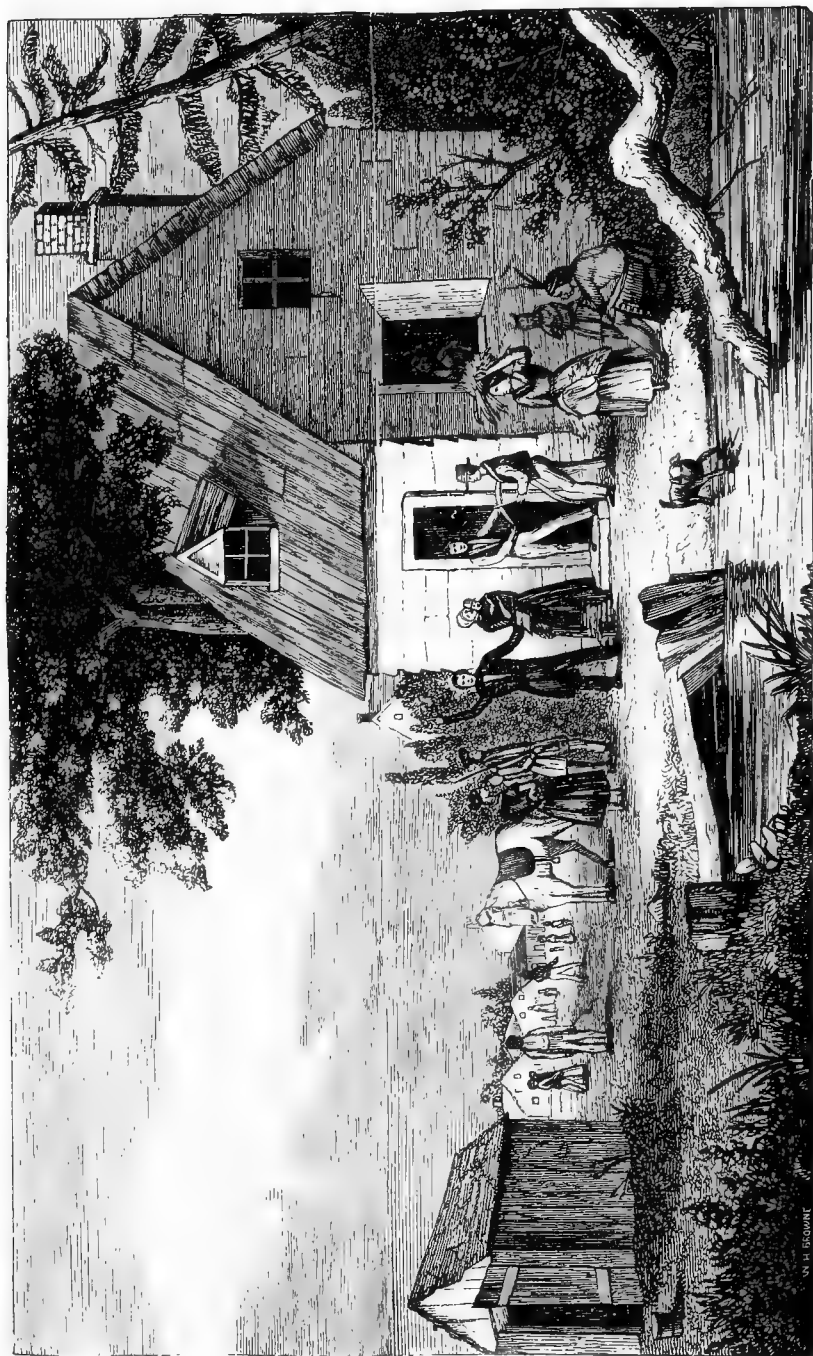
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised in 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

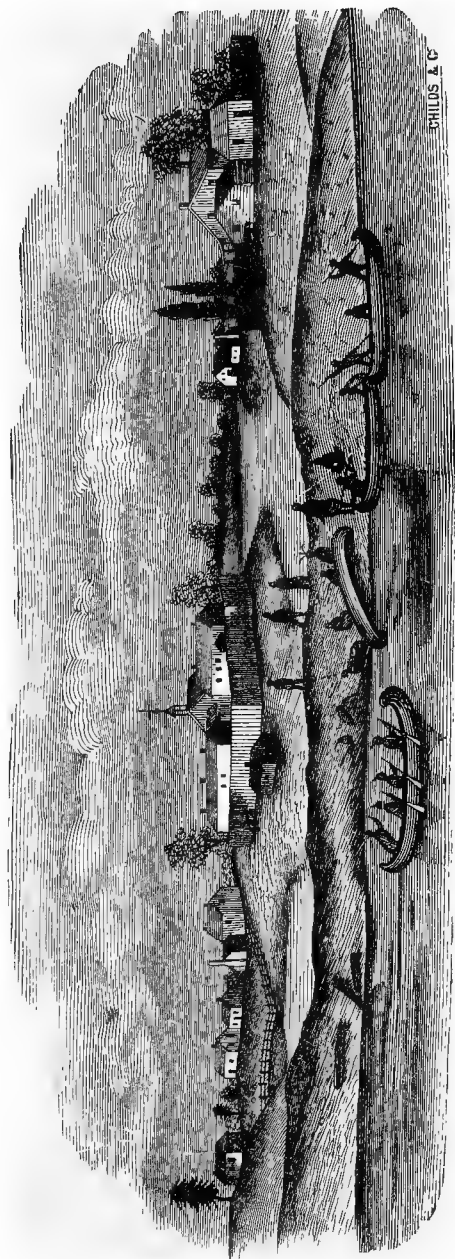
It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



Wm. J. Harney
LOCKPORT.



CHICAGO IN 1833.

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

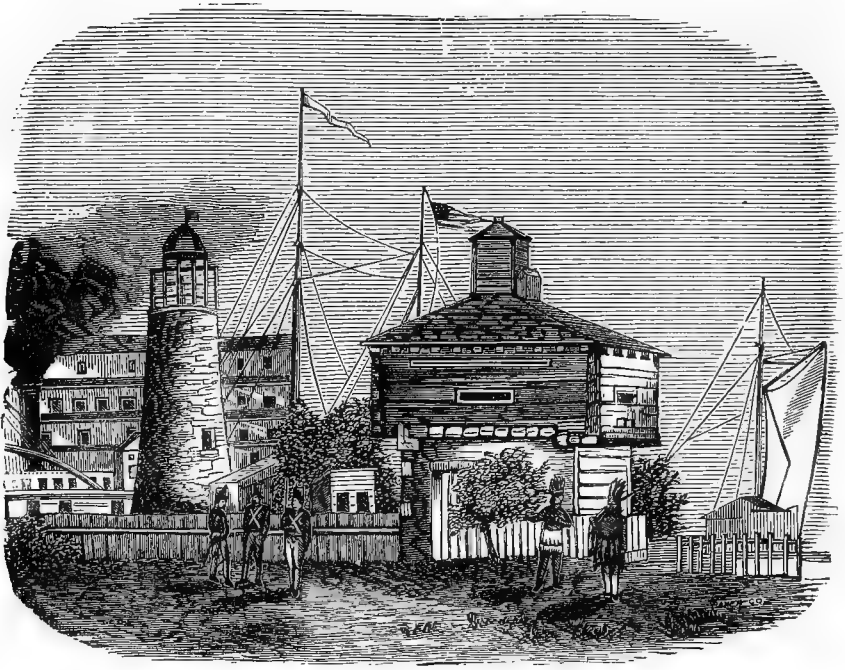
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

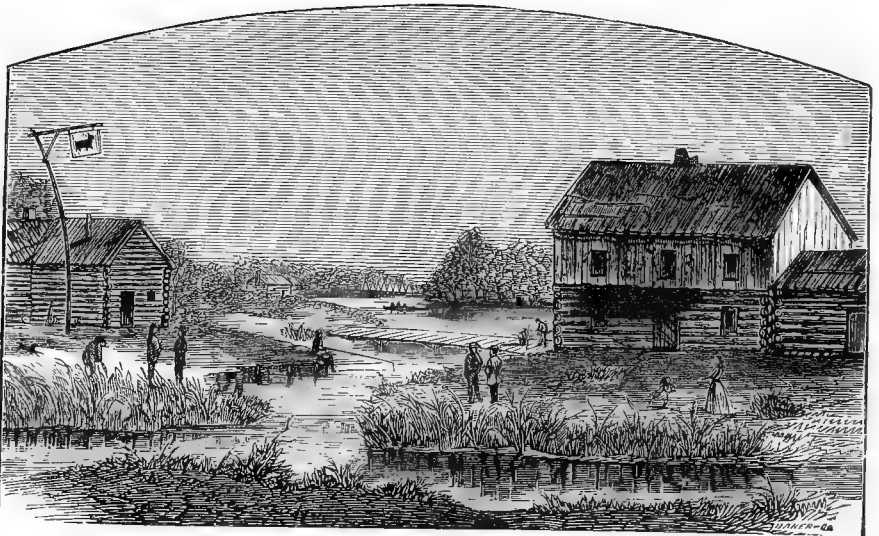
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation ; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one—

fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

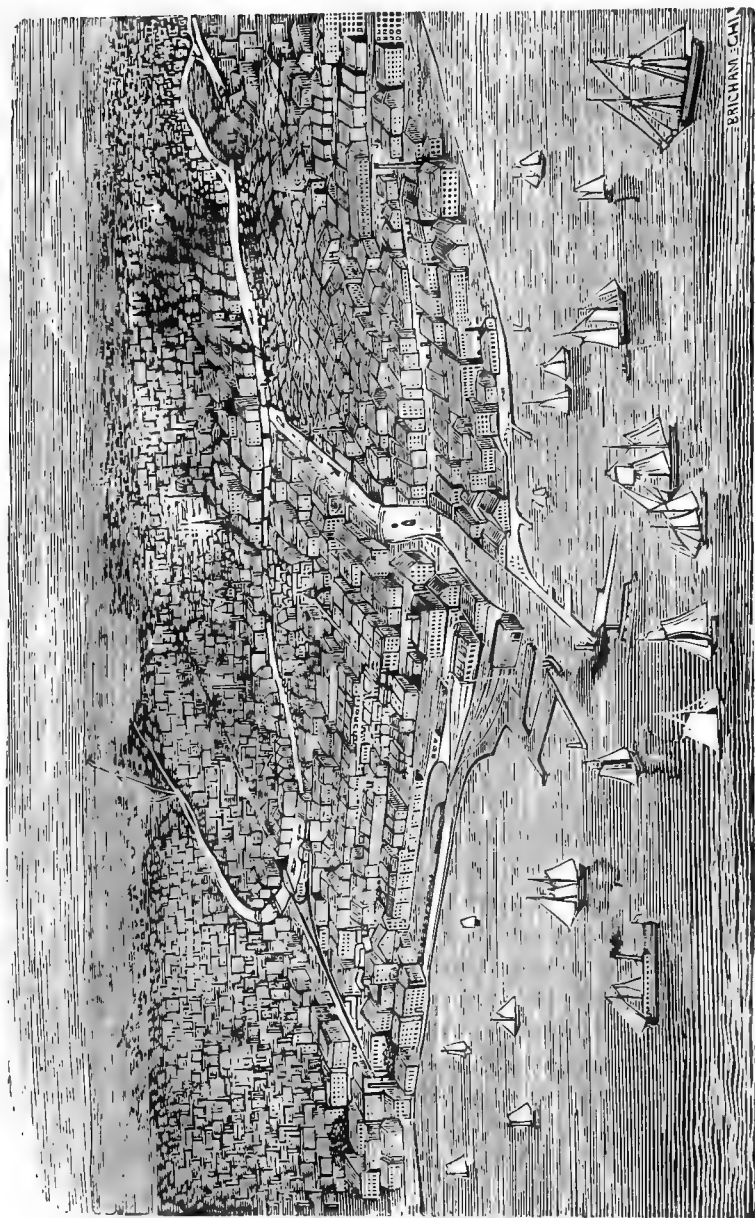
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazen Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.



Lynn Loston
PLAINFIELD

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas*, or any day appointed or recommended by the *President of the United States* or the *Governor of the State* as a day of *fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day previous to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due diligence must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named* or to order, in order to absolutely *transfer title*, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate* of interest is *six per cent*. Parties may agree in *writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts ; the descendants of the deceased *child or grandchild* taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion ; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one third of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband ; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will ; it must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within thirty days of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and refuse to accept ; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed *within two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are forever barred, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The *widow's award*, if there is a widow; or *children* if there are children, *and no widow*.

Third. *Expenses attending the last illness*, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. *Debts due the common school or township fund*.

Fifth. All expenses of *proving the will* and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the *physician's bill* in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the *deceased* has received *money in trust* for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. *All other debts and demands of whatsoever kind*, without regard to *quality or dignity*, which shall be exhibited to the court within *two years* from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The *family pictures and wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments of herself and minor children*.

Second. *School books and the family library of the value of \$100*.

Third. *One sewing machine*.

Fourth. *Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding for herself and family*.

Fifth. *The stoves and pipe used in the family, with the necessary cooking utensils, or in case they have none, \$50 in money*.

Sixth. *Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$100*.

Seventh. *One milch cow and calf for every four members of her family*.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of replevin, and in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the *collection of taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In law cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts have unlimited jurisdiction.*

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.

All persons in *possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.*

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death* of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until *youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow*. There is *no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead*. No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. The *following articles of personal property* owned by the debtor, are exempt from *execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent*: The necessary *wearing apparel*, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants*. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner*, the same shall be *attested* by his *official seal*, when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal* of such *Court*, and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays should not be used before advertised*, except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the town clerk, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, in a book kept by him for that purpose.

If the owner of estray shall not have appeared and proved ownership, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the affidavit has to be made before the justice, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or without complying with the law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs.

Ordinary diligence is required in taking care of estrays, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is unlawful for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any prairie hen or chicken or woodcock between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge or pheasant between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. It is unlawful to hunt with gun, dog or net within the inclosed grounds or lands of another without permission. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Stone Coal, - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, -	60	Castor Beans, - -	46
White Beans, - -	60	Timothy Seed, -	45
Clover Seed, -	60	Hemp Seed, - -	44
Onions, - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - -	56	Dried Peaches, - -	33
Rye, - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - -	56	Dried Apples, -	24
Sweet Potatoes, -	55	Bran, - -	20
Turnips, -	55	Blue Grass Seed, -	14
Fine Salt, -	55	Hair (plastering),	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat*, *rye*, or *other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn*, *oats*, *barley* and *buckwheat* not required to be *bolted*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid* and *assist* in *loading* and *unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes* or *scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and *one brand*, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years or upwards*, the adoption *can not be made without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty of the county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving* any carriage on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached* to any carriage used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct* a drain or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able ; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability ; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon ; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on ; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed ; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief ; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. *A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.



L. P. Sanger
JOLIET

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on non-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To —, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made; but each shares pro-rata. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced* within *six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, —
Date, —

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim ; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₧ bbl.

% for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed	Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	" .30			.60

Received payment,	\$6.60
A. A. GRAHAM.	

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of

WILLIAM TURNER.

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third ; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]
JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances ; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases ; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

TO P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[*Describing the premises.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]
OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensembling and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[*Here describe the land.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

in presence of

THOMAS ASHLEY.

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence). for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-



W. A. Steel

JOLIET.

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois, }
Cook County. } ss.

[NOTARIAL
SEAL]

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles
Mansfield, as and for his last will and
testament, in the presence of us, who,
at his request, and in his presence, and
in the presence of each other, have sub-
scribed our names hereunto as witnesses
thereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to
us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as
and for a codicil to be annexed to his
last will and testament. And we, at
his request, and in his presence, and in
the presence of each other, have sub-
scribed our names as witnesses thereto,
at the date hereof.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
—— County. } ss.

I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of ——, and State of Illinois, on the —— day of ——, A.D. 18——, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said ——

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ____ day of ____, A.D. 18--.

Name of Affiant _____

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*; in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made :

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such conditions or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-



John Young
MANHATTAN TP.

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith Prohibition	Anti-Secret Societies.	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith Prohibition	Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams.....	4953	6308	41	17	...	Livingston.....	3550	2134	1170	...	2
Alexander.....	1219	1280	...	...	...	Logan.....	2788	2595	37	...	...
Bond.....	1520	1142	17	...	...	Macon.....	3120	2782	268	16	...
Boone.....	1965	363	43	...	...	Macoupin.....	3567	4076	114	...	...
Brown.....	944	1495	183	1	11	Madison.....	4554	4730	39	1	...
Bureau.....	3719	2318	145	2	...	Marion.....	2004	2444	209	...	...
Calhoun.....	441	900	...	...	...	Marshall.....	1553	1430	135	...	1
Carroll.....	2231	918	111	1	3	Mason.....	1566	1939	86	3	...
Cass.....	1209	1618	74	7	...	Massac.....	1231	793	20	...	...
Champaign.....	4530	3103	604	1	...	McDonough.....	2952	2811	347	...	...
Christian.....	2501	3287	207	1	6	McHenry.....	3465	1874	34	...	3
Clark.....	1814	2197	236	9	...	McLean.....	6363	4410	518	8	7
Clay.....	1416	1541	112	...	...	Menard.....	1115	1657	10	...	...
Clinton.....	1329	1939	132	...	...	Mercer.....	2209	1428	90	...	3
Coles.....	2957	2829	102	...	...	Monroe.....	845	1651	7	...	...
Cook.....	36548	39240	277	...	...	Montgomery.....	2486	3013	201	...	...
Crawford.....	1355	1643	38	...	...	Morgan.....	3069	3174	109	...	5
Cumberland.....	1145	1407	129	...	...	Moultrie.....	1245	1672	28	...	...
De Kalb.....	3679	1413	65	3	...	Ogle.....	3833	1921	104	...	8
De Witt.....	1928	1174	746	10	3	Peoria.....	4665	5443	95	...	...
Douglas.....	1631	1357	94	...	...	Pope.....	1319	800	5	...	...
DuPage.....	2129	1276	25	6	...	Perry.....	1541	1383	48	...	...
Edgar.....	2715	2883	161	...	...	Platt.....	1807	1316	117	...	...
Edwards.....	970	466	61	...	...	Pike.....	3055	4040	35	1	4
Effingham.....	1145	2265	43	...	...	Pulaski.....	1043	772	...	...	...
Fayette.....	1881	2421	57	...	...	Putnam.....	646	459	14	...	...
Fora.....	1601	742	204	...	...	Randolph.....	2357	2589	5	...	...
Franklin.....	966	1302	391	1	...	Richland.....	1410	1552	22	...	...
Fulton.....	4187	4609	89	...	...	Rock Island.....	3513	2835	27	...	...
Gallatin.....	4177	1928	281	2	...	Saline.....	980	1081	641	...	...
Greene.....	1695	3160	...	9	...	Sangamon.....	4851	5847	29	...	...
Grundy.....	1996	1142	100	...	...	Schuyler.....	1522	1804	115	...	...
Hamilton.....	627	1433	778	4	...	Scott.....	910	1269	182	...	...
Hancock.....	3496	4207	...	...	...	Shelby.....	2069	3553	341	...	...
Hardin.....	330	611	134	...	...	Stark.....	1140	786	96	...	...
Henderson.....	1315	1015	...	...	...	St. Clair.....	4708	5891	99	...	1
Henry.....	4177	1928	340	4	6	Stephenson.....	3197	2753	263	...	3
Iroquois.....	3768	2575	249	14	1	Tazewell.....	2850	3171	44	2	2
Jackson.....	2040	2071	106	...	...	Union.....	978	2155	3	...	...
Jasper.....	...	...	...	...	...	Vermilion.....	4372	3031	288	...	9
Jefferson.....	1346	1667	647	...	...	Wabash.....	650	936	207	...	...
Jersey.....	1345	2166	12	...	...	Warren.....	2795	1984	138	...	1
Jo Daviess.....	2907	2276	140	2	3	Washington.....	1911	1671	39	...	...
Johnson.....	1367	1892	61	...	...	Wayne.....	1570	1751	483	...	...
Kane.....	5398	2850	172	...	...	White.....	1297	2066	469	...	4
Kankakee.....	2627	1363	26	2	...	Whiteside.....	3851	2131	133	8	1
Kendall.....	1869	524	309	...	...	Will.....	4770	3999	677	...	...
Knox.....	5235	2632	141	1	...	Williamson.....	1672	1644	41	...	...
Lake.....	2619	1647	55	1	...	Winnebago.....	4505	1568	70	13	2
LaSalle.....	6277	6001	514	15	...	Woodford.....	1733	2105	237	1	4
Lawrence.....	1198	1329	27	...	...						
Lee.....	3087	2080	100	2	6	Total.....	275958	257099	16951	130	157

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by $7\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
48

370000
185000

60) \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,815
Maine.....	626,815
Maryland.....	1,040,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	317,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	151,700
Idaho.....	19,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,150
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	45,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,925
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Noble, Ala.....	32,024
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,684
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,328
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992		1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791		5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471		25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,229	136
California.....	188,981	560,247		1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454		820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520		1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015		227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579		865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748		466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551		675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109		2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163		1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891		5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014		485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637		3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	1,760	<i>Total States.....</i>				
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,123	1,950,171				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011		539	<i>Territories.</i>				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	871	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658		
Maine.....	31,776	626,915		820	Colorado.....	104,500	39,965		392
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894		1,606	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181		
Massachusetts.....	7,860	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,612	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	*	
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	990	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999		
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	2,580	Montana.....	143,776	20,595		
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922		828	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874		
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295		593	Utah.....	80,058	86,786		375
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	593	Washington.....	69,944	22,955		
Nevada.....	112,090	42,481	52,540	1,265	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118		498
New Hampshire.....	8,290	906,096	1,026,502	1,290	<i>Total Territories.....</i>				
New Jersey.....	8,320	438,759	4,705,208	4,470	965,032				
New York.....	47,000	1,071,361		1,190	442,730				
North Carolina.....	50,704	2,665,260		3,740	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,208				
Ohio.....	39,964	90,923		159	38,555,983				
Oregon.....	95,244				60,852				

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,500	1871	4,677,432	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	3,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,468,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	835,900
Japan.....	34,785,800	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	20.	Mexico.....	136,900
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	120,000
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	314,100
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,202	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1865	34,494	290.9	Hague.....	90,000
Holland.....	3,000,000	1870	12,680	8.4	Bogota.....	115,400
New Grenada.....	2,000,000	1869	357,157	15.1	Santiago.....	36,000
Chili.....	2,669,100	1870	132,616	166.9	Bern.....	160,100
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	15,992	5.3	Lima.....	25,000
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	1869	471,858	4.3	Chuquisaca.....	177,800
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1871	437,321	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,000	1871	871,848	210.9	Stuttgart.....	162,042
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	7,533	14.7	Copenhagen.....	47,000
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	1871	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	36,600
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	43,400
Greece.....	1,467,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	40,000
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	70,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,228	5.9	Quito.....	48,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	45,000
Hesse.....	923,138	1871	2,966	277.	Darmstadt.....	3,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	15,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.3	Sal Salvador.....	20,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	10,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.5	Managua.....	44,500
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	7.4	Monte Video.....	12,000
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	20,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	2,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	7,633
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	-----
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	-----	-----
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	-----	-----
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	-----
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	-----	-----
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	-----	-----
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	-----	-----
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	-----	-----
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	-----
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	-----
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	-----	-----
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	-----	-----
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23 2999
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	-----	-----	-----
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	-----	-----
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	-----	-----
Douglas.....	13484	7140	-----	-----	-----	-----
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	-----	-----
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	-----
Edwards.....	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Effingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	-----	-----
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	-----
Ford.....	9103	1979	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	-----
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	-----
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	-----	-----	-----
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	-----
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	-----
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	-----	-----
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	-----	-----	-----
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	-----
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	-----	-----
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	-----	-----
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	-----
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	-----	-----
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	-----	-----	-----
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	-----
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	-----	-----
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	-----
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	-----	-----
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	-----	-----
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	-----	-----

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	.....
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	.....
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	.....
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	.....	.....
Mason	16184	10931	5921	.....	.....	.....
Massac	9581	6213	4092	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	.....
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	2578	.....	.....
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	.....	.....
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	.....	.....
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	.....
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	*21
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	1516
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	.....
Moultrie	10385	6385	3234	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	.....	.....
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	.....
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	.....
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	.....	.....	.....
Pike	30768	27249	18819	11728	2396	.....
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8752	3943	2265	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	11310	.....
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	.....	.....
Saline	12714	9331	5588	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	.....
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	62959	.....
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	.....	.....
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	.....
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	.....	.....
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	*5
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	.....	5248
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	.....
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	.....
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	.....
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	.....
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	.....	.....
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	.....	.....
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	.....	.....
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	.....	.....
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	.....	.....	.....
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	*49 55162

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Legal	Rate al-	Penalties for Usury.
	Rate of Interest.	lowed by Contract.	
	per cent	per cent.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Arizona	10	Any rate.	
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California	10	Any rate.	
Colorado	10	Any rate.	
Connecticut	7	7	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Dakota	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Delaware	6	6	Forfeiture of principal.
District of Columbia	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida	8	Any rate.	
Georgia	7	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Idaho	10	24	Fine and imprisonment.
Illinois	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Kansas	8	12	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 12 per cent.
Kentucky	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Maine	6	Any rate.	
Maryland	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	
Michigan	7	10	Forfeiture of ex. of in. above 7 per cent.
Minnesota	7	12	No Usury Law in this State.
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Missouri	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana	10	Any rate.	
Nebraska	10	12	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Nevada	10	Any rate.	
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeiture of thrice the excess and costs.
New Jersey	7	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
New Mexico	6	Any rate.	
New York	7	7	Forfeiture of contract.
North Carolina	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Ohio	6	8	Forfeiture of excess above 6 per cent.
Ontario, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Oregon	10	12	
Pennsylvania	6	Any rate.	
Quebec, Canada	6	Any rate.	
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	
South Carolina	7	Any rate.	
Tennessee	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas	8	12	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Utah	10	Any rate.	
Vermont	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Washington Territory	10	Any rate.	
West Virginia	6	6*	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin	7	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Wyoming	12	Any rate.	

* Except in cases defined by statutes of the State.

STATE LAWS

RELATING TO LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS: SHOWING LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH
ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assault slander, &c.	Open Accts.	Notes.	Judg- ments.	Sealed and witnessed Instru- ments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama.....	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas.....	1	3	5	10	10
California.....	1	2	4	5	5
Colorado.....	1	6	6	3	3
Connecticut.....	3	6	6	20	17
Dakota.....	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware.....	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia.....	1	3	3	12	12
Florida.....	2	4	5	20	20
Georgia.....	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho.....	2	2	4	5	5
Illinois.....	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana.....	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa.....	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas.....	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky.....	1	2	15	15	15
Louisiana.....	1	3	5	10	20
Maine.....	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland.....	1	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts.....	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan.....	2	6	6	6	10
Minnesota.....	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi.....	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri.....	2	5	10	20	10
Montana.....	2	5	10	10	10
Nebraska.....	1	4	5	5	10
Nevada.....	2	2	4	5	4
New Hampshire.....	2	6	6	20	20
New Jersey.....	2	6	6	20	16
New Mexico.....	1	6	10	10	10
New York.....	2	6	6	20	20
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	10	10
Ohio.....	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada).....	2	6	6	20	20
Oregon.....	2	6	6	10	20
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada).....	1	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island.....	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina.....	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	6	6	10	6
Texas.....	1	2	4	10	5
Utah.....	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont.....	2	6	4	8	8
Virginia.....	1	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory.....	2	3	6	6	6
West Virginia.....	1	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2	6	6	20	20
Wyoming.....	1	6	15	15	15

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land.	Wood'nd	Other un-improved	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
Total	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	129,921,395	42,780,851	
Adams	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,074
Alexander	15,836	17,761	.....	.....	42,658	.....	244,220	21,627
Bond	145,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,340	1,064,052	461,097
Boone	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,402	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau	398,611	41,866	15,803	465,236	724	43,811	3,030,404	987,426
Calhoun	37,684	63,443	2,754	.....	221,398	186	234,041	26,233
Carroll	156,834	29,793	33,302	418,078	280	25,721	1,367,965	775,377
Cass	348,934	39,733	1,404	13,165	127,074	4,934	1,446,974	168,784
Champaign	419,368	16,789	58,509	102,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,270	721,375
Christian	241,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,732	1,883,336	383,821
Clark	118,594	102,201	5,420	.....	195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	85,737	3,221	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton	150,177	48,868	8,722	500	610,888	1,619	813,257	446,324
Coles	208,337	45,214	3,274	2,651	154,485	8,825	2,133,111	315,954
Cook	348,934	17,837	144,296	144,296	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford	105,505	78,350	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	181,964	136,255
Cumberland	75,342	40,334	5,604	550	84,697	14,798	403,075	171,880
DeKalb	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,023,849	1,087,074
DeWitt	168,339	29,548	17,633	106,493	11,693	11,540	1,311,635	216,756
Douglas	147,633	11,997	7,316	7,683	65,461	9,017	1,680,225	225,074
DuPage	164,874	17,243	3,851	106,096	693	7,532	331,981	860,809
Edgar	465,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwards	132,182	5,900	.....	.....	127,074	1,446	285,971	129,152
Effingham	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,116	19,759	624,277	386,077
Fayette	187,196	93,460	16,786	.....	351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395
Ford	141,228	2,996	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	565,671	154,589
Franklin	80,749	3,994	86,710	365	111,324	5,195	653,209	222,426
Fulton	228,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	131,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin	49,572	68,750	2,565	.....	83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene	175,408	92,432	29,657	.....	577,400	4,930	1,051,313	164,029
Grundy	118,999	4,505	5,505	21,700	1,150	1,472	735,252	203,464
Hamilton	88,996	93,878	3,343	129	92,347	11,672	735,252	203,464
Hancock	311,517	43,385	18,480	181,378	232,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,599
Hardin	28,117	44,771	107	13	32,306	865	172,651	26,991
Henderson	140,954	34,705	14,243	161,112	69,062	96,430	1,712,901	229,286
Henry	265,904	12,620	31,459	462,379	445	35,766	2,541,683	668,367
Iroquois	322,510	22,432	63,858	57,160	10,480	23,259	799,810	430,746
Jackson	87,548	5,921	5,921	.....	329,036	534	611,957	149,931
Jasper	90,867	67,023	12,250	.....	37,808	9,165	467,145	149,931
Jefferson	118,951	94,888	778	.....	100,553	5,934	887,981	285,949
Jersey	94,147	51,427	1,363	.....	558,367	.....	159,120	71,770
JoDawess	156,517	82,076	45,779	282,758	555	7,185	1,286,326	874,016
Johnson	67,820	3	79,141	.....	92,191	2,468	343,298	74,525
Kane	240,120	34,646	399	188,826	325	23,618	674,333	785,608
Rankakee	312,132	60,472	10,592	103,465	480	12,935	637,399	772,408
Kendall	164,004	1,244	2,283	90,681	1,249	5,163	651,267	468,897
Knox	330,829	41,566	25,155	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,708,319	787,932
Lake	207,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	231	5,877	517,353	699,069
LaSalle	533,724	48,117	2,350	271,181	2,193	48,308	3,077,022	1,509,642
Lawrence	87,828	72,738	3,273	.....	264,134	1,121	656,363	131,386
Lee	322,212	12,071	7,409	450,793	2,260	14,829	1,656,976	903,197
Livingston	377,505	12,462	41,788	120,208	1,339	26,163	1,182,696	659,300
Logan	321,709	17,394	4,208	198,619	40,963	37,232	4,221,640	490,226
Macoupin	205,259	18,153	9,115	196,613	29,223	2,404	2,214,468	554,648
Madison	231,059	81,224	7,343	160	861,398	2,404	1,651,544	1,051,447
Marion	173,082	89,450	13,675	550	1,207,181	3,685	2,127,549	475,252
Marshall	257,831	61,579	4,142	.....	173,652	14,517	1,034,057	389,446
Mason	166,057	28,260	2,976	106,129	900	36,135	1,182,903	362,604
Massac	209,453	31,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,726	272,660
McDonough	25,151	33,366	.....	.....	72,316	544	133,126	22,097
McHenry	230,565	53,293	14,035	273,871	36,146	52,401	1,362,490	280,717
McLean	494,978	40,366	49,087	401,790	36,146	1,145,005	1,403,997	44,397
Menard	134,173	34,931	13,952	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,379	91,127
Mercer	222,809	45,977	22,588	36,152	45,793	4,283	1,973,880	235,091
Montroe	92,810	83,369	666	289,291	13,203	40,778	2,054,962	452,889
Montgomery	76,682	47,804	8,495	.....	651,767	1,425	543,718	152,251
Morgan	332,560	60,472	1,379	.....	744,891	3,296	1,527,998	668,424
Moultrie	144,220	44,783	13,112	18,128	573,523	5,535	3,198,895	198,724
Ogle	316,883	43,643	14,913	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	263,992	1,412,477
Peoria	170,729	48,666	2,516	497,038	157,504	1,737,066	969,264	333,892
Perry	93,754	68,470	220	32,361	31,843	99,502	384,446	338,760
Piatt	94,454	5,978	13,897	26,382	39,762	9,248	1,029,725	130,610
Pope	233,785	128,953	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,303	1,399,188	161,419
Pulaski	15,919	87,754	.....	.....	70,457	2,309	315,958	67,886
Putnam	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	44,922	222	195,735	16,511
Randolph	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	7,707	334,259	86,519
Richland	75,079	50,618	2,025	.....	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	263,992
Rock Island	155,214	31,239	20,755	243,541	2,279	20,003	1,459,633	276,575
Saline	72,309	70,393	809	200	83,011	568	531,516	69,793
Sangamon	421,745	61,477	19,932	89,304	247,658	23,073	4,388,763	397,718
Shawneer	99,195	96,185	21,294	56,221	165,724	20,841	440,975	119,359
Scott	85,331	44,653	1,610	1,18	266,105	930	752,771	13,462
Shelby	310,179	74,908	9,814	15,526	23,686	23,686	2,082,578	637,812
Stark	138,129	12,375	2,783	124,830	452,015	30,534	314,878	141,547
St. Clair	231,117	76,591	2,016	2,550	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,131	476,851
Stephenson	254,857	43,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,362	1,615,679	960,620
Tazewell	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,417	72,410	59,027	2,062,053	505,841
Union	5,832	63,606	5,300	.....	180,231	1,737	679,753	124,473
Vermilion	360,221	23,078	509	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Wabash	54,063	37,558	.....	.....	202,201	72,222	421,361	110,793
Warren	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,222	2,982,853	601,054
Washington	177,592	55,852	1,931	.....	672,486	2,576	893,989	115,115
Wayne	147,352	146,794	10,486	266	164,689	8,665	1,179,291	404,432
Whitesides	92,398	78,167	869	.....	184,321	418	870,521	119,652
Will	298,809	21,523	37,310	457,455	264	31,658	2,162,943	880,838
Williamson	419,442	24,071	1,648	195,286	1,996	8,030	1,181,458	1,868,682
Winnebago	128,448	116,949	.....	170,787	2,468	6,228	655,710	180,986
Woodford	241,373	37,238	15,237	408,639	178,139	137,985	1,237,406	868,903
.....	225,504	25,217	23,135	.....	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,581



Geo. H. Woodruff
JOLIET.

HISTORY OF WILL COUNTY.

BY HON. GEORGE H. WOODRUFF.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is probably well known to most who will read these pages, that the writer, some few years since, delivered two lectures on the early history of Joliet and Will County, which Mr. James Goodspeed thought worth printing and publishing. Those lectures were hastily prepared, and the record which they gave was very imperfect. Many names of early settlers were overlooked, and one entire settlement was strangely omitted in copying. The writer is, therefore, very glad of an opportunity to revise and rewrite the sketch, adding many more names of the first settlers and noticing many matters in our later history. We will, at the same time, omit much that appears in "Forty Years Ago," that was not strictly historical. There will be found in the following pages brief notices, also, of many of our early prominent citizens who have passed away. But no one will be more sensible than the writer that the record will still be imperfect, and that some names will probably be left out, and many matters escape notice which some one will think to be unpardonable omissions. This is one of the things which detract from the pleasure of writing local annals; but it seems unavoidable, as no one can know and remember everything, and both the time and space allotted to the writer are limited.

In one respect, the writer is happy. In the previous effort to preserve a little of our early history, the letter "I" occurred quite often—disagreeably so. The writer did not then know that he had the right to use the word "we." He supposed that the editorial fraternity had the exclusive privilege of hiding behind that impenetrable shield. But having discovered that there is no law to prevent its free use by any one who desires to do so, he has adopted it and will use it freely, leaving the reader to guess when it means only the writer and when it means a clique, a city, a township or a county.

The writer regrets that circumstances have made him a fixture in Joliet, and that, like the sessile crustacean known as the barnacle, he cannot go about in search of historic food, and can only gather up that which comes within the reach of his tentacles. But, fortunately, he is to be followed now by others, who will gather up the history of each township separately, and will thus record the many names and facts which he will overlook. This, too, will atone

for the prominence which he has given to Joliet—a thing which was unavoidable, as an annalist must necessarily say most about events and circumstances “most of which he saw, and part of which he was.”

BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Will County, as it is now constituted, consists of twenty-three and about one-half townships of land, and is bounded on the north by Du Page and Cook Counties: on the east by Cook County and the State of Indiana; on the south by Kankakee County, and on the west by Grundy and Kendall Counties. It has an area, therefore, of (about) 541,440 acres, or 840 square miles. In its widest part it is (about) thirty-seven and one-half miles east and west, and thirty-six miles north and south. The fractional half township is occasioned by its embracing a strip about one and a half sections wide of Townships 33 and 34 north, Range 15 east, which lie between Range 14 and the State line, and are added to the towns of Crete (34) and Washington (33). Otherwise, and excepting the towns of Wesley and Custer (which are divided by the Kankakee), and the town of Reed, which is the west half of T. 32, R. 9, the town organizations are identical with the survey of townships—that is, each town consists of a township of land. This will be apparent at once to the eye by reference to the map which forms a part of this work.

The plan of survey, which was early established for the public lands, renders the description and identification of tracts of land easy and certain. This plan, which is said to have been devised by Thomas Jefferson, and was adopted in 1786, consists in establishing, first, at convenient distances, meridian lines, which are called “principal meridians,” and which are started from some well-known point and are run due north and south. Next, a parallel of latitude is run at right angles with the meridian, and is called the base line. From these main lines others are run, called township lines, just six miles each way, which divide the land into townships of six miles square, which are subdivided into thirty-six sections, of 640 acres each, which can again be subdivided, by imaginary lines, into quarters, half-quarters, etc. The lines running north and south divide the townships into ranges; and those running east and west, into townships. The meridian line from which we count starts from the mouth of the Ohio River, and is the Third Principal Meridian. Our ranges are east of this meridian, and the townships are north of the base line. The base line from which we count is somewhat below Centralia, so that the southern line of townships in our county is 32 north, and the western range is 9 east. It is from this Third Principal Meridian that most of the State of Illinois is surveyed. By this simple mode of survey, any piece of land is definitely and easily described, even down to ten acres. In all townships the sections are numbered, beginning at the northeast corner and numbering through first course west, then returning on the second, and so on through the township. Of course, along large rivers and on lakes, fractional sections occur. Plats of

the surveys are recorded in the general and local land offices, and section corners are marked on the prairie by stakes, and in timber by "blazed" trees.

The county is largely prairie, although it exhibits a great variety of soil and surface. There are several townships in which there is not a stick of timber (except as introduced by cultivation), yet considerable bodies of timber are found along the streams, and in isolated groves which were early called "islands." In the early settlement of the county, and of the Northwest generally, the settlers were very careful to select locations adjacent to some grove, and to secure a timber lot was deemed indispensable to settlement. It was then supposed that the prairie land two or three miles from timber would be always open to the range of cattle. The prairie is generally of the kind called high or rolling, and many of the low portions were called "sloughs," as they contained water except in the dry season. There is, however, very little of actual swamp land (although considerable was returned as such) in the county, and at present scarcely an acre that is not inclosed. The system of drainage by tiles is coming largely into use, which is making the "sloughs" the most valuable portions of the land.

The county is well watered, except in the eastern townships, which are the highest part of the county. A considerable stream is the Des Planes,* or as it is often called, the Aux Planes, which rises far to the north (in Wisconsin) and passing through Lake and Cook Counties, enters this county on Section 24, Township 37 North, Range 10 East, or the town of Dupage, and passes on through the towns of Lockport (Township 36 North, Range 10 East), and Joliet (Township 35 North, Range 10 East), a corner of Troy, and through Channahon (Township 34 North, Range 9 East), into the edge of Grundy County, where it is united to the Kankakee, and with it forms the Illinois. Just before leaving the county, it is united with the Du Page, a beautiful stream of about the same size and naturally the fullest in dry seasons, which rises in the northern part of Du Page County, where it is fed by copious springs, and enters this county in the town of Dupage by two branches—East and West Du Page—is united on Section 7 of the township, passes through the towns of Wheatland, Plainfield and Troy, and unites with the Des Planes in the town of Channahon. This union of the two rivers (by the way) is what gives rise to the name Channahon, that word being the Pottawatomie word for "meeting of the waters." The name was given to it by Judge Peck, one of the early settlers in that locality, of whom mention is made elsewhere. The Kankakee, which is the largest, perhaps larger than the Du Page and Des Planes united, enters the county at the southeast corner of Township 32, Range 10, and dividing it unequally, passes into Township 32, Range 9, then into Township 33, Range 9, which forms the town of Wilmington, near the southeast corner,

*We give what we believe the correct spelling of the name, although it is often spelled O'Plain. We suppose the word to be of French origin, and that the meaning is the river of planes, or button-woods, which resemble the European plane tree.

and, passing through the town diagonally, goes into Grundy County near the northeast corner of the town. A smaller stream, known as Hickory Creek, and which on some old maps was put down as Joliet River, which rises in Cook County, enters the town of Frankfort (Township 35, Range 12 East), passes through it and New Lenox (Township 35, Range 11), and empties into the Des Planes in the town of Joliet, just below the city. Of these streams, the Du Page, the Des Planes and the Kankakee afford good water-powers, which have been more or less improved as will be elsewhere noted. Hickory Creek has also a good water-power *at times*. Besides these there are minor streams of much value as water-courses. The most considerable are Forked Creek, which enters the Kankakee in the town of Wilmington; Prairie Creek, which enters the Kankakee from the northeast in the township of Wilmington; Jackson Creek, which enters the Des Planes from the east in the town of Channahon; Spring Creek, which enters Hickory in the town of Joliet; the *Lilly-cache, which enters the Du Page in the town of Plainfield; Horse Creek, which enters the Kankakee in the town of Reed, and Rock Run, which enters the Des Planes in the town of Troy. These last mentioned streams and several others for which we have no names, are considerable streams in times of high water, sometimes becoming impassable where not bridged, but in dry seasons become mere brooks or dry up altogether. The Lilly-cache, however, being fed by springs which are permanent, is always a beautiful little stream. In the extreme eastern part of the county in the town of Washington (Township 33, Range 15), there is a small lake or pond called Eagle Lake, covering perhaps, a half quarter of land, and surrounded by a considerable tract of marsh. The Des Planes River below Joliet Mound, expands to a considerable width, and is called Joliet Lake. The county also, especially along the water-courses, abounds in springs of good water.

All the larger streams abound in fish of the kinds known in common language as pike, buffalo, red horse, bass, sunfish, etc., etc. In the times of Indian occupation they were favorite resorts of the natives for fishing and trapping, and abounded in muskrats, mink, otter, beaver, etc., some of which still remain for the delectation of amateur trappers. The muskrat still tells the weather prophet whether we are to have a mild or hard Winter, and is almost as reliable as the moon. This region furnished large supplies in the early days for the fur traders. The various kinds of water-fowl are still abundant and furnish "sport" for those whose hearts and consciences will allow them ruthlessly to take the life of God's beautiful creatures. The prairies also abound in the native hens and quails, the destruction of which has been restrained by game laws. In the early settlement of the county, deer were very abundant and an occasional one is seen still, but they have mostly gone with the Indian. Prairie wolves were also very abundant in the early day, and a source of much vexation

*This name is often spelled Lillycash, which we suppose to be incorrect as there is no unusual amount of cash on its banks so far as we know. The word *cache* is French and means a hole or hiding place, the name given by traders and Indians to the places where they often hid corn and other things.

and damage, and are not yet extinct. Buffaloes, no doubt, once roamed in vast herds over Will County, but had disappeared before settlement. The timber which filled the native groves and bordered the streams consisted of the various varieties of oak, black walnut, hickory, elm, hard and soft maple, button-wood and iron-wood. Of these and others there was a large and vigorous growth of fine trees on the first settlement of the county, most of which in a few years fell before the ax of the settler for the purpose of building log houses, rail fences, fire-wood, etc., and, as soon as saw-mills were built, for lumber. There were also numerous groves of the wild crab-apple, the fruit of which was tolerable for sauce, when we could get nothing better, and when in blossom the trees were a sight which cannot be excelled in beauty. Wild plums were also abundant and good, and wild grapes festooned the trees and furnished a fruit which was fair in quality and made good wine. The present growth of timber has mostly grown up within the memory of the older settlers. The scarcity of timber has now been amply compensated by the discovery of coal and the substitution of other material for fences, as well as the bringing in at low rates of the products of the great pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin. For building purposes, a substitute has also been found in our abundant quarries, and also in the manufacture of brick, the material for which are found in abundance within our own borders. The bluffs and bottoms of the streams—notably of the Des Plaines—furnish a limitless supply of the most beautiful limestone. The quarries of this county and Cook, on the line of this river, have become known the United States over. The southwest corner of the county—embracing portions of the towns of Wilmington and Reed, which is a rich, level prairie—is included in the coal-fields of Illinois, which furnishes, at cheap rates, the coal needed for our manufactures and our firesides. The extent of the Wilmington coal-field is not large, but it furnishes a large supply of valuable coal. The area is estimated at twenty square miles, and the thickness of the vein averages, it is thought, three and a quarter feet. This, according to the usual mode of reckoning, would give sixty-six million tons. This corner of the county is honey-combed with shafts, the depth of which varies from twenty to seventy feet. Hundreds of thousands of tons are annually sent to market. This industry has built up a considerable city in the township of Reed, of the name of Braidwood, the name of which has figured somewhat in our recent history. To show the different overlying and underlying strata in this locality we give a section of the Eagle shaft as we find it in the geological survey of the State :

Soil and drift	22 feet, 6 inches.
Sandstone (water-bearing)	24 feet.
Clay shale (soap-stone).....	27 feet, 6 inches.
Coal.....	2 ft., 10 in. to 3 ft. 10 in.
Coarse, porous, water-bearing sandstone	12 feet.
Fire-clay.....	3 feet.
Coarse sandstone	6 feet.
Greenish fire-clay	15 feet.

This boring below the coal was made in the hope of finding a second bed of coal, which, as yet, has not been found.

Through the valleys of the three principal streams, alluvial deposits constantly occur. In the Kankakee Valley, these are mostly in the form of sandy ridges, similar to those found on the shores of Lake Michigan. In the valley of the Des Plaines, are found extensive beds of limestone gravel and sand. The most noted of these is the Joliet Mound, one fourth of a mile long and two or three hundred feet wide, and sixty feet high. This is composed of gravel and bowlders lying upon a bed of blue clay six feet in thickness. The early explorers imagined this to be the work of the mound-builders, but its composition and that of neighboring ridges and bluffs show very clearly its alluvial origin. The symmetry of the mound which was once so striking, and which led to the belief that it was of artificial origin, has been in part destroyed, first, by the canal, and subsequently by the "Joliet Mound Tile Company," which has exported its gravel, and made use of its clay in the manufacture of tile and brick. All along the valley on either side and above and below it are ridges of gravel, and a still larger mound, known as Mound Flat Head, presents the same appearance on its western side, a bold, gravelly bluff some sixty feet high.

Quarries of limestone of different varieties, and of more or less value, are found in the valley of the Des Plaines from the northern line of the county to the Joliet Mound. These furnish a supply of stone for building and flagging that is practically inexhaustible. The particulars respecting the various workings will be given in the township histories. There is also a good limestone quarry at Twelve-Mile Grove, in the town of Wilton, but its distance from railroads, has prevented its being worked, except for the wants of the immediate neighborhood. Good stone is also found on Jackson Creek and on the Du Page. Some of these varieties of limestone furnish the right material for lime, which is largely manufactured, especially in Joliet. Peat has been found in small patches in the eastern part of the county, but there are no extensive beds.

Specimens of copper have been found, and iron nodules are found in the shales overlying the coal; and it is found in the form of pyrites in the limestone; but there are no important deposits of either metal. Indications of petroleum have been found in a boring upon the island at Wilmington, and in the Des Plaines River, near its mouth. Considerable oil fever was generated at the time, and some money thrown away in boring for oil.

A sandstone quarry has been opened between the Kankakee and the feeder on Section 6, in the town of Wilmington, and also one on Section 20, just across the Du Page, near its mouth. There are also fine beds of molding sand in the town of Channahon. This sandstone quarry, a few years since, promised to become a valuable property. It was opened by a company, of whom our citizen, M. Haley, was one, and large quantities were sent to Chicago to aid in the rebuilding of the city. The Sherman House, and other extensive blocks are built of it. Quite a town grew up about the locality, but, for some reason or other, it is

not now worked, and the town of Shermanville is deserted. The opening of the quarry showed, after the removal of the surface soil, two feet of molding sand, two feet of fire sand, eight feet of sandstone and clay, and then twenty-five feet or more of bluish sandstone. This was considered to be what Chicago especially needed—something that would not burn. But its beauty, we have heard was impaired by containing traces of iron, which soon gave it a rusty appearance; and Chicago doesn't like to be thought rusty, and abandoned its use.

Artesian wells have been sunk in Joliet and Lockport, and the number in Joliet is not less than twelve. From most of these, a steady and copious flow of water is obtained, and very clear and pure, except that some of them contain a little sulphur. It is believed that in almost any part of the county a flow of water could be obtained at less than six hundred feet. Water was obtained in Joliet at less than five hundred feet. The drilling of one of these wells showed 220 feet of limestone, 80 feet of soap and slate stone, 110 feet of sandstone, bearing the water. When the first one was successfully accomplished in Joliet, a great number of our citizens assembled to witness the flow. So deeply interested, it is said, did some become, that they actually drank more or less of the crystal fluid, a thing which some had not done before for many years, thus renewing the experiences of their youth.

SURVEY, ETC.

The reader has perhaps observed on the maps of this State two lines running parallel to each other and diagonally across the townships, and called the Indian Boundary. The land included between these lines—a strip twenty miles wide—was surveyed in 1821–22 (the Indian title having been extinguished to this in 1818) for canal purposes, as hereafter explained. The land lying outside of this was surveyed in 1837–38. Consequently the portion lying between these lines was brought into market earlier than the other. At the time of the first survey, the parties who did the work were obliged to go to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called, for their supplies.

To each of the townships the same act which provided for the survey gave the sixteenth section for school purposes. Another section, the thirty-sixth, is also set apart for the same purpose by a later act, but this was too recent to benefit our State.

At the time of the first settlement of our county the title to the land (the Indian title having been purchased by treaty) was in the United States. Acts of Congress had, however, been passed for the purpose of encouraging settlement, by which actual settlers were allowed to gain a pre-emption right, as it was called, or a right to purchase, to the exclusion of all others, 160 acres of land, or a quarter-section, at \$1.25 per acre, whenever the same should be brought into market. Land offices were established where settlers could prove up their rights and receive certificates in the form of receipts for the purchase money, for which patents were afterward given by the United States. In

cases where the whole amount could not be secured in one place, or when prairie or timber could not be secured contiguous, a right to locate one eighty on unclaimed lands was given, which was called a "float." After the lands had been opened to pre-emption for a time, public sales were held, and outside parties, not actual settlers, were allowed to purchase. Early settlers will recall how conflicting claims often occurred between "squatters" and other claimants, and how neighborhoods often established a kind of mock court for their settlement. These were without any authority of law, but their decisions were generally received without appeal. Certain acts were required by the law to entitle a person to pre-emption—such as a certain amount of fencing, a cabin and actual residence for a certain period. When public sales occurred, however, "squatters' rights" were enforced by the combined settlers against speculators, whether the claimant had done what the law required or not. Many actual settlers also had not secured their pre-emption by reason of their not having the money to pay for the land. Speculators and squatters often compromised by the speculator paying for the whole claim and giving the squatter one-half. These various terms, pre-emption, float, claim, squatter, etc., have now become obsolete in this region, but they were, forty or fifty years ago, words of great significance.

Another act had been passed by Congress, in 1826, giving to the State every alternate section of land in a strip ten miles wide, lying along and each side of the contemplated route of a proposed canal. This act appropriated 300,000 acres of land for the purpose of constructing the canal, and laid the foundation for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a brief history of which is given further on. It was, no doubt, this act, as well as the natural beauty and fertility of the region, which gave rise to the tide of immigration which set in hither forty to fifty years ago.

EARLIEST HISTORY.

In tracing up the history of any locality or people, it is always pleasing to go back to the beginning of things, and to learn who first trod its soil and voyaged upon its streams. Such an investigation in reference to Will County carries us back to 1673, when Louis Joliet, a French trader, and James Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, started out from Green Bay on their successful voyage for the discovery of the great river which, the Indians informed them, flowed to the Great West. Going up the Fox and across the "divide" into the Wisconsin, they came, in due time, to the great river, on whose ample bosom they floated as far as the Arkansas. This was far enough to satisfy them that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, and they retraced their steps. Coming to the mouth of the Illinois, they returned by that stream to Chicago, having learned from the Indians that it was a shorter route, passing, of course, up the Des Plaines. Tradition says that they encamped upon the mound below Joliet. However this may be, it has borne the name of Joliet Mound from earliest times. This

was probably the first time that the region now known as Will County was trodden by a white man. A few years after, two other early French explorers—La Salle, a trader and explorer, and Father Hennepin, another Jesuit missionary—passed from the St. Joseph River into the Kankakee, and down it into the Illinois. These facts and the following incident from Indian history, ought to make the Des Planes and the Kankakee classic rivers. In a very interesting work published a few years since by N. Matson, of Bureau County (and who, by the way, seems to be one of our indefatigable searchers after the Indian history of this region), we find the following tradition respecting the mound :

“One of the most celebrated Indians of history was Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, of Michigan. After the surrender of the Northwest by the French to England, in 1763, Pontiac for a while contested the claims of the English, and was known as their most able and bitter enemy. When he could no longer maintain the contest, he left the vicinity of Detroit, where he was born and had always lived, and with the remnants of his once powerful tribe (about two hundred warriors and their families), found a refuge on the banks of the Kankakee, in this county, somewhere in the vicinity of Wilmington. He merged the remnants of his tribe into that of the Pottawatomies. This region was claimed by the Illinois, and a conflict arose between the tribes, especially in reference to the right to hunt the buffalo to the west of the Illinois River. After fighting over the matter awhile, a council was agreed upon to settle the question. This council met at Mound Joliet, in 1769. During a speech which Pontiac was making in support of his side of the question, he was treacherously assassinated by “Kineboo,” the head chief of the Illinois. This act of treachery led to the bloody war which resulted in the destruction of the great Indian city “La Vantam,” which stood on the site where the paper city of Utica was afterward built, and to the tragedy of Starved Rock, and to the ultimate extinction of the great nation of the Illinois.

After the visits of Joliet, Marquette, La Salle and Hennepin, there is no record of these regions having felt the tread of the white man for nearly one hundred and fifty years. But it was no doubt a favorite hunting and fishing ground for the Indians ; and many a tale of peace, of the chase and of war could be woven from the imagination, without doing violence to the facts. The portage from the South Branch of the Chicago River to the Des Planes was easy and short, and the canoes of the Indian and of the Indian trader made frequent passages up and down the Des Planes. The next white man who explored this route, of whom we have any certain knowledge, was Gurdon S. Hubbard, now the oldest white settler of Chicago, and who was an Indian trader there, as early as 1824, and who entered the employ of the great American Fur Company much earlier. He, no doubt, and other white men in their employ, used to convey goods along this route and gather up furs in exchange. We have a record of one such trip (the first), made in 1818. Mr. Hubbard is still living, and we think the world might be challenged for another such experience as his. To have

seen Chicago, the mere outpost it was, in 1818, and for some years after, and then to have lived to see its morasses transformed into a well-built city of half a million inhabitants! Old Methuselah, in his nine hundred and sixty-nine years, saw nothing like it.

In high water then, as even now occasionally, the Des Planes emptied through Mud Lake a portion of its surplus waters in the Chicago River. Thus the practice of the Indians and of the earliest traders seems to have been prophetic of that great traffic which it was decreed that future years should open up through this beautiful valley, and which, immense as it is, has not yet probably reached its acme. No doubt many now living, if not those who are called old settlers, will yet see the steamers plying busily up and down an enlarged canal and river.

The peace of Paris, in 1763, terminated the rule of France over the Northwest, and it passed into English possession, a fact which was destined to secure to this region another type of civilization and of Christianity. Of course, many of the early explorers, traders and missionaries remained, and of these and their descendants it was estimated that two thousand remained within the limits of our State when (1818) it was admitted into the Union. Now, however, there are only the names of a few localities to remind us that the mercurial Frenchman once exercised the right of eminent domain here. By the Revolution of 1776 and the treaty with England, the country passed into the domain of the United States, and, by the treaty of 1833, at Chicago, with the Pottawatomies, the red man surrendered his domain, also. In 1835, the Indians to the number of five thousand, were assembled at Chicago, received their annuity, danced their last war dance in Illinois, and took up their march for new hunting grounds on the far Missouri.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

We will now proceed to detail such facts in respect to the first settlement of Will County as have escaped oblivion, and have been collected from the memories of early settlers and from public records. In so doing, we shall of course repeat much of what was embodied in "Forty Years Ago."

At the time of the admission of the State, all that portion lying north of Alton and Edwardsville, with slight exceptions, was a wilderness. Occasional explorers, soldiers on their marches to the distant outposts, as well as Indian traders and trappers, had, however, discovered the beauties of the region and given glowing descriptions of its attractions. The project of a canal, which was entertained during the war of 1812, as we have said, had also called attention particularly to this region and led to its purchase of the Indians in 1816, and, as early as 1820 and on, an occasional pioneer had pushed out into the great Northwest. The Methodist Church, also, which, if not as early, has been as zealous and self-denying, as the Jesuit Society in its efforts to Christianize the "poor Indian," and to hold the restraints of religion over the pioneer, had

early sent out its missionaries, furnished only with horse and saddle-bags, a bible and hymn-book, to establish missions over the region so soon to become the homes of settlers from the East and from the West and South, where Yankees and Hoosiers, Virginians, Kentuckians and "Buckeyes" were soon to mingle in neighborhood fellowship, in due time to be followed by Irishmen, Germans, Englishmen, Swiss, Norwegians, Swedes and "contrabands."

FATHER WALKER AND WALKER'S GROVE.

It was one of these Methodist missionaries who became the first settler within the present bounds of Will County. This was the Rev. Jesse Walker, a native of the State of Virginia, born in 1766, twenty-five years before the death of Wesley. He joined the church at the age of 20, and entered the ministry of the M. E. Church on probation, in 1804. He married the daughter of a wealthy planter who was heir to much property in slaves. These she manumitted, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, and as the wife of a Methodist minister, than to enjoy the ease and comfort which could be secured by the sweat of unpaid toil. Like Moses, she no doubt had respect unto the recompense of the reward, and, no doubt, like him, she had entered upon that reward and does not regret her choice. In 1806, Walker, accompanied by Wm. McKendree (afterward Bishop), came to Illinois—then included in the Territory of Indiana. They were highly pleased with what they saw, and at the next meeting of the Conference were appointed to the circuit in Illinois. It is characteristic of the times, and shows how loosely the Methodist clergy of that day were held by worldly interests, that Walker returned home from the Conference about noon, commenced preparations at once for the journey, and by 10 o'clock of the next day, he and his family were on the way to their new field of labor and self-denial. The state of the country at that time rendered only one mode of travel possible—*i. e.*, on horseback—and four horses were required for himself, family and possessions—one for himself, one for his wife and young daughter, one for his eldest daughter, a girl of sixteen, while the fourth carried, not his library, for an itinerant had only a hymn book and bible, but a small stock of Methodist books, the sale of which must eke out his slender salary. Such a mode of travel would not admit of carrying even a single Saratoga trunk, had such arks been at that time invented. Happily they were not needed, as the wardrobe of each member of the family consisted of only one suit besides the one worn, and these were spun and woven by the mother and daughter, and were of linsey-woolsey or jeans! Think of this, ye Flora McFlimseys!

Jesse Walker became an able and efficient preacher of Christianity in Illinois, although he had received but a very limited education. He was a man of strong, native intellect, ready wit and good sense—just the man for the place and the time. There are still some living who remember him well. In 1821, we find him reporting his labors to the Conference as a missionary among

the Indians; and in this capacity he came to the vicinity of Plainfield in 1826, where, and for several subsequent years, there was an Indian village. In 1827, he was Superintendent of the Fox River Mission, embracing a large extent of territory. He is said to have held the first camp-meeting in the State, and also to have preached the first Protestant sermon in St. Louis. In 1829, he had charge of the Des Plaines Mission, and formed the first class at Walker's Grove, where the settlement was made, just south of the present village of Plainfield. Father Walker's labors as Superintendent of the Mission were not of course, confined to Will County. In the history of Livingston County, we find mention of his labors among the Kickapoos. The writer speaks of his success among this tribe as being considerable, resulting in many conversions. It is related of the converts that they were very scrupulous in the observance of the Sabbath, always returning from their hunting excursions on Saturday night. In this they were a good example to the whites, many of whom we have noticed start out to hunt on Sabbath morning. This writer also describes the kind of prayer books made use of, which consisted of black walnut boards on which they rudely carved the images and figures which represented their ideas, and these, it is said, they never failed to consult before going to rest at night. They did not forget their prayers, however sleepy and tired, as white Christians often do. To return to Walker's Grove.

The Pottawatomie Indians had one custom which is worth recording. They set apart a certain number of their women as council women, whose duty it was, whenever the head men held a council, to sit in an inner circle and silently to listen to all that was said, and record, in their memories, the decisions arrived at by their lords. They were not allowed to speak in the council, or to gossip about it among themselves or with others, and only to speak when called upon officially in relation to any matter thus recorded. It is said that these women were highly esteemed by the tribe, and were selected with great care, a fact which we can readily believe, for they must have been possessed of rare and admirable qualities. Many of these facts we have gathered from Mrs. D. C. Scarles, who is a grand daughter of Father Walker and the daughter of James Walker, presently to be mentioned. We are also indebted to the book of Father Beggs—another pioneer preacher of whom we shall presently make mention—for some of the facts respecting Father Walker. Father Walker died at Plainfield, in 1835, at the ripe age of 69. At a meeting of the Rock River Conference, at Plainfield, in 1850, his remains were removed from the old cemetery to the new one, and a monument placed over them with this inscription: "At the Rock River Conference, in 1850, his remains were removed to this place by his sons in the Gospel, who erect this stone to transmit his revered name to coming generations."

It is very much to be regretted that the manuscripts left by Father Walker, respecting his life and labors, which must have been of great historic value and interest, were burned, a portion of them in the fire which afterward consumed the house of James Walker; and such as were saved from that fire were con-

sumed in the burning of D. C. Searles' house a few years since. While on the subject of Indians, we will relate an incident which occurred a little later. During the Black Hawk war, one of the council women of whom we have spoken, came to Mrs. James Walker, the daughter of Father Walker, who had been a teacher at the mission, and who was highly esteemed by the Indians, and left with her her infant boy, to whom she had given the name of Shon-on-ise, charging her that if she did not return she must be a mother to him, which Mrs. Walker, without much reflection at that time, promised. The council woman was then on her way to Milwaukee to attend a council. It so happened that she was attacked with cholera and died, leaving to Mrs. Walker the charge she had accepted. This duty she faithfully fulfilled, and the Indian boy was brought up in the family with Mr. Walker's children, and received the same advantages of education as his own, and when he became of age was given a generous outfit. But Shon-on-ise at once showed the truth of the adage, "once an Indian, always an Indian," for he immediately turned his pony's head toward the setting sun and sought out his tribe in the Far West. Having the advantages of education, he became an influential chief among the Indian tribes, and made frequent visits to Washington in furtherance of their interests. On such occasions he always called to see Captain James and his foster-mother.

In this village, as elsewhere, the Pottawatomies were generally well disposed toward the settlers, giving them but little annoyance except when under the influence of *good-na-tosh*. This article, which, under another name, plays the mischief among white people as well, was a source of great trouble and, indeed, of danger to the mission and the early settlers, and it became necessary to keep strict watch and to use arbitrary measures to keep it from them. On one occasion, Capt. James Walker, finding that by some unaccountable means the Indians had access to the contraband article, determined to find out how they got it. Being perfectly familiar with Indian customs, and speaking their language, he disguised himself in their attire and walking into their encampment or village, he seated himself among them, as he found them gathered together evidently for some special purpose. Presently a man stole in whom he recognized as an Indian trader from Fox River, and began to deal out the fire-water. He soon came to Capt. Walker, who jumped to his feet and called out the name of the trader, who exclaimed, "My God, Captain, is this you!" The result was that the traffic ceased, for a time at least. But it is time to tell who Capt. Walker was.

Capt. James Walker had married one of the daughters of Jesse Walker. Although of the same name, they were not related. James Walker was a native of Tennessee, and came to Ottawa at an early day, where he became acquainted with Jesse Walker, and married his daughter, and accompanied him in his mission to Walker's Grove. He brought with him a horse-power mill which he set up for temporary use, and proceeded at once to construct a saw-mill and a grist-mill also on the Du Page. These rendered valuable service to

the early settlers in this region. It is said, and no doubt truly, that the lumber for the first frame building erected in Chicago was sawed at this mill. This was erected by a Mr. Peck, on the southeast corner of La Salle and South Water streets, upon a lot which had cost the enormous sum of \$80. We presume that the lot is now occupied by a better building, and that it has advanced somewhat in price. The lumber was hauled to Chicago by Reuben Flagg, Esq., mentioned below. On the organization of Will County, Jas. Walker was chosen one of the three County Commissioners without opposition, and soon after was chosen to represent the county in the Legislature. He also served the county as Commissioner during the years 1845-8. Mr. Jas. Walker died in 1850, at the age of 57. He was a man of strong good sense, integrity of character, and enterprise and energy, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Another Methodist pioneer preacher is identified with the early history of Plainfield and Will County, Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, who is well known throughout the county as one of the earliest itinerants through this region. He settled his family on the southeast quarter of Section 16 of the township, and built a log house, etc. He subsequently obtained the title to the same at the sale of the section under the school law. His house became historic, as we shall have occasion to mention by and by. Father Beggs still survives in a ripe old age, and is still able to put in his strong appeals in behalf of religion, temperance and justice. In 1825, a Frenchman of the name of Vetel Vermette, strayed into the same vicinity. He did not remain long and little is known of him.

In the Summer of 1830, Mr. Reuben Flagg left the State of Vermont with his family, and after a journey of two months arrived in the vicinity of Walker's Grove, on the 9th day of July. He settled on the northeast quarter of Section 10 in the township. On his way, he passed through a village consisting of about a dozen log cabins, a block-house and stockade. Such an obscure point, surrounded by low, wet prairie, barren sand and impassable sloughs, presented no attraction to the emigrant. No prophetic vision of the great city which afterward arose from the mud, and more recently from its ashes, had then troubled the brain of even the most enthusiastic squatter. Mr. Flagg found in the vicinity, besides the families of the Walkers and Vermette, two other settlers and their families. These were Timothy B. Clark and Thomas Covell, who had emigrated the same Spring from New England. Mr. Flagg was accompanied from Detroit by Jedediah Wooley, Sr., who bought out the claim of the Frenchman Vermette. It is an interesting incident that in 1832, Father Beggs, who was then Presiding Elder, held his first quarterly meeting in Chicago. The incipient city had by this time grown a little, but it had not yet become the greatest hog and corn market of the world, and it was thought necessary that some extra provision should be made for the Methodists and others that would congregate there upon the occasion. Accordingly, Mr.

Clark, above mentioned, hauled a load of provisions by ox-team express to Chicago to meet the emergency. A daughter of Mr. Flagg's (now deceased), was perhaps the first white child born within the precincts of Will County, although several others claim the honor. To this settlement additions were soon made. We give the names, so far as we have been able to gather them, up to 1837, with the dates of their arrival, without vouching for their correctness in all cases. In 1832-3, Wm. Bradford, John Shutliff, David Smith, Chester Smith, Ralph Smith and Paul Kingston. Although there are several Smith families, we believe that these three were brothers.

In 1833-4, Alva Culver, Sereno Culver, Miles Royce, Chester Ingersoll, Jas. Gilson, Oliver Goss, Deacon Ezra Goodhue, Hardy Metcalf, Benj. Shutliff, Jason Flanders, John Bill, W. W. Wattles, Robert W. Chapman, John Kellogg, Rev. Alfred Greenwood, Wm. Sanborn, Benj. Highland, Thomas J. Lang, James Mather and Andrew Carrier; in 1835, '36 and '37, Jonathan Hagar, Levi C. Aldrich, Fenner Aldrich, Samuel Sergeant, Wm. E. Morgan, J. E. Ambrose, Elder R. B. Ashley and sons, Bela Luce, Myron Piersons, S. S. Pratt, Dr. A. J. Corbin, Alonzo Ray, Rev. Isaac Foster, Winthrop Wright, Cyrus Ashley, David Rossiter, A. J. Hatch, R. D. Hatch, Hugh Alexander, George Burrell, Dudley Beckwith, Lorin Burdick and S. B. Tyler. Flanders, Lang, Sanborn and Goodhue came together from New Hampshire.

Mr. Greenwood was the first Pastor of the Congregational Church, which had been organized by the pioneer home missionary, Rev. N. C. Clark, in September, 1834. It was composed of the following members at organization: James Mathews and Sarah, his wife; Ezra Goodhue and Martha, his wife; Andrew Carrier and his wife, and Oliver Goss and Mary, his wife; Ezra Goodhue, Deacon. The first resolution passed by this Church was a strong temperance one, and the first case of discipline was that of a brother reported to have sold whisky to the Indians. Mr. Greenwood was succeeded in 1836 by Isaac Foster, who was an able preacher and one of the blackest of "black Abolitionists" (of which we had a good many in Will County in the early days). He subsequently removed to California and took up the profession of law, and no doubt made a sharp and able lawyer. A characteristic anecdote is told of his California life: California, as well as other free States, had a fugitive-slave law passed in obedience to the slave power, which in those days was well-nigh supreme. In this case, however, the statute expired at a certain date by its own limitation. A "fugitive" was pursued to California and arrested. Foster, being well known there as well as here for his anti-slavery principles, was appealed to for the management of the defense. In his investigations, he discovered that the act under which the claimant had proceeded would expire in a few days. He therefore obtained an adjournment of the case to the day subsequent to the expiration of the act. The other party little dreamed that there was any limit to their rights, and came prepared to insist upon their bond, like Shylock of old. Foster was ready, and soon surprised the Court and the other

party by the information that the bond, under which they claimed not only a "pound of flesh" but the whole man, body and soul, was worthless, and demanded the discharge of the prisoner. To this demand the Judge was obliged to yield. Well knowing that other proceedings would be instituted, the friends of the slave had made arrangements by which he was safely conducted elsewhere by the underground railroad, and beyond the reach of the man-hunter, who, in his rage at being balked of his prey, challenged Foster to mortal combat. Foster declined on the score that it was none of his quarrel, but offering to get the negro to fight him if he wished.

James Mather built the mill at the upper end of the village, afterward known as McAllister's. He left Plainfield in 1844, and has died within a few years in California. Wm. E. Morgan and Samuel S. Pratt, named above, started the first cabinet shop in Plainfield, and we think in Will County; and Pratt, with Benj. Richardson, afterward started a cabinet and chair factory in Joliet. Oliver Goss and one of the Smiths were merchants. Jonathan Hagar was for a long time a merchant in Plainfield. He now enjoys the comfortable fortune which he has acquired by upright and diligent attention to business; a prominent man in the Congregational Church and in the prosperous town of Plainfield. He is one of the stockholders in the First National Bank of this city. Jason Flanders was a native of New Hampshire, came to the grove in 1834, was an industrious, honest man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1875, at the age of 66. Winthrop Wright has been a prominent man in the county, and was Supervisor of the town in 1855 and 1856. A. Culver was Supervisor of the town in 1852 and again in 1857.

Elder Ambrose organized the Baptist Church at Plainfield, and was succeeded by Elder Ashley, who organized the original Baptist Church at Joliet, of which we shall speak by and by. We are informed by Elder Ashley, who still lives in Plainfield, carrying the weight of 79 years, that himself and Elder Powell held the first protracted meeting in Chicago. Elder Ashley counts up more than eighty meetings of that kind which he has conducted.

Chester Ingersoll kept a hotel, we presume in "Mark Beaubien" style, in the early days, and laid out the first village plat of Plainfield in August, 1834. He was an active speculator, and subsequently resided at Lockport, where he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was the Justice of the Peace who accomplished an official feat which has probably never been equaled. Justices of the Peace were legally competent to take the acknowledgments of deeds, etc.; and the law, as is well known, required that the officer should examine the wife separate and apart from her husband, in order to relinquish dower. Having sold a piece of land, Ingersoll, with an eye to thrift or convenience, took *his own* acknowledgment, and also that of his wife "*separate and apart from her said husband,*" and certified to the fact under his own hand and seal, and the writer hereof put the deed and acknowledgment upon the county records. Just how he accomplished the feat, history is silent; but that he did it has long been



Reason Farley
(DECEASED)
JOLIET

a matter of record. There has been considerable litigation in the way of widow's claim for dower on score of defective acknowledgment, but we think this one would defy the sharpest lawyer. Ingersoll emigrated to California just before the discovery of gold, and died there. Several letters from him are in the files of the *Signal*.

Of these early settlers in Plainfield and vicinity, three have been represented in the bar of Joliet by one son each, viz.: Hager, Flanders and Goodhue. Thomas Lang furnished us with two brave boys for Company D, One Hundredth Regiment—Sergt. George A. Lang, and John C. Lang, who was wounded July 22d, before Atlanta. The latter is now on the editorial staff of the *Republican*. James Mather built the mill at the north end of Plainfield, subsequently remodeled by the McAllisters. Later names and facts respecting the history of Plainfield are referred to in the town history. We are only attempting to record the beginnings of its history. One fact, however, of later date we will record. Such was the reluctance of the early settlers to launch out into the open prairie, that at the land sale in 1835, Judge Caton found two sections of land in the town of Plainfield still unclaimed, which he entered. These sections, 30 and 31, with a half-section in Kendall, make (next to that of C. C. Smith, in Channahon) the largest farm in our county. The Judge opened the farm in 1838, and resided upon it until 1842 or 1843, and was a most vigorous granger during those years, and could often be seen driving his long ox-team and breaking-plow, barefooted, over his ample and fertile acres. In those years, he used to vary the routine of daily life with occasional pettifoggery before Justice Hagar. We do not suppose that Mr. Hagar would claim that it was this experience which qualified him for Chief Justice of Illinois. The Judge still retains the farm, although Will County cannot claim him as a citizen. The property was many years in charge of his brother, Wm. P. Caton, who was eight years the Supervisor of the town and Chairman of the Board. Let us also note the fact that Plainfield was the first town that got a company (the old battery) into the late war from our county, and she also furnished the greatest number of volunteers, in proportion to her population, of any town, and she is also the only town in the county that has erected a monument to the memory of those who perished in defense of the Union. This monument cost \$800.

WHEATLAND.

Immediately north of Plainfield, lies the town of Wheatland—Township 37, Range 9—the northwestern corner of the county. With slight exceptions, this township remained unsettled until after 1840. Two things contributed to delay its settlement. Lying mostly outside of the Indian boundary line, it was not surveyed until 1837 or 1838, and not brought into market until 1841; and being entirely prairie (with a trifling exception in the northeast corner), it did not so early attract settlers as other portions. But this was also an advantage, as it was from these circumstances, kept out of the hands of speculators, and reserved

for the hardy immigrant. But so fine a section of land could not long remain vacant after the discovery had been made that timber was not so indispensable as the earlier settlers supposed.

Isaac Foster, of whom we spoke in the history of Plainfield, settled in the south part in 1837; Josiah B. Wightman, in 1838; L. G. Colgrove and Chester Ingersoll, in 1839; Simeon B. Tyler, in 1841, and Anthony Freeland in 1842. These were all on the east side of the Du Page. D. W. Cropsy, the first Supervisor of the town, settled on the west side, in 1846, but soon moved to the east side; and S. Simmons, who was also Supervisor of the town five years, and our County Judge four years, located there in 1847.

In 1843, there was a considerable addition to the township. William McMicken, and John McMicken—the present Supervisor of the town—who were directly from Scotland, settled in the extreme northwestern corner of the township. In this year, came, also, Wm. Cotton, A. B. Cotton, James Robins, John Robins and Fitzjames Robins, Englishmen, from the Isle of Wight, and George W. Brown, from Pennsylvania, and Joseph B. Wait, E. T. Durant Warren W. Boughton, P. Haviland and Asa Canfield, from New York; and Wm. Kinley, from the Isle of Man; and Julius Piedlau and John Martin, from Canada.

In 1844, Stephen Findlay and sons founded the Scotch settlement, in the southwestern part of the town, at and about Tamarack Post Office. In the same year came Robert Clow and his five sons, Robert, Jr., Adam, William and Thomas, and a little later another son, John H. The Clows were Scotch, but had tarried a few years in the State of New York before finally pitching their tent in Wheatland, where, the land being still not taken up, they entered 1,080 acres of its beautiful prairie, embracing Section 15 and parts of 14 and 10. We find in the files of the *True Democrat* an enthusiastic notice of the editor's visit to Wheatland in 1850. The editor, H. N. Marsh, Esq., was then taking the census of the county. He makes special mention of the Clow plantation, of the white school houses, and of D. W. Cropsy's fat beeves and toothsome cheese.

The same year (1844), came Mungo Patterson, Daniel Catchpole, Jacob Spaulding, George Wheeler and Elias Myers. The Scotch Church was organized in 1847, by Rev. Mr. Oburn, and the house of worship, which is such a conspicuous landmark to the travelers over the prairie, one mile north of Tamarack Post Office, was built a few years after.

In 1843, the following persons settled in the northwest part of the township, and gave the neighborhood the name of the Vermont Settlement: David L. Davis, G. Washington Davis and their aged father, Jonathan Davis, and Levi Blanchard. In 1844, Laton Rice, also from Vermont, with his five sons, Alphonso, John I., Asahel, Philander and Isaac, in company with Rudolph Houghton and General Davis and their families, making the journey from Vermont with their own teams, camping out nights, after a journey of forty-four days, reached the same settlement and became a part thereof in October of the year named. Let us say, in passing, that Alphonso Rice was one of Wheat-

land's contributions to the war for the Union, and that he laid down his life at Champion Hills in 1863, being a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry; and that John I. is now a resident of Peotone, and, in the year 1877, was Supervisor of the town of Will. To this Vermont settlement there was added in 1845: Jacob Yaggy (a German), Edwin Lillie (a Vermonter), and in 1846 Laban Clark and family, and in 1847, Willard Hayward, and in 1850 Zidon Edson and Dr. Allen and families. All these, together with the Mr. Kinley we named above, settled in the same district. To these were added, also, Leland Houghton, Hiram Johnson and Sampson Pratt, in 1844 or 1845.

In 1844 or 1845, the following persons settled east of the Du Page: F. Boardman and A. S. Thomas, and Sumner Heminway, on west side. Mr. Boardman was Supervisor of the town three years.

In 1846, and the three or four following years, the population of the town increased rapidly, and among the later settlers were many Pennsylvania Dutch and Germans, and these now form nearly half of the population of the township. They are the same staid and substantial citizens they are elsewhere, and have built two neat and substantial churches.

We have spoken of the absence of timber in Wheatland, and this fact reminds us of a little story. In 1846, the first election was held in the township, which, by the way, was then known as "Oregon Precinct," for two Justices of the Peace. Robert Clow, Sr., did not attend the election, but his sons did. When they came back, the old gentleman asked Robert, Jr., who they had put into office. Robert, Jr., replied: "Mr. Lillie." "Varra gude! Varra gude!" says he. "And wha' else?" "Me," was the modest and hesitating reply. "You!" says the old man, "you! A-weel, a-weel, timber is varra scarce in this country, sure enoo.!" But fathers do not always put the most correct estimate upon their own boys. The people of Wheatland seem to have thought the timber pretty good, as they have chosen Robert, Jr., for their Supervisor seventeen years, while the county has chosen him as its Representative for two terms, and finally made him Circuit Clerk and Recorder. Mr. Robert Clow, Sr., died October 5, 1870, at the age of 83 years and 6 months. His death was hastened by an accidental fall.

In the digging of a well in Wheatland, on Section 6, in 1870, a bone was found forty-four inches long and of the diameter of one foot, supposed to be the bone of the lower leg of a mastodon, which must, it is estimated, have been at least seventeen feet high.

Several of the names we have given in this list were residents of other parts of the county at an earlier date.

THE DUPAGE SETTLEMENT.

In the town of Dupage (Town 37, Range 10), which lies east of Wheatland, settlements were early made. This town is beautifully watered by the two

branches of the Du Page which unite just before entering Wheatland. The first settler in this township was Stephen J. Scott, a native of Maryland, who came into this State in 1826, and made a claim at Grose Point, now known as Evanston. He had the year before located on the eastern shore, but was not satisfied with the place, and crossed over with his family. There were then but few white people north of Peoria, besides the garrison. Only two or three families of Indian agents and traders at Chicago. While out hunting with his son Willard, then a young man of twenty or more (now a resident of Naperville, and a banker), he came upon the Du Page River near Plainfield. Struck with the beauty of the stream and the adjacent prairies and groves, he followed the stream until he came to the forks, or the union of the east and west branches, on Section 7. The beauty and evident fertility of the spot led him at once to the determination to leave the vicinity of the lake and locate on that spot, and make it his future home. He, accordingly, in the Autumn of 1830, made his claim, built a comfortable log house and moved his family to the spot. This is the farm now occupied by Mrs. Sheldon.

Willard Scott, who accompanied his father, had acquired a good knowledge of the Indian language and character, and had great influence with the Pottawatomie Indians, and at a council held at Big Woods in 1832, was largely instrumental in preventing the tribe from joining the Sacs in their murderous war upon the early settlers. He had been adopted into the tribe and received an Indian name—Kish-wash, an Eagle. The sterling honesty and undaunted bravery of the young man commanded their respect and confidence. On one of his early hunting expeditions he wandered as far as Holdeman's Grove, and there found a wife in the family of Hawley. This family removed to the same locality in 1830. These Scotts subsequently removed to Naperville and became identified with the history of Du Page County.

In the years 1830–32, this vicinity was selected as their future home by Israel Blodgett, Pierce Hawley (above named), Robert Strong, John Dudley, Ralph Stowell, Harry Boardman, Seth Wescott, Isaac Scarrett, Lester Peet, Simon Terrill, John Barber and Samuel Goodrich. In 1833–35, the settlement was increased by the coming of Andrew Godfrey, Harry Lord, Philip Lord, Hiram Warren, Hannibal Ward, Daniel Stewart, Peter Stewart, Samuel Whallen, Shubal Swift, Joseph Berry, S. Clifford, George Spicer, William Smith and Jonathan Royce and sons.

Isaac Scarrett, above named, was another Methodist pioneer itinerant, and co-laborer with Beggs and Walker, and he succeeded Walker, in 1828, as Superintendent of Fox River Mission previous to his settlement in Du Page. His son, P. P. Scarrett, was Sheriff of our county in 1854–55. Elder Scarrett died at the residence of his son in Joliet, in May, 1861, at the age of 78. Samuel Whallen was a County Commissioner in the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, and died about five years since at the ripe age of 94. Wm. Smith, commonly known as Col. Smith, removed, in a few years, to this city, having been elected Clerk of the

Circuit Court, which office he held for seven years. He was a prominent citizen until his death, in November, 1870; was 82 years old. His son, R. W. Smith, was Supervisor of Dupage in 1855-57, and has also deceased.

Harry Boardman was one of our most popular and genial citizens and Supervisor of the town in 1855; a son of Jonathan Royce, of same name, was Supervisor of the town in 1870-73. John Barber was the father of our well-known citizen, R. E. Barber, Esq., and settled on the south side of the east branch, and gave name to Barber's Corners. Robert Strong still lives, one of our most worthy citizens and an Elder in the Dupage Presbyterian Church, and was Supervisor of the town in 1862. Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, is a son of Israel Blodgett.

Mrs. Kinzie, wife of John H. Kinzie, one of the earliest Indian Agents of the Northwest, and for a long time a resident of Chicago, in a book which she wrote about her early experience on the frontier, speaks of stopping at Hawley's over night, after a long exposure in traveling from Fort Winnebago to Chicago in the Winter of 1831. A brother of Hawley's was killed by the Indians near his place in 1832, after cruel torture. So far as known, this and the Dunkard preacher, hereafter noticed, were the only persons killed in the Sac war within the bounds of Will County, although, as we shall presently relate, there were many who were badly scared.

Lester Peet taught the first school in the Naperville settlement, Du Page County, by a contract with the early settlers of that locality, for twelve dollars a month. Capt. Jo. Naper heads the list of twelve subscribers, who promised to pay in proportion to the number sent. The writer remembers this ancient pedagogue well in later years as one who always came to Joliet to attend Anti-slavery, Temperance and Bible meetings. The first school in Dupage town is said to have been taught by Josiah Giddings, and the first church organized, in 1833, by Rev. N. C. Clark—we suppose the same church which now exists and to which the veteran J. A. Porter now preaches, and who was also its Pastor many years ago.

The Des Planes River passes through the southeast corner of this township in which is a widening of the river, which has received the name of Goose Lake. Any man who supposes it to be much of a lake would certainly be a goose. Another "Lilly-Cache," which rises near the place where the other stream of the same name rises, runs east and empties into the Des Planes. This, however, is *not* a navigable stream. Both have their source in springs. Besides the timber along the streams, there is, in the south end of the town, a beautiful island of timber, which, together with a noted spring between it and the river were all known in early times by the name of Lilly-Cache. The old roads from Plainfield to Chicago and from Joliet to Chicago, passed on opposite sides of this island grove and came together upon the highland near Godfrey's (on Section 12), a famous tavern stand in the early times, where we got our first refreshments on the way to Chicago, and the stage-driver "changed horses."

Godfrey and Spicer, and, perhaps, others named above, settled in this part of the town. The Illinois & Michigan Canal and C., A. & St. Louis R. R., which follow the course of the river Des Plaines, run through the same corner of the town. Martin's Landing, on the canal (a small city), lies on the line of the township, and partly in Dupage and partly in Lockport. There is also a Romeo depot on the railroad. In this vicinity one of the paper cities of the county was early laid off and called Romeo, to match Juliet. It was intended, perhaps, as a rival; but the starting of Lockport by the canal ended it. Of course, along the east side of the river are found quarries of limestone. These will be more particularly described in the township history.

SETTLEMENTS ON HICKORY CREEK.

We pass now to the settlements along Hickory Creek. It must be borne in mind that we are giving the history of early settlements, without strict reference to present town lines. The Hickory Creek settlement would now be included in the towns of Joliet, New Lenox, Frankfort, Homer, etc. W. R. Rice, in a letter which we find quoted in the combination map of the county, says that in June, 1829, he, together with William Rice, his father, and Miller Ainsley, left Fountain County, Indiana, to take a look at the Far West. He says, "We struck the Iroquois, which we followed to the Kankakee, which, in turn, we followed to the Des Plaines. We then went up the latter until we came to Hickory Creek. Going up this a mile or two, we found a Mr. Brown and old Col. Sayre, living in an old Indian bark shanty near where Dr. Allen's house stands (the old Davidson place); and about eighty rods northwest across the creek was an old man of the name of Friend, who had a log cabin partly built." This account is no doubt correct. The Brown he speaks of died soon after and was buried on the Davidson place, perhaps the first white burial in Will County. As is well known to all old settlers, Col. Sayre built a saw-mill on the creek, near where the Red Mill now stands, but on the north side of the creek, a little higher up. Mansfield Wheeler, who came to the vicinity in 1833, went into partnership with him. This old mill has long since gone to the limbo of things that were, but the writer hereof has often seen the saw crashing ruthlessly through huge oaks and black walnuts to supply the needs of new settlers. It was at this mill that the lumber was sawed for the first frame houses of Joliet, built in 1834.

To this settlement there also came, in 1830, Lewis Kerchival and son, John Gougar, Michael Runyon, Jared Runyon and Jas. Emmett; in 1831—John Norman, Jos. Norman, Aaron Ware, Thos. and Abraham Francis, Isaac Pence and Samuel Pence. There is a tradition that Jo Smith, the Mormon, once preached at the Point, and that Jas. Emmett and others were converts and left the vicinity. In 1832, were added Cornelius C. Van Horne, John Stitts, Peter Watkins and sons, Wm. Gougar and son Nicholas, and Joseph, Alfred and James Johnson. The Johnsons located on Spring Creek, in the edge of what was known as Yankee

Settlement, most of which is now embraced in the town of Homer. To these were added, in 1833, Isaac Reynolds and his three sons, Smith, Newton and Milton Reynolds, Judge Davidson and Matthew Van Horne; and in 1834, G. S. Greenwood, John Broadie and John Cooper and sons. Later, in 1835 to 1837, came John Carl, Abel Bliss, L. A. Cleveland and many others. It will be understood that the above list includes settlers on both the north and south sides of the creek; some on what is now known as Maple street. Ohio, Indiana and New York furnished most of these settlers. Most of these have passed away. Some have left sons that perpetuate their family names and are counted among our best citizens.

A daughter of the elder Pence has the distinction of being the first Joliet bride, for a description of whose wedding the reader is referred to "Forty Years Ago." Perhaps the most prominent of the persons named above, in our history, was C. C. Van Horne. He taught the first school in the vicinity in the Winter of 1832. His place in the point of timber that makes out into the prairie, in which are the Camp Grounds of the Methodist brethren, was known in the early days as Van Horne's Point. He was a marked character, well and extensively known throughout Cook County, of which we then formed a part. He was a man of liberal education, great shrewdness, abundant self-esteem and tenacity of purpose. He got the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace soon after coming here. The only mail route at that time in the county was a weekly horseback one from Danville to Chicago. This passed by the cabin of Uncle Billy Gougar. As Van Horne resided some distance to the east, the office was kept by one of the Gougar boys. In 1834-5, before a post office was established at the city of Joliet, the writer hereof made weekly pilgrimages to Uncle Billy's, after the longed-for letters from home. Well can he recall the old log house (long since replaced by a comfortable frame farm cottage), with its two rooms, in one of which the post office was kept. In what a striking contrast to the place where he now gets his mail, was that old dry-goods box, roughly pigeon-holed, with the letters of the alphabet rudely inked on the edges of each partition. With what greed he seized a letter when he happened to get one, although it cost a quarter, and had been several weeks on its dreary way. He remembers how, on one occasion, he had to pay about a dollar for a pamphlet, the margins of which were covered with writing, contrary to law. But it was cheap, even at that price! And the writers of those letters—where are they? Gone! all gone!

But we are sadly digressing. Van Horne was one of our most useful citizens in those days, transacting the business of the early settlers, aiding them in obtaining their claims and land titles. It was the good fortune of the writer to make his acquaintance before that of any other settler, having met him somewhere this side of Niles, when coming into the country, and riding back with him to "Van Horne's Point." It was, perhaps, owing as much to his influence as to the good sense of the settlers generally, that two years after he was

elected as the first Recorder of the county. But we soon forfeited his friendship by our bad behavior in apostatizing to abolition. But we are anticipating. It will be well remembered that Van Horne, some years ago, removed to Joliet, and was elected the first Mayor under our city charter, and how he "magnified his office." It may not be improper to add that one of his sons is now Superintendent of an important Western railroad. C. C. Van Horne died of cholera in 1854.

Several members of the Reynolds family still live in our county. J. S. Reynolds, who was brevetted General near the close of the late war, and who commanded the Sixty-fourth Regiment in the important battle at Bentonville, on Sherman's march from Savannah to Washington, is a son of one of them. Higginbotham moved to town many years ago, and built a fine house, where his widow (now Mrs. Sutphen) still lives, while his sons perpetuate his name. He died in March, 1865.

Many yet living will remember Uncle Billy Gougar, so noted for his strong good sense and sterling integrity. He held the important trust of County Commissioner in 1840 and 1841. He died in 1861 at the age 78. Father Beggs officiated at his funeral, which was largely attended. Lewis Kerchival was one of the best citizens and farmers in the county, and died some years since. His son James C., was Supervisor of the town of New Lenox in 1854 and 1855, and again in 1858. He died in 1873 at the age of 55, a worthy son of a worthy sire. Jarod Runyon was, for some years, a Justice of the Peace of the village of Lockport, and now resides in California. We had a visit from him a few years since.

FIRST BALL.

Mrs. Kinzie, in her "Waubun," gives an account of a ball on Hickory Creek, in 1831. She does not tell us at whose house it was held, but we have ascertained that it was at Mr. Friend's.* Three out of the five single gentlemen, then resident at Chicago, came down to this ball on horseback, of course. One or two of them were officers from the Fort. Parties of this kind were not very frequent, the guests had to be collected from great distances, and consequently they were somewhat prolonged. This one opened with a sumptuous repast at noon, at which every luxury which the country then afforded was dispensed in profusion. As the art of printing had not then been introduced into this region, we have no *menu* of the feast, but we know what the possibilities of the time were. The *piece de resistance* was undoubtedly a haunch of venison roasted, which might have been supported with fried bacon and prairie chickens. The *entremets* might have been pumpkin pie, crab-apple sauce, or stewed wild plums, and the fruit was probably melons and wild grapes. There was, also, no doubt, an abundant supply of corn dodgers, saleratus biscuit and wild

* In "Forty Years Ago," we hazarded the conjecture that it was probably at Kerchival's. We are glad of this opportunity to make the correction, not only because we desire to be a correct and reliable historian, but because we wish to do justice to both the families named. On the one hand, Mrs. Kerchival was, we are glad to say, a very religious woman, and would not be likely to encourage a ball; and, on the other, Mr. Friend and family should not be deprived of the honor of being the first to plant the institution in Will County. We do not suppose that they ought to be held responsible for the melancholy *dénouement*.

honey. The ball opened at 2 o'clock, and was kept up, with a short recess for supper, until the next morning. But the gay scene was terminated by a tragedy. The Chicago gentlemen, it is presumed, were more stylishly dressed and put on city airs, and were so agreeable and forward in their attentions to the country belles that the native beaux were eclipsed and compelled to take back seats. The Chicago bloods were highly elated with the manner in which they carried off the favors of the girls. Their satisfaction was, however, greatly dampened on discovering, when they got out their fine horses, in the early dawn, preparatory to their return, that by some strange visitation they (the horses) had lost their manes and tails.

JUDGE DAVIDSON.

Judge Davidson came to this section in 1830, from the State of Indiana. He was originally from the State of New Jersey, where, when a poor young man, earning his living at surveying, he found a lot of pine land which had not been taken up. He managed to secure it, and immediately took his ax and "lifted it up against the big trees." This not only made him "famous," but put some money in his purse, with which he came to Indiana and there invested it in lands at Government price. This soon made him rich. When he came to Hickory Creek, he entered not only the well-known Davidson farm, but several others; and he was, while he lived, one of our most prominent and substantial men, although of retiring disposition, and never seeking office. When he came here, he was still a bachelor, and in the prime of life. He met his fate in the daughter of one of his tenants (Mr. More), to whom he was married, and by whom he had two daughters, well known in Joliet society. His widow has since married Dr. B. F. Allen. It is said that the Judge always kept the ax with which he hewed his way to fortune. He acquired his title of Judge in Indiana, where he held the office of Probate Judge. He died in March, 1844, at the age of 57.

JOLIET TOWNSHIP.

About the same time, another settlement was made, mostly on the south side of Hickory, in Joliet Township. Robert Stevens and David Maggard made claims in 1830, and brought their families in 1831. Stevens located on the well-known Stevens' place (on Section 2), a well-chosen selection, which made him, in time, the possessor of a valuable property. The first "fair grounds" were located on this property in a beautiful grove of oak openings, a beautiful and abundant spring supplying water. These grounds, with the fair buildings, were afterward occupied as a soldiers' camp and barracks, when it became necessary to subdue the "onpleasantness" of our Southern brethren. David Maggard settled on the bluff on the west side of the Des Plaines about opposite the Rolling Mills. His cabin was the first one erected in the present limits of our city. It stood on the edge of a ravine up which passed the Sac trail. This trail, it is perhaps necessary to many readers to explain, was the trail made by the feet of the Indians and their ponies on their yearly journeys

from the Great West to Fort Malden, in Canada, to receive the annuities which it was the cunning policy of the English Government to keep up long after the country had passed from their possession. The fruit of this policy was apparent in the fact that in the war of 1812, the Indians were generally, secretly, if not openly, on the side of England, and in the massacre at Chicago, and other barbarities. This trail, which was for many years very plain and distinct, and which was a well-known guide for the early voyager over the prairie from Niles hither, and which is now probably entirely obliterated, divided somewhere near the present cemetery, one branch going south to Ottawa, crossed the old ford below Joliet, and the other crossed the ford opposite Maggard's cabin and went on by Walker's Grove to the Great River.

In 1831, Philip Scott, William Bilsland, Major Robert Cook and his aged father, a Revolutionary soldier, Daniel Robb, Jesse Cook and Reason Zarley, were added to the settlement. Seth Scott and Aaron Moore, also John Norman, came in 1832; William Hadsell and John Goodenow, in 1833; Joseph and Jacob Zumalt, in 1834. We suppose Mr. Goodenow to be the same man who settled in Yankee Settlement before the war. He was the father of Mrs. Michael Rodgers, and died some years since at Reed's Grove.

Reason Zarley came here from Ohio, was one of our first Justices of the Peace while we were yet a part of Cook County. He died Aug. 30, 1859, aged 68 years and six months. He was born in 1791; served in the war of 1812, and was one of the few survivors that returned from the bloody engagement at Brownstown, where one hundred and thirty Americans were assailed by eight hundred Indian and four hundred British soldiers. He was in the army at the time of Hull's surrender. He came into the State in 1829, and to this township in 1831, and settled upon the well-known Zarley farm, which he had purchased when the canal land was in market, under the act of 1829. There were few here then except Indians. When the Black Hawk war broke out, he went, with his family, to Danville, returning, after it was over, to the same place, where he resided until his death. He was a man of sterling character, high moral sentiments, sound mind and strong, good sense and judgment. A large concourse of citizens attended his remains to their resting-place. A Chillicothe, Ohio, paper, noticing his death, speaks of him as one of the pioneers of that country. He was a man of large influence in shaping the early politics of Will County. It is hardly necessary to say that he has supplied us in his sons with two editors and printers, one of whom has lately deceased, while the other, familiarly known as "Cal," still gives shape to our politics and school affairs; while a third son, sometimes called "Bill," after long and useful service as City Clerk, has got a comfortable seat as County Clerk in the old Court House. Another son, Linton, died in 1850, at the age of 24, having just entered upon the practice of law.

When our county was erected, Robert Stevens was elected Sheriff with great unanimity. He was most deservedly popular. But he did not covet

office, and he declined to qualify, and all that Summer we were without a Sheriff. We are glad to be able to state that this is the only time we know of Bob Stevens (as he was familiarly called) shrinking from his duty, and we knew him pretty well. And for the honor of Will County, we are also glad to be able to state, and we do it without fear of contradiction, that from that day to this there has been no difficulty in getting men to fill the office of Sheriff, or any other county office. Indeed, sometimes there has seemed to be a superabundance of men who were willing to serve the public. We shall, by and by, give a list of those who have shown their devotion to our county by actual service. We should be glad to give a list of those who have been willing to do so had the county needed them, but this would require more room than our publisher could spare. Robert Stevens was a native of Kentucky, and raised in Ohio and Indiana. He died in January, 1864.

William Hadsell, named above, still lingers in our midst, and may often be seen upon our streets carrying the weight of 88 years of an industrious and honest life. He begins to fail, but says he should have lived to a hundred easy enough if he had not got caught in a storm on the prairie a few years since and had to fight lightning, which was a harder fight than he ever had with the British, although a soldier in the war 1812.

John Norman erected the first flouring-mill in Joliet—we wish we had a picture of it and the surroundings, as we well remember them. About opposite the Penitentiary there was an island in the Des Planes, heavily wooded—a romantic spot then, where the writer often went in search of plants and flowers. At the head of this island, across one channel, Norman built a brush and gravel dam, which threw the current strong upon the other side; near this he built a log mill. His wheel was placed in the current, and the shaft running into the mill, turned the machinery which ground the corn. A very simple affair, having the capacity of twelve or fifteen bushels of corn in twenty-four hours, but very useful in those early days when corn-dodgers formed an important part of the daily rations. This old mill was not as big a thing as the rolling-mills opposite, but it was built without municipal aid.

In this township, yet farther down on the river, a family settled in 1836 or 1837, which we must not forget to mention—that of Robert Shoemaker, the father of Mrs. Dr. A. W. Bowen and Mrs. Josiah McRoberts (and that's how we got the Judge). M. Shoemaker, a partner of J. A. Matteson in the early days of the old wooden block on upper Chicago street, and who has been and we believe now is a State Senator in Michigan, was his son.

SETTLEMENTS IN JACKSON, REED AND OTHER GROVES.

In the edges of the timber lying along the Des Planes and Jackson Creek, and in the groves known as Jackson's Reed's, Starr's, Troutman's, etc., which now form parts of Joliet, Jackson and Channahon Townships, settlements were early made. In 1831, Charles Reed, Joseph Shoemaker and Wesley Jenkins

settled in Reed's Grove, near the present station of Elwood. John and Thos. Coon, the two Kirkpatrick's, Thomas Underwood, Eli Shoemaker, Charles Longmire, James Hemphill, Peter Eib and sons, Archibald Crowl, Henry, George and Lewis Linebarger, Daniel Haight, John and Samuel Catron and Theopilus and Robert Watkins settled in some one of these groves in 1831-2-3; and Benj. and Joseph Shanks, Smith Johnson, John Brown, George Young, Peter Brown and son and R. J. Boylan, in 1833-4, and William Cotton in 1835, and, we had almost forgotten him, Peter Doney. Charles Reed is perhaps better entitled than any one else to be called the founder of Joliet, as he came up here in 1833, built a log cabin (the old McKee house) and commenced preparations to build a mill. These preparations consisted, as his deed of sale to McKee in the Spring of 1834 says, "of a dam partly made on the east side of the river, a house, some fence, a mill-race and some machinery for a mill, both of wood and iron, on the west side of the river." Of this matter, however, we will speak more particularly by and by. Joseph Shoemaker, a most excellent man, a warm friend and an ardent Methodist, opened a splendid farm on the south side of Reed's Grove, which after many years he sold out, and which is now known as the Rogers' place. He was Supervisor of Florence four years. We are sorry to say he has left the State. Jenkins was a fine specimen of a great Hoosier, of whom we have told a pretty good story in "Forty Years Ago," which we will not repeat here. But we don't know why he should have been named Wesley, unless on the principle of "*lucus a non lucendo*." Hemphill and Eib still have representatives in the county. Joe Shanks was another specimen of a Hoosier, and was Shanks by name and Shanks by nature. The best thing that we remember about Joe is that he was the writer's friend when he ran for Recorder, and gave him his vote, although it was urged against us that we belonged to a temperance society—not a popular thing with "Hoosiers" then or now. "Wall," said Joe, "I drink right smart of likker myself, but I allow we'd better have a sober man to do our business." We commend Joe's philosophy to all voters, and the higher the office, the more important the rule. George Linebarger is still living near Elwood, and has been Supervisor of Jackson ten years. R. J. Boylan is still one of the well-known residents of Jackson, and he held the office of County Surveyor for eight years (1840-48), and what he doesn't know about the sections and corners of Will County is not worth knowing. Boylan sometimes tells the story of his first arrival at Joliet, in the Fall of 1834. After a long and tiresome horseback ride from Chicago, he began to look anxiously for the town of "Juliet," of which he had heard all along the road, and, fearing that he might have lost his way, he rode up to a small wooden building, which he found to be a store. On entering, a long, lank youth rose up from the counter, on which he was stretched out—that is, as much of him as the counter would hold—of whom he inquired the way to Juliet. The youth somewhat pompously replied: "Sir, if you seek the city of Juliet, look around you." Little did Boylan

dream that he was on the corner of Bluff and Oneida streets, and that he was addressing the future historian of himself, Joliet and Will County—who would some day have his “pictur” in a book! It should be mentioned, to the credit of Jackson Grove Precinct, that they built a school house as early as 1833—perhaps the first in Will County. Henry Watkins, from the Hickory Creek settlement, taught the school. Any one who remembers his little shiny round head will not doubt that his scholars looked upon him with the same awe and wonder as did those in Goldsmith’s “Deserted Village” upon the village pedagogue,”

“And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.”

YANKEE SETTLEMENT AND LOCKPORT.

We have spoken of the Johnsons as settling in Yankee Settlement. These were “Hoosiers,” but, as will be inferred from the name, most of those who settled in that portion of the county embraced in the town of Homer, the northern part of New Lenox and the eastern part of Lockport, and called “Yankee Settlement,” were Yankees. The word meant in that day those who came from any State east of Ohio, in distinction from those who were called Hoosiers—a term which, though properly applicable only to Indianians, was popularly made to cover all others. When more exactly speaking, those from Ohio were Buckeyes; those from Kentucky, Corncrackers; those from Michigan, Wolverines, etc., etc. This was a famous settlement in the early days, containing many fine families of well-to-do farmers, where we could find more pretty girls forty-odd years ago than in almost any other locality. How this may be now, the writer cannot say; circumstances have prevented him from keeping posted in this regard. Offshoots of Yankee Settlement were known as Gooding’s Grove and Hadley.

Of those who came in before the Sac war, we recall the names of James Richie (the first settler and still living, although for some years blind), James Glover, Abijah Watson, John Pettijohn, Wm. McGaffery, Peter Polly, Joseph McCune, Daniel Mack, John Blackstone, Dr. Nathaniel Weeks and sons, William Ashing, John Goodenow, Joseph Cox, Dick Boilvin, Uriah Wentworth, Calvin Rowley, Holder Sisson, Selah Lanfear, Orrin Stevens, Armstead Runyon, Edward Poor and Benjamin Butterfield. Some of these persons were not “Yankees,” and some did not return after the stampede occasioned by the Sac war, and Goodenow, Polly and McCune, on their return, settled in other parts of the county.

Holder Sisson came in 1831, from Chautauqua County, N. Y. Having previously explored the West, he came with his family; and at the same time came Selah Lanfear and Orrin Stevens, with their families, who were from the same county. They came around the lakes, in a schooner; and after a long and stormy passage, landed at an outpost called Chicago, in the latter part of July. Harry Boardman, who settled in East Dupage, came on the same ves-

sel. Mr. Sisson was a prominent man in the early history of the county. He was elected one of the first three County Commissioners, and served in that capacity five years, faithfully and well. He soon moved to the west side of the river, in the town of Lockport, on the old Chicago road. He has very recently deceased, at an advanced age.

Edward Poor, Armstead Runyon and Benjamin Butterfield were on the ground previously, and some others. Edward Poor is the first name as grantee upon our county records. Armstead Runyon was a prominent man in the early history of Lockport, having been proprietor of a part of the city plat. We believe he is now living in California (if not dead). Mrs. C. E. Boyer, of Lockport, is his daughter.

Mrs. Munson, until lately, a resident of Joliet, was a daughter of Selah Lanfear. We remember her as one of the pretty girls of Yankee Settlement. If you should call upon ex-Collector Weeks, you would find one of *her* daughters, who, in her turn, has pretty daughters too. How the years do creep on, and what changes they bring!

Calvin Rowley came from the State of New York—the first one of the family—traveling all the way with a peddler's cart. He set up a store near Lockport, and traded with the Indians.

After the Sac war another tidal wave of emigration set toward the West, and brought many to Yankee Settlement in the years 1833-4-5. Among these were Reuben Beach and sons, Thomas Smith, Chas. M. Grey, George Grey, Levi Hartwell, Jireh Rowley and four sons, Wm. H. Frazier*, Alanson Granger, Addison Collins, Frederick Collins, Norman and Horace Messenger, John Lane, Lucius M. Case, H. S. Mason, Dr. Moses Porter, Abram Snapp, William Williams and three sons, Benjamin Weaver, Dea. Levi Savage, S. C. Chamberlin and sons, William Bandle, Samuel Anderson, John Griswold, Comstock Hanford, Nathan Hopkins, Aaron Hopkins, John Fitzsimmons, Benjamin Dancer, Cyrus Cross, Andrew Frank, Sylvester Munson, Lyman Cross, David Parish, Leander Bump, Jacob Bump, Rev. Mr. Ambrose, John Ross, Hiram Olney (now of Manhattan), Rev. Mr. Kirbey, who became Pastor of the Hadley Church,—and Isaac Preston, now of Lockport, in 1836.

The following persons settled in Gooding's Grove, and gave that locality its name: Dea. James Gooding and his three sons—James Gooding, Jr., William Gooding and Jasper A. Gooding—and his nephew, Charles Gooding, in 1832. Dea. James Gooding had been a pioneer in Western New York, and was a native of Massachusetts. He resided at Bristol, Ontario Co., until he came West. We remember him well—a tall, noble-looking man. He died in 1849, at the age of 82. Orange Chauncey settled in the same locality before the war.

Rev. Jeremiah Porter, the well-known pioneer missionary of the American Home Mission Society, early organized a Presbyterian Church at Hadley. We believe that this was the first regularly organized Church in Will County, outside

* Died in 1873.

of the "classes" organized by the Methodist itinerants. Dr. Porter, William Bandle, Reuben Beach and John C. Williams were Elders or Deacons in this Church. Soon after the organization of this Church, a Mr. Freeman organized a Baptist Church of sixteen members. Abram Snapp was one of the Deacons of this Church. He was the father of Hon. Henry Snapp, and died in October, 1865. He came to the settlement in 1833. Father Beggs had a station here in 1833, and others at Reed's Grove, Hickory Creek, East Dupage and Walker's Grove.

Dr. Weeks was for many years a practitioner in Lockport and Yankee Settlement. His sons are the well-known Judge Weeks and ex-Collector Weeks and Mr. J. H. Weeks, now of Lockport. He was from Western New York. Dr. Porter was also a well-known physician in the early history of the county; one of the reliable men, whether in Church or State; a strong upholder of every good enterprise and reform. He moved farther west many years ago, and is now deceased.

Lyman Cross died at Lockport in October, 1876, at the age of 82. His death was occasioned by a fall, while at work on a barn.

Mr. Bandle, who was familiarly known as Deacon, was a stone-mason, and had the job of putting up the stone-work of the first stone building in Joliet—the old block now known as the Darcey Block, from its present owner, but formerly and long known as the old Demmond Block, from its first proprietor. He has been dead some years.

John Lane was a famous blacksmith, especially known as the maker of prairie or breaking plows. The settlers all around used to make pilgrimages to his smithy. Nobody in all the land could shape and temper a plow like him. He might have sat to Longfellow for his picture of the village blacksmith:

"The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands."

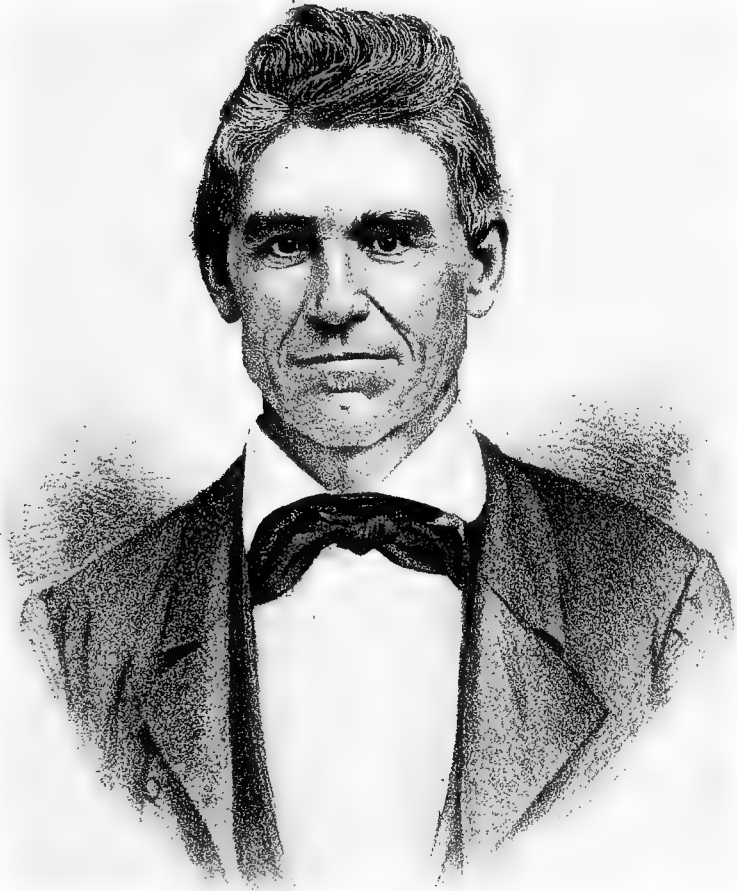
On many, many an acre of the virgin prairie of Will County did Lane's plows upturn the sod, drawn by from four to eight yoke of oxen and steers, and propelled by a ten-foot ox-gad mounted with a lash perhaps as long, the snap of which wielded by the hands of the Hoosier driver resounded like the crack of a rifle. On, on, over the prairie swells, with steady but ruthless tread, moved the long "breaking team," and on, on, came the giant plow, cutting the turf with its sharp colter, and turning over with its mold-board the rich earth in long, black ribbons; before it blooming grass and fragrant herb and beautiful flowers; behind it a dreary waste of black, fat humus, inviting the steps and stimulating the hopes of the sturdy planter. Ah! breaking teams, plows, Hoosier drivers, prairies, and old Lane himself, are now things of the past! Mr. Lane died in 1857.

Addison Collins was one of our leading county men; held the office of County Surveyor during the first four years of our organization, and served one

term, 1842-3, as our Representative in the General Assembly of the State. He died in March, 1864. His brother, Frederick Collins, still lives in the old locality, one of the staid and substantial citizens of Homer, fast ripening for a better country. The brothers were from Tioga County, N. Y., and came to the settlement in 1833.

John Blackstone, generally called Judge Blackstone, was a man of property and influence. The grove near which is the Hadley post office was known first as Blackstone Grove. James McKee, of whom we shall speak by and by, borrowed the money of him wherewith he purchased the Reed claim, of which we shall presently speak. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Yankee Settlement, when a part of Cook County. Judge Caton has told the writer about his coming down from Chicago in 1833, to try a suit before him—perhaps the first lawsuit in Will County. He died in 1848.

Jireh Rowley, commonly know as Capt. Rowley, was also a prominent man in our early history. He settled first on Section 19, but afterward bought the Butterfield place on Section 34, a beautiful spot embracing a little grove, where his youngest son, A. G., now lives. He was an old contractor on the Erie Canal, and built the great embankment near Rochester. This was a very heavy and difficult work. The Canal there crosses a considerable valley and a stream, and passes along the top of the embankment which Rowley made. While the work was in progress, Gov. Clinton, having great anxiety in respect to its success, made frequent visits to note its condition. On one of these occasions, the Governor and his party got in the way of the laborers and their teams, when Rowley pretty sharply ordered them to get out of the way. Instead of being offended at the brusque manner of the Captain, the Governor had the good sense to remark to his friends that he should go home with his mind at rest concerning the job, as Capt. Rowley evidently meant business. Three sons still live in the township. The younger, A. G., has been a Justice of the Peace since 1850, and three years the Supervisor of the town. Capt. Rowley, when he came West, had married a Mrs. Grey, and the George and Charles Grey above named were her sons; both of these have since been prominent as railroad officials in Chicago, and George is now agent of the Pullman Car Company. Charles has been Mayor of the city. Three of her daughters were also included among the "nice girls" of the settlement, as some of the "boys" still living remember well. One of these is now Mrs. Chamberlin, of Lockport. Her husband is one of the sons of Mr. L. C. Chamberlin, and is our well-known undertaker and furniture dealer of Joliet and Lockport. We remember seeing, not long ago, the fence which surrounds Oakwood placarded with the words, "Chamberlin's Relief cures all pain." We do not suppose the sacrilegious painter, had any reference to our undertaker or his business, but unconsciously told a truth, which these placards seldom do. Wm. Gooding was the chief engineer of our canal, and we shall have something more to say of him in the history of that work. The



Robert Steurz
(DECEASED)
JOLIET TP.

See over

a token of love to my
dear brother Albert &
perched on the sunset

side of life and far away
yet in memory always
present with your sister

Joliet Nancy Stevens

See p. 720.

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school teacher Hanford, so cruelly murdered at Chicago a few years ago, was a son of Comstock Hanford, born in 1834. Deacon Beach (this settlement seems to have had a good share of Deacons, and we have noticed that as a *rule*, it is the best men who get this title, and Deacon Beach was not an exception) has gone to his reward some time since. He died in 1851. Two of the Demmond boys—"Dar" and William—are indebted to him for good wives; and his son, Eben W., was Supervisor of Crete in 1862, and deceased in October, 1878. Levi Savage, another Deacon, still lives, and has given to the town of Homer a Supervisor for six years (1867-72), and to our county a Representative in 1872, and to the State and nation a brave soldier in his son, Capt. Amos Savage, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, or Yates Phalanx. Of William Williams we remember little; he died many years ago; but we know the family was a good one—from Massachusetts, we believe, as were others of the Hadley people; hence the name of the locality which was first known as Blackstone's Grove. One member of the family was Elder J. C. Williams, for some time a resident of Hadley, but afterward of Chicago, one of the old, substantial merchants of that city and an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church; while another, Charles A., was a preacher of the Gospel, once settled in Rockford; and another is the present Judge Erastus S. Williams, of Chicago. Still another Deacon was Orange Chauncey, lately deceased (died in 1877), who for a long time, with his family, resided in Joliet, but left again for the vicinity where he originally settled. This Deacon was a "Universalist" one, but his wife, who still survives, was a Deacon for a long time in the Baptist Church here—or at least she ought to have been. Alanson Granger is a name well known in Will County, for a long time a most successful granger on Section 32 of that town. He is said to have run the first reaper in Will County—an old original McCormick made in Brockport, N. Y. He was from Cortland County, N. Y., and died in October, 1874, nearly 72 years of age. To the list of Deacons in Yankee Settlement, we ought to add the name of Comstock Hanford, inasmuch as he was one of the original organizers of the Episcopal Church here. Some of these persons we have named would probably be included in the township of Lockport. It is said that Butterfield built the first house in the present township (of Lockport), and that a Mr. Everden built the first house on the town plat in 1831, little dreaming that he was beginning to found a city. It is also said that Armstead Runyon bought his claim, on which he laid out, in 1836, the town plat now known as North Lockport, once known as Runyon's Town. To the list of old settlers in Lockport ought to be added those of D. C. Baldwin, 1834; A. J. Matthewson and John Fiddymont in 1837; and Dr. J. F. Daggett, 1838.

Dr. J. F. Daggett represented the county in the State Senate after the resignation of Hon. Henry Snapp. A. J. Matthewson is our present County Surveyor, and is one of the blessings for which we are indebted to the canal, he having been one of the corps of engineers. West Lockport, where the old mill still stands, was laid out by a company consisting of Wm. Rogers, Lyman

Hawley, Wm. Gooding and E. S. Prescott. John M. Wilson—Judge Wilson, of Chicago—was also interested in the mill, which was built by these parties, but whether as one of the original parties to the enterprise or as a purchaser afterward, we cannot say. West Lockport was once the most flourishing part of the town. But it seems that in relation to towns, Bishop Berkley's saying, "Westward the star of empires takes its way," does not hold good. Mr. Horace Morse built a tavern on one of Runyon's lots in 1836.

The site on which the most flourishing part of the city is now located, was laid out in 1837 by the Canal Commissioners, and for many years had the prestige of being the canal headquarters. It is beautifully located, and was well laid out under the skillful and careful supervision of the Chief Engineer. Canal Commissioners Thornton and Fry took up their residence there, and built fine dwellings—fine for that day. We believe it is one of these which has been remodeled into a beautiful home by Mrs. Boyer.

LOCKPORT TOWN WEST OF THE RIVER.

Across the river on the beautiful bluff which overlooks the town and the valley of the Des Plaines, as we have said, Holder Sisson moved, after selling out to Hanford. On this bluff also located Wm. Rogers, Lyman Hawley and sons, Justin Taylor, Thomas and Harvey Reed, and that "fine ould Irish gintleman," Patrick Fitzpatrick, and O. and L. M. Clayes, and Cyrus Bronson, in 1832-5. These farms, which we suppose have mostly passed into other hands, are among the most finely located in the county. Lyman Hawley was a substantial man from Western New York, the father of our well-known citizens, O. L. Hawley (now deceased), our County Clerk from 1849 to 1856 (eight years), and who also held the office of County Judge four years (1856 to 1860), and of Walter B. Hawley, who has also been County Clerk. The writer well remembers a notable "raising" we had in 1835 or 1836, when Lyman Hawley built his famous barn—a big thing for that day when barns were not very plenty, and which we believe is still extant, although it doesn't look as large now as when it was the best in all the country. What a lift we had at the big timbers of green oak, and how glad the boys were when the last rafter was up. and we all went to the feast set on the lawn, the old but comfortable log house being altogether too small to hold the guests. What a feast that was, and not the least among the attractions to some was the fact that we were waited upon by three or four blooming daughters of the host, for Yankee Settlement did not, in those days, have a monopoly of the pretty girls. We could name one old gray head that was there, and who was "sweet" on one of the girls. But we won't for he is married now to somebody else, and it might make a fuss.

There were also a Mr. Webb and Thomas Williams still further up the river, and also a Mr. Turner at the Lilly-cache Grove.

UPPER HICKORY.

In the Upper Hickory Creek timber, east of Van Horne's Point, there were early settlers. In 1831, a Mr. Osborn, Wm. Moore, Robert Williams, Aaron Ware, John McGoveny and sons, John McDeed, and a Mr. Ghost, and a Mr. Berry, who soon turned Mormon, settled there. Daniel Lambert, John Duncan, James Troutman and Hiram Wood, in 1832; Allen and Lysander Denny, Ambrose Doty, Chester Marshall and sons, Francis Owen and sons, Eliphalet Atkins and sons, Samuel Haven, Myron Holmes and sons, Phineas H. Holden and sons, a Mr. Dewey, and Peter Clayes, father of L. M., Orlando Clayes and Charles Clayes, in 1834-5.

A child of John McGoveny, John W., is another first child born in the county. There were quite a number born first! However this may be, 'Squire McGoveny, of Mokena, and Thos. G. McGoveny, of Joliet, are his sons. He was from Ohio, originally, and came to the region where he settled in 1831, and died in March, 1869, aged 61. An addition to Mokena is part of his farm. Allen Denny, on the north side of Hickory, and Samuel Haven, on the south side, both kept stations on the underground railroad in Antislavery times. The writer hereof knows of some who paid midnight visits to both stations. A midnight ride with one or two fugitives was an exciting thing in those days, not without danger of being prosecuted, at least.

ILLINOIS BLACK LAWS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

For the information of our younger readers, it may, perhaps, be well to explain, and here is as good a place as any to do it, that in those days, besides the general fugitive slave law of the United States, the State of Illinois had in force statutes against the colored man hardly less outrageous and cruel than those of the slave States themselves. Many slaves had been brought into this State while a Territory, and when the State was admitted into the Union the ownership in these was practically confirmed, although the importation of any more was prohibited. The southern part of the State was settled by persons from the slave States, and it was only by a small majority that the State became nominally a free State. Every colored man was presumed to be a fugitive from slavery, and, unless he could prove the contrary, was subject to arrest and sale, although the sale took the form of a lease or indenture. Now, there were, in those days, all over the North, as is well known, many persons known as Abolitionists, who had more respect for the God-given right of self-ownership than they had for the title which human—or rather inhuman—laws gave to one man who happened to be white, over another who happened to be black. These human laws, whether State or national, they held to be against the law of God, and therefore void "*in foro conscientiæ*," however they might be enforced by human courts. It was an easy corollary to this belief that to help a man who was fleeing from bondage was a duty—that to aid in

his capture was a crime against God and man. To aid the fugitives, these underground railroads—so called because the matter was generally conducted secretly and in the night—were established, consisting of relays of well-known friends of the slave, who at any time stood ready to harness a team and forward the slave to the next station. Of course Canada was the destination of the fugitives. Nowhere was he safe under the eagle; only when he got into the embrace of the lion could he breathe free. As we have said, Denny and Haven both kept stations of this kind. It happened in the course of things that Denny, good old Deacon Cushing and Col. Stewart, of whom we shall soon speak, were once indicted under the black laws of our State for aiding such fugitives. As all know, our brave soldier boys and Father Abraham's proclamation destroyed the business of the underground railroad. The march of enlightened public opinion has long since brought about the repeal of the black laws of our State.

Allen Denny settled in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1811, when 20 years of age. While there, he engaged in storekeeping, and among other goods, wares and merchandise, sold whisky and its congeners. But he went to hear a lecture of the agent of the State Temperance Society, and was converted to teetotalism. He at once stopped the sale of liquor, and, with five others, one of whom was Samuel Haven, he formed a temperance society. In 1835, he came with the Holmes families to Hickory Creek, where he lived until his death, well known and highly respected. In the war of 1812, he was a soldier, and was present at the battle of Black Rock and the burning of Buffalo, and could give graphic accounts of the stampede of our militia. The Rock Island Railroad run through Mr. Denny's farm, and he laid off a part of it into the village of Mokena. We have not the date of Mr. Allen Denny's death. His brother Lysander died in March, 1872, at the age of 75.

O. and L. M. Clayes we have given as early settlers in West Lockport Township; but they soon abandoned their claim there, which was on canal land and located on Hickory, where their father, Peter Clayes, and another son, Charles, also settled. Previous to the opening of the railroads, there was a little village (i. e., a store and post office) in the Clayes neighborhood, named Chelsea—L. M. Clayes, Postmaster; but the Cut-Off Railroad cut off its prospects as a city. Peter Clayes died in 1849, at the age of 74.

Chester Marshall, who, by the way, was also a Deacon of a Baptist Church, we believe, was also one of these Abolitionists, and a strong temperance man, always on hand at Temperance and Antislavery conventions. He was a tall, large, noble-looking man. Our State Senator, A. O. Marshall, and R. W. Marshall, lawyers, in Joliet, are his grandsons. He died in August, 1859, at the age of 80 years. He came to Will County with Benjamin Weaver, of Yankee Settlement, in 1833, from Onondaga County, N. Y. Phineas H. Holden was also a prominent man in early times. He was the father of C. C. P. Holden, of Chicago; of Major L. P. Holden, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois

Regiment, and of Dr. Holden, of Frankfort. He died in 1872, at the age of 80 years. Of Samuel Haven and the other Havens we will speak by and by.

THORN CREEK AND BEEBE'S GROVE.

Still further east and south, in what is now known as the town of Crete, but then having two settlements, known as Beebe's Grove and Thorn Creek, there were early settlements. In 1833-4, Major Price, Wm. Osborn and Asa Dade; in 1835-6, Minoris Beebe, Shipman Frank, Quartus Marsh and four sons (Jonathan, Edwin, Horatio and Henry), Jas. L. Dean, Wm. Bryant, J. Stalcoy, Wm. R. Starr, Willard Wood, Dea. Samuel Cushing (of whom we have spoken), Norman Northrop, John H. Bennett, Moses H. Cook, Henry Milliken, Charles Wood, Hazen Adams, John Kyle and son, Enoch Dodge, Henry Ayers, David Haner, John E. Hewes, J. W. Safford and three sons.

One of Mr. Safford's sons was afterward well-known in Joliet, as the confidential clerk of Gov. Matteson, while he carried on business in Joliet. He afterward removed to Cairo, and became a prominent business man and banker. Another son was the Hon. C. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona. Both have recently deceased. A daughter of Mr. Safford became justly and honorably noted for her efforts in behalf of our soldiers during the war of the rebellion, on the battle fields of Belmont and Pittsburg Landing and in the hospital at Cairo. Many a soldier yet remembers the "Angel of Cairo." She subsequently became a physician, studied in the hospitals of Europe, where she attracted considerable notice for her modesty of demeanor and her professional and surgical skill. She is now, we believe, married, and resides somewhere in New England.

Quartus Marsh was from Monroe County, N. Y. He died in 1850. He was the first settler in his immediate neighborhood. Jonathan Marsh, who died at Matteson, lately, and Edwin, who still resides there, Henry Marsh, for some time a cabinet maker in Joliet, and who got one of Deacon Beach's girls for his wife, as well as H. N. Marsh, so long known and respected in Joliet and Will County, are his sons.

Deacon Cushing, we mentioned a little back as one of the indicted. We have a little more to say about this indictment. It was obtained when the brilliant Pat. Ballingall was State's Attorney for the District, and C. C. Van Horne was the Foreman of the grand jury and complainant. There were also on the jury some who were outspoken friends of the slave; but they felt, justly, that their oaths compelled them to find a bill against an infringement of an unjust law. When the officer called early Monday morning to arrest the good Deacon, he was at his breakfast. The officer allowed him to finish, and also to attend to a duty which was as regularly observed as his morning meal—family devotions. It so happened that in the morning's regular lesson in course occurred these words: "Whether it be right to obey God, rather than man, judge ye." When brought into court, he was allowed to give bail for his appearance at the next term of court. James McKee promptly volunteered to be his

bail, and James H. Collins, of Chicago, who was then on his return from Princeton, where he had been to defend Owen Lovejoy, on a like charge, volunteered to defend him, and John M. Wilson also volunteered to assist. But before the next term of court, the parties complaining had got thoroughly ashamed of their course, and Ballingall entered a *nol. pros.* The fiery eloquence of the prosecuting attorney and the voice of the complainant have both been long since hushed in the grave, while the good old Deacon still lives, fast ripening for that world where we may believe feeding the hungry and pouring in oil and wine into the wounds inflicted by the driver's lash, are not indictable offenses. Blessed be the man against whom no more serious charge can be brought. It is some compensation to the Deacon to have lived to see the time when such an indictment is impossible in all our land.

CHANNAHON.

In that beautiful portion of our county which lies between the Des Plaines and Du Page Rivers, and near the meeting of the waters, now included in the town of Channahon, some settlers came as early as 1832, while the Indian still cultivated corn on the bottom and fished along the streams. This was a favorite spot with them, and they long lingered here. Their canoes passed up and down the rivers, and in the mounds which are still distinguishable they buried their dead. Somewhere near Treat's Island an Indian was buried as late as 1835. He was placed in a sitting posture partly out of the ground, and a pen of saplings placed around him. He is supposed to have been a chief, as the Indians passing up and down always visited his grave, and left various articles upon it as tokens of respect. A little flag was also kept flying over it, which was cared for by the Treats. North of Joliet, the writer remembers to have seen the grave of an infant in the top of a tree. It consisted of two hollow slabs in which the body was placed, being fastened together and to the tree by strips of bark. Perhaps it is a misnomer to call this a grave, and why they thus disposed of an infant's body we know not, unless it was a dim reflection of the Savior's words, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Believing that the child's spirit had gone straight to the "happy hunting fields," they placed the body as near as possible to the sky. Among the earliest settlers in Channahon were Isaac Jessup, Wm. E. Peck, E. C. Fellows, H. D. Risley, Peter McCowan, Capt. Willard, Michael Morehouse, Jediaiah, Walter, and E. G. Eames, Joseph N. Fryer, Russell Tryon, George Tryon, "Uncle Bont" Schermerhorn and his four sons—Peter, Jacob B., Cornelius and Isaac—and John Ward. These came in 1832-3-4. In 1835, Dr. Peter Schermerhorn, Joseph Lewis, Sam'l Lewis and Dr. Wm. Lewis, Isaac and Burke Van Alstine, Wm. Althouse and a colored gentleman for whom we have never heard any name but "Dick." Several of these settlers were representatives of the old Dutch families on the Hudson, coming from Schodack and vicinity, and, like their ancestors, knew good land when they saw it, and then settled down to stay.

Joseph Davis and his sons came in 1836. Isaac Jessup, long a prominent citizen, died in 1853, at the age of 66. He, too, bore the honorable title of Deacon, and was County Treasurer in 1843-6. His sons still perpetuate his name. A daughter of his, Mrs. E. Jessup Eames, had considerable reputation as a poetess some years ago; and another, Sarah, who died in 1863, was not altogether unknown to local fame. H. D. Risley was from Salina, N. Y., and being elected Sheriff of the county in 1840, he removed to the old county jail, where he remained four years. He was also a canal contractor in canal times. The Van Alstines are still extant and residents of the vicinity, and so is their "Nigger Dick," the same old sinner he was forty-odd years ago. There seems to be little change in him since the time he came up to attend a ball in 1836, when his ox-team got wedged so inexplicably between the old Demmond Block and the precipice in its rear, save that he has grown a little grayer. Dick has the honor of being the first, and for a long time the only, representative of his race in Will County. J. B. Schermerhorn was County Commissioner in the years 1848-9, and Supervisor of Channahon 1854-6. Dr. Peter Schermerhorn was for some years a practicing physician in Channahon and vicinity, and afterward removed to Ottawa, where he died. Wm. B. Peck, generally known as Judge Peck, having been a County Judge where he came from in the county of Columbia, State of New York, was a prominent man, something of a politician, and County Commissioner four years—1839-42. He died in the year 1849, in the 71st year of his age. E. C. Fellows, the well-known lawyer, and the earliest lawyer in the county, came to Channahon at the same time and married a daughter of Judge Peck. He came to Joliet in 1835. It is but recently that he has deceased. Of his ability as a lawyer, especially as a criminal lawyer, everybody in Will County is well aware. George Tryon was Supervisor of Channahon for the years 1850-52. E. H. Jessup, one of Isaac Jessup's sons, was Supervisor in 1862, and John S. Jessup, another son, represented in part our county in the Legislature in the year 1872. He was the first victim of minority representation. J. N. Fryer has been Supervisor from 1866 down to date, and perhaps will be as long as he lives. Michael Morehouse was a native of Connecticut, born in 1791, a good, honorable and intelligent man, who died in 1876.

Dr. Knapp and George Tryon came together from Vermont, and were the first settlers in the part of the town where they located, now on the beautiful "wide water" made by the canal, and the favorite resort of Fourth of July picnics. The Indians were dwelling on the bottom of the Des Planes, and at a spot across the river, a little lower down, known then as the "sugar bush," in considerable numbers. They were under the supervision of one of old Bourbonnie's sons, a half-breed. Seymour Treat and son had settled at the island still known by his name, in 1833. The Treats were great friends of the Indians, never refusing them food or shelter, though their supplies were not very abundant. The Indians held the family in high regard, and when they received

their last annuity, they gave him \$1,000 as a remembrancer, which furnished him the means to go on with the mill which he was building. He had a son and daughter. The son was known as Dr. Treat. The mill was built at the lower end of the island. The Indians were friendly to the early settlers, and never troublesome unless they had drunk too much fire-water. They called this liquid *good-na-tosh*—clearly a misnomer. As the settlers were not familiar with the Indian language, they had to resort largely to the natural language of signs, at which the Indians are as expert as the deaf-mutes. Dr. Knapp tells an amusing story as to how an Indian tried to make him understand what he meant when he wanted to sell him some “ho-mo-sis-paw-quet”—that is, bee-sugar or honey. This is a story that can’t be told except in pantomime, and nobody can do it justice but the doctor. If you ever see him, get him to tell it. It is the best specimen of pantomime we ever saw.

We must note the fact that in Channahon, on the southeast side of the Des Plaines, is the large plantation of Charles C. Smith, one of the sons of our old resident and Justice of the Peace, Barton Smith. We gave a little history of Charley in “Forty Years Ago.” He has been Supervisor of Channahon for several years, and we wish we had his note for a thousand or two dollars. The village of Channahon was laid out by the Canal Commissioners, and was first named Swifton, after one of their number; but Judge Peck got it changed by an act of the Legislature to its present name, the significance of which we have already given.

TROUTMAN’S GROVE.

On the southeast side of the river, within the present town, but known then as Troutman’s Grove, there settled, in 1831 or 1832, Joseph McCune and John Troutman; and in 1833, Robert Thornburg and sons, one of whom, John Thornburg, still resides there.

TROY.

Up the Du Page, in the present town of Troy, there were also some settlers quite early. The first, perhaps, was Jedediah Woolley, Jr., who came in 1831 and commenced building a mill. The enterprise was interrupted by the Sac war, and completed in 1834. A man of the name of Chipman was engaged with him in the enterprise. Two men of the name of Rexford also settled there and rented Woolley’s mill. John Van Riper and sons also settled there early, and a Mr. Fleming. Our well-known citizen, Carey Thornton, also settled on the Channahon road, and opened one of the finest farms in the county. It used to be a good place to stop at and eat pumpkin pie.

Josiah R. Holden, a brother of Phineas Holden, of Frankfort Settlement, was an early settler in this township, having located on Section 32, just across the Du Page, where the old Au Sable road crosses. He came in 1834, and was for some years one of our best and most reliable citizens. He now lives in Michigan with a son, who is Secretary of State. Mr. Holden and his wife were members of the old Plainfield Congregational Church, and they celebrated their

golden wedding about four years since. They were from New Hampshire. Mr. H. is now 81.

The famous Haff farm, at the mouth of Rock Run, is also in the town of Troy. This was opened by the well-known Horace Haff, commonly called 'Squire Haff, in 1836. It was one of the best farms and he was one of the best citizens of Will County. He resided there many years, but a few years before his death, sold it and came to Joliet, where he died in November, 1865.

Coming still farther north, Andrew and Marshall King and another brother settled just west of the mound, in 1833 or 1834. The sons and daughters of these Kings are still among us. J. Q. A. King, the well-known coal dealer and a member of Barnett's Battery all through the war, is one of them. Norman Bradley was also an early settler in the same neighborhood. Directly west of Joliet, on the Rock Run, was another early settler, of the name of Colvin, from whom the grove was named.

WILMINGTON AND FORKED CREEK.

On the Kankakee River and Forked Creek, in localities which are now included in Florence, Wesley and Wilmington, there were early settlers. The earliest of these were John Frazier, Hamilton Keeney, John Williams, Robert Kilpatrick, James Kelly, James Jordan, John Howell and George Beckwith, who came as early as 1834, and perhaps some of them before. Most of these were Virginians. Joseph Hadsall and Mr. Goodwin came in 1835. These were mostly in Wesley and Florence. On the river, Peter Polly settled in 1834, at the head of the Island. Thomas Cox went from Joliet, where he was one of the earliest settlers, to the Kankakee, and laid out the town of Winchester, which was afterward changed to Wilmington, in 1836. He had previously made an extensive claim, in 1834, on Sections 25 and 26, including the island. He built a saw-mill, and some other mills, we believe.

In 1835, Peter Stewart, from Amsterdam, N. Y., visited the West, selected Wilmington as his location, and moved West with his family in 1836. The writer well remembers making the acquaintance of the family while they stopped overnight at the old American Hotel. This hotel, by the way, stood on the ground now occupied by Bush's Block, where he is now writing. From that day forth our acquaintance with Mr. Stewart continued until his death in 1868, at the age of 85. From his first coming to the country, Peter Stewart was an influential and noted man. He was a native of Scotland, having been born in 1783, at Coilantagle Ford, in the parish of Callender, the spot where Scott locates the encounter between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu, when

"I'll fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the ground his targe he threw."

In Scotland, he was the steward of one of the great lords of the country. On coming to America he became a lord himself. He acquired a handsome property by contracts upon the Erie Canal, near Albany. He also built the

Auburn Theological Seminary and the Navy Yard buildings at New York. On coming to Wilmington, he built a large, fine house, far the finest in the county at that period, and even now a good one. He laid out an addition to Wilmington, and built a saw-mill on Forked Creek. He was Superintendent of Illinois & Michigan Canal after its completion. The old Stewart mansion was a most hospitable one in the early days. Uncle Peter was a man of extensive information, acquired by reading and intercourse with public men. He had a fine library, and his home was a delightful one, overlooking the beautiful Kankakee and Forked Creeks at their junction. Mrs. Stewart was one of the most lovely of women, and might have sat for King Lemuel's picture of the excellent woman. None who knew her have forgotten her, although she has been thirty-two years in heaven. That was a sad day to many hearts when she died. The writer has one souvenir of a visit to the Stewart mansion in 1842, a few years before her death. This is a root of that most beautiful herbaceous plant, the rose-colored spirea, which he found growing in native beauty and luxuriance by the spring which wells up beneath the bluff on which the mansion stands. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were mainstays in the Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, while they lived, and liberal supporters of all charitable and philanthropic movements. The Stewart house extended its hospitalities to the poor fugitives from Southern bondage, and was one of the stations on the underground railroad of which we have spoken. Mr. Stewart himself enjoyed the distinction of being called the President of the road. This reminds us of a story which is told of Uncle Peter. Once when in Washington, during the Presidency of James Buchanan, he happened to be riding from Washington to Baltimore in the same car with the President, and to be seated near him. A lady in the car requested Col. Stewart to exchange seats with her, saying that she wished to sit near the President. Mr. Stewart, with the bluff and hearty manner for which he was noted, says: "*Madam, I am the President.*" "Indeed!" says the lady, "Of what are you president?" "Of the underground railroad, Madam," he replied, as, with great politeness and good humor, he complied with her request. Well, he lived to see "his occupation gone!" And men who then were compelled to skulk by night through free States, or live under the driver's lash, may now vote and hold office, may go to Congress, sit in Jeff Davis's seat in the Senate and own his plantation; and a fugitive slave is Marshal of the District of Columbia, where once there were slave pens and auction blocks. Verily the world does move! Mr. Stewart died Sept. 28, 1868. The veteran preacher, J. G. Porter, who was sometime his Pastor, preached his funeral sermon from the appropriate text, 2d Sam., iii, 38, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

The settling of Peter Stewart at Wilmington was accompanied by, and perhaps the occasion of, the coming of others of his countrymen, until it became noted for its Scotch element. Among these we recall the names of Fred. Stewart, his son; Daniel Stewart, his brother (who died in 1874—age

74), Arch. J. McIntyre, Peter McIntosh, John McIntosh, David McIntosh, David Bell, Daniel McIntosh, the good old Deacon ; Andrew Whitton, a native of the Isle of Man, and his sons, John and James Whitton ; John and David Thompson, and Duncan McIntyre, in 1836-37 ; Peter McFarlin, in 1840.

Dr. Bowen removed to Wilmington from Joliet, and also Edmund Allen, where they still live.

Wilmington is now well known on account of its water-power, manufacturing enterprises, adjacent coal mines and Kankakee River improvements—all of which will be noticed elsewhere in the town history. There were early settlements farther up the Kankakee.

UP THE KANKAKEE.

Thomas Hatton, afterward a resident of Joliet, and Richard Yates settled across the Kankakee, higher up, in the present town of Custer, as early as 1834 or 1835. Still farther up the Kankakee, there were early settlements, embracing some of the old Indian reservations and the French and Indian settlement known as Bourbonnais Grove. One of our first County Commissioners, Thomas Durham, was from Bourbonnais. Dr. Todd, a once well-known and influential resident of the county, purchased five sections of land on Rock Creek, which empties into the Kankakee, near the county line, and perhaps some might have been within the present bounds of the county. The deed was the third one on the records of Will County, as transcribed from Cook County, and is from Shaw-waw-nas-see to Hiram Todd, dated March 22, 1833, conveying, for the consideration of \$4,000, five sections of land, a reservation, to said red gentleman, by Article 2 of a treaty made October 5, 1832, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Cupe, United States Commissioners, and the chiefs and head men of the Pottawatomies, the said land lying at the mouth of Rock Creek, and including the little Rock village. This deed was witnessed by Luther Rice and C. C. Van Horne. Mrs. Shaw-waw-nas-see did not sign this deed, but another was executed a little later which she signed (or made her totem), in token of her relinquishment of the right of dower. She rejoiced in the euphonious name of Ke-kit-o-quah. She probably is not living to set up a claim for dower on the score of defective acknowledgment. Cornelius C. Van Horne, a Justice of the Peace (then) of Cook County, took the acknowledgment. Other deeds of Indian reservations executed by Mr. "Lo" are on the county records ; but as this region has passed out of our domain we omit all further notice of its history.

FIVE-MILE GROVE.

Some persons settled in what was known as "Five-Mile Grove," now in the town of Manhattan, quite early. The first settlers were a Mr. Stevens and Ephraim and Edward Perkins, who settled there in 1832 or 1833 ; Mr. Jones, in 1835, and the Rudds, in 1838. But the town being, with the slight exception of the grove, prairie and out of sight of land, did not entice many settlers until

a later day. The Bakers, the Lawrances and the Youngs, who made the grove such a famous place for excursions, twenty years ago, did not come until 1849 or 1850; and about this time the township filled up rapidly with good settlers, many of whom are now of German nationality. We leave further notice of it to the township historian.

TWELVE-MILE GROVE.

Twelve-Mile Grove, now a part of Wilton, having two sections of land, mostly timber, attracted some squatters at an early day. As early as 1832, Samuel Holcomb settled at the northeast end of the grove, and Abram Huyck, in 1835. From 1837 to 1840, Frank Chamberlin, James Adams, Horace Fish, Weir Leavitt, Jabez and Hiram Harvey settled there, and many others soon after. The Kennistons, Nelsons and others were somewhat later. Considerable historical interest attaches to this grove, on account of the fact that it was originally an Indian Reservation consisting of two sections of land, reserved by the same treaty of which we have elsewhere spoken, and is generally known as the "Se-natch-wine Reservation." One section was reserved to Joseph Laughton, an Indian who seems to have borrowed a whiteman's name, and the other to Se-natch-e-wine, which is commonly corrupted to Snatchwine. The man who bore this name seems to have been a chief. We find that his name occurs often in the Indian history of this region. We find it also in the treaties of 1815-16 with the Pottawatomies, spelled Sou-nou-che-wome. The name, in its corrupted form, is perpetuated in a stream in Bureau County—Snatchwine Creek—and a township in Putnam County has the same name. We have not been able to find the meaning of the name. It is not given in the treaties referred to. It is a great pity that more of these names have not been preserved, as some of them would be appropriate now. For instance:

Pierce-mack-ie—the man who walks crooked.

Mark-sua-ma-nee—the man who is sick when he walks.

Oh-ho-shin-ga—the man who cooks little in a small kettle.

Shou-ga-tong—the horse jockey.

Now-ja-ming-he—the man who has no heart.

These names we can readily see would be very convenient to have even now.

In this grove was once an Indian village, of which Se-natch-e-wine was chief. This reservation of two sections was deeded by the chief in question, and Joseph Laughton, to James Kibbin, in 1840, and one section was conveyed by him to the Nelsons. Of course, while the title was unsettled, there were more or less squatter and conflicting claims, the history of which we cannot go into. The title was considered defective until confirmed by act of Congress. An old chief's grave was still conspicuous when the white settlers came. He was buried in the usual way—in a pen of saplings, in a sitting posture, with his gun, pipe, kettles, etc., all ready for use in the happy hunting grounds. Mr. Nelson once obtained a perfect skeleton, teeth all preserved, from the ground

now under cultivation. The plow still turns up Indian relics. Laughton and Snatchwine, with other Indians, visited the grove after it had become settled and inclosed. Coming to the fences which had been built, they cut a passage through them until they reached the site of their old village, where they camped for some days.

"Old Put" was a noted character in the settlement. His notoriety, however, was of a kind not likely to attract new-comers, and some of the settlers determined to rid the grove of his presence. They did this most effectually. The means resorted to was a coat of tar and feathers and shaving his head, when he was let go. He stood not upon the order of his going, but went, and the grove knew him no more. The Indian name of this grove was Na-be-ne-ka-nong. As Capt. Cuttle says: Please make a note of it. The translation of the word is "Twelve miles from any other place," hence the name by which it used to be known. The stream known as Forked Creek runs through the grove.

WASHINGTON AND WILL.

Some other of the eastern towns of the county are of comparatively recent settlement. Being outside the Indian boundary line, and being almost entirely prairie and at a considerable distance from timber, they were settled slowly at first. The opening of the Illinois Central Road and the Chicago & Danville Road, has, however, rendered them accessible, and they have rapidly filled up, mostly with Germans.

The township of Washington, lying directly south of Crete, began to be settled about 1850. The earliest settlers were Jesse Dutcher, Jacob Barney and Charles Fuller, who were soon followed by John Rose, Wm. Strain, Peter Abercrombie, Mr. Selvey, and the ubiquitous John Smith, and a little later Joseph Maxwell, Clinton Fuller and John Bows were added. The Germans then took possession, and have become a power in the county.

The township of Will, lying east of Washington, was settled about the same time. John McKenzie, we believe, was the first settler, in 1849, and in 1853 J. M. Gridley, Joseph Baldwin, Mr. Lyons and H. N. Ingersoll; in 1854-5, John B. Sollitt, F. P. Lilly, P. McMahon, Robert Patterson, William Constable and William Pickard. Rev. S. C. Gilbert, a veteran home missionary, preached the first sermon, in 1854. This is also entirely a prairie township. New York, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, Ohio and Virginia, of the States, and England, Scotland, Germany, Ireland, Sweden and Prince Edward Island have furnished the tillers of its fertile acres.

PEOTONE.

Still another prairie township is Peotone, which was also settled from 1849 down. David B. Booth and James Allen were the earliest on the ground, and were soon followed by Samuel Goodspeed, P. Armstrong, Ralph Crawford, J. C. Cowing and others. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through the southeast corner, and a flourishing station of the same name as the town has grown

up on Section 24. Its population has also been gathered from various States and countries.

GREENGARDEN.

North of Peotone lies another prairie township, known as Greengarden, and before township organization, as Vermont Precinct, and was settled about the same time, being commenced in 1847 by M. F. Sanders and George M. Green. Levi Blanchard and James Hudson came in 1848, the latter-named being a preacher. From 1850 on, the township filled up rapidly, and is now largely German. The streams emptying into the Kankakee, known as Forked Creek and Prairie Creek, have their rise in this township.

MONEE.

In the township of Monee, lying between Greengarden and Crete, there were a few settled quite early. In 1834, John S. Dilley; In 1835, John M. Chase, N. C. Tibbitts, S. W. Cooper, Nicholas Young and Ruel Carney; and in 1836, S. W. Gaines, Aaron Bond, Otis Philips, Hollis Newton, and a Mr. Hall. This township has about three sections of timber in the northeast corner, which will account for its earlier settlement. There is also a little grove in the southeast corner of the town. The first school was opened in 1836, by Otis B. Philips. It has filled up in later years largely with Germans. It has a flourishing station on the Central Railroad, of the same name.

We believe we have now noticed the first settlements (except Joliet) in the county, and given the names of most of the settlers down to 1837, and, in some instances later. Our aim has only been to relate the beginning of things, leaving later history and other names, and statistics generally, to the township histories. Of course the rush of immigrants in the subsequent years was so great as to forbid our giving names. It now remains to notice the first settlements within the present limits of the city of Joliet.

JOLIET CITY.

In 1833, Charles Reed, whose name we have given as one of the first settlers at Reed's Grove, and which frequently occurs on our earliest records, both as grantor and grantee, made a claim on the southeast quarter of Section 9, T. 35, R. 10 E., and built a log house on the same, and commenced to make a dam and other preparations for a mill. Mr. Reed had purchased several tracts of canal land from the State, in 1833, as did others of the first settlers, the canal land being then in market. He, however, never had any title to this quarter, except a squatter's right, which he sold, together with his improvements, to James McKee, as we have elsewhere noted. James McKee was a Kentuckian by birth, but came here from Jacksonville, in this State. He was provided with a float, or a right to enter any vacant land belonging to the State, which right had been granted to Sylvia Hall, on account of her suffering as an Indian captive, of which we shall speak by and by. This float, as the assignee of said Sylvia and her husband, Mr. McKee laid upon the fractional quar-

ter on which Mr. Reed had commenced his preparations for a mill. McKee proceeded at once to the erection of a mill on a somewhat larger scale than had been planned by Reed. Reed's millstone, we remember, was made from a large hard-head, or nigger-head, as they are sometimes called, and for a long time lay upon the old mill-yard. The dam was considerably above the present stone one built by the Canal Trustees, about where the lock-house now stands. The remains of it may be seen when the basin is drawn off. A flouring-mill was raised in the Fall of 1834. The raising of this mill was a notable event, in which the writer participated. The frame was built, of course, of heavy, green oak timber, and it required a previous canvass of the surrounding country to get together enough men to raise it. The old frame is still standing, being the building just above the Jefferson Street Bridge. Of course, the building of the present dam below it, rendered it useless as a mill, and it has since been occupied for various purposes. For a long time, Cook & Stillman had it for a livery; then Charles Ward, for storage; and it now seems to be chiefly used as a boat house for our amateur boat clubs. A saw-mill was also built below and adjoining the grist-mill, which used to do a famous business manufacturing oak and black walnut lumber. Charles Reed, who, as we have already said, is entitled to be called the founder of Joliet, was born in Virginia in 1874. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a witness of Hull's cowardly surrender. He came to the grove which bears his name in 1830; Joseph and Eli Shoemaker accompanied him; we suppose they came immediately from Indiana. When the Black Hawk war occurred, he, with the other settlers escaped to Indiana. Mr. Reed moved to Joliet in 1833, as we have said; he afterward removed to Winnebago County, where he died in 1863. He was appointed by the Governor one of the appraisers of Canal damages. He was one of the kind of men made for pioneers, restless, honest, enterprising, fearless and hospitable. He was also sagacious and a good judge of land and locations. It is said that the principal thing which made him select this locality, aside from its water-power, was the fact that it was on the old Sac trail, which showed it to be on the shortest and best route from Detroit to the Mississippi. It is an unfortunate thing for Chicago that it is so far one side of this great thoroughfare. This is probably what has retarded its growth. We are sorry for it, but we can't help it. Mr. Reed, after his sale to Mr. McKee, made a claim on the west half of the section, and built a log house just under the hill on which W. A. Strong's house stands. But as there was to be no recognition of claims on canal lands, under the new canal law, he did not long remain. The house was afterward occupied by Judge Piersons and family, and was the scene of a mournful tragedy. Mrs. P., in an insane fit hung herself. This gave the old log house the reputation of being haunted. But J. C. Van Auken and family afterward occupied it, and, we believe, were never disturbed. This is the same place which Mr. Joseph Campbell, who came here in 1839, from the land of oaten cakes, bought at the sale of canal lands, and is now the beautiful property of W. A. Strong, Esq.

James B. Campbell, who was Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, appointed under the act of 1829, held a float from the State also, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly granting pre-emption rights, etc., giving the right to locate any quarter of unsold canal lands. This was the float originally given to the other Hall girl. He located his float on the opposite side of the river, on the fractional quarter of Section 9, Township 35 north, Range 10, containing 66.90 acres, receiving for the deficit thirteen acres on what is now Eastern avenue. His choice has certainly been justified by time. He laid off the original town of Joliet, and held a public sale of lots in June, 1834. Mr. Campbell, however, never took up his residence here, but, we think, resided at Ottawa for some time. He was, however, well known all over the canal route in an early day. Some of our present property owners have heard, in recent years, of his widow—perhaps have interviewed her or her lawyers—as she re-appeared very suddenly, a few years since, claiming dower in the lots which Campbell, by attorney, had conveyed to various parties. Some settled with her by paying different amounts. They might have saved their money, as she soon went where all earthly rights and claims are not of much account. At this sale, the lots brought from \$19 to \$108. The sale was held in a building then just put up by the Bailey Brothers, on the lot now owned and occupied by Mrs. Kinney, which they had bought before the public sale. This was the first frame house put up in the city, and the lumber was sawed at Sayer's mill. This sale was a great event. From "Walker's Grove" to the "Head of Hickory," from "Treat's Mill" to "the Sag," and from "Bourbonnais" to "Blue Island," and even from the promising village of Chicago, the people gathered to the number of perhaps two hundred. A bountiful collation was prepared by the ladies of the neighboring settlements, who were present to dispense it.

Campbell's town was recorded as "Juliet," whether after Shakespeare's heroine, or his own daughter, or by mistake for Joliet, the writer cannot determine. There are various theories; take your choice. The name was changed afterward, at the suggestion of S. W. Bowen and others, by an act of the Legislature introduced by D. L. Gregg, Esq. And here we wish to notify all people, both in America and Europe, that the proper way to spell it is—Joliet. Please do not waste so many l's and t's and e's when you write it, and although we are a jolly people, please do not pronounce it Jolly-ett, but Zho-liet; accent on first syllable. If you wish to go to the root of the subject, the primary meaning of the word is *pretty*, which makes it all the more appropriate for our city.

Early in March, 1834, Albert W. Bowen, a physician in pursuit of a location, came to this vicinity and boarded a while with Lewis Kerchival. He had the sagacity to foresee that a town would grow up in this locality, and made a claim on Section 2, in this township. He also built a small frame house on Section 10, near where the Union School House now stands, in which he lived after



W. H. Demmon
(DECEASED)
JOLIET.

the arrival of his wife. Dr. Bowen, who had been a practitioner for nine years in Herkimer County, N. Y., commenced the practice of his profession, and also engaged largely in speculations. He acted as agent for Jas. B. Campbell in the sale of lots, and soon added East Joliet and Bowen's Addition to the town. Dr. Bowen procured the establishment of a post office at Joliet, and was the first Postmaster, holding the office several years, until Taylor's election. He was one of the most conspicuous men in our early history. Major Bowen, of the One Hundredth, who gave his life for the Union at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., was his son. Dr. Bowen has for some years resided at Wilmington, and bears well his 77 years of busy and useful life.

In the Fall of 1833, Charles Clement, having some dimes which he thought would grow faster somewhere else, left New Hampshire, and, anticipating the advice of Horace Greeley, came West. Passing through the swamps of Michigan Territory, he struck out on horseback from Niles, followed the old Sac trail through Northern Indiana and Illinois, and crossed the Des Plaines at a ford north of the city. Seeing no marks of the coming city except the old log cabin of Maggard, he rode on west to Walker's Grove, and from there down to Peoria. He returned in the Spring of 1834 to Walker's Grove, where he heard of Juliet as a point of promise, and he bent his pilgrim steps hither. This time he struck lower down and found James McKee laying the foundations of McKee's Town, or West Juliet. Convinced that this was the spot for his dimes, he planted 1,250 of them at once by purchasing an acre of land of James McKee, west of his mill-yard, which acre embraced land which became the blocks on the northeast and northwest corners of Bluff and Exchange streets, and extending west to Broadway. Events have fully justified his choice. From that time to the present, Mr. Clement has mostly resided at Joliet, and been one of our prominent citizens and property owners, and his dimes have fast multiplied. He was the first Treasurer of the county. He has held other positions of trust, and been found faithful. He now enjoys the distinction of being the "oldest male inhabitant" of the city, and though the writer stands next in the succession, he hopes Mr. C. will long enjoy the honor. His first enterprise in building consisted in putting up a frame house on the ground now covered by Bush's Block, which became afterward the American House, and which was soon occupied by the family of his brother, Daniel Clement, who, with a millwright named Clark, came on in May of the same year. It was here that the hands, among them "Uncle Dick Hobbs," were boarding when the writer came in September.

In June of the same year, M. H. Demmond from Herkimer County, N. Y., and George R. Makepeace explored the West, and finally made a plant in the same locality, each purchasing another acre for the same sum of \$125, of James McKee, Mr. Demmond's acre joining Clement's on the north, and Mr. Makepeace's still further north, on the north side of Oneida Street. They returned to New York, settled up their affairs and in September came on with

their families, following the Sac trail from Niles hither. A sister of Mrs. Demmond's, now Mrs. Foltz of Centre street, a hired man of the name of Jenny, and a verdant youth subsequently known and described as "Long George," and sometimes as "Deacon," and at rare and happy intervals by those whose sense of justice is keen, "Judge," accompanied Mr. Demmond. We wish we could illustrate this history with a bird's-eye view of Juliet at this time, September, 1834. The pen cannot be expected to do it justice. Coming in through the Hickory Creek timber, crossing the tall grass and weeds of Spring Creek bottom, the first building which greeted the eager eyes of the traveler, was the palatial mansion of Dr. Bowen, of which we have spoken—sixteen or eighteen feet square. Crossing the slough somewhere near the present Cass street, then covered with grass and weeds in which we could almost be lost, two other dwellings loomed upon the vision. These were occupied by Thomas Cox and Benj. F. Barker. One of these was afterward moved, and altered by J. O. Norton, and is still extant on North Chicago street. Farther south there were perhaps three other buildings just erected. One of these became historic as the "Juliet Hotel," and stood on the corner north of the Central Presbyterian Church. This was moved a little east a few years since, and has been cremated. Another was the Bailey house. On the west side of the river, which was then crossed by a ford below the island, was the old log house built by Reed, with an addition by McKee; the Clement house of which we have spoken; another which had been built for Mr. Demmond, per contract made by him on his first visit; and further north, a log house just above Cross street, in which lived a Mr. Campbell, and which soon after and for a long time was the home of Barton Smith, Esq., and family. The Maggard house was so far to the north as not to be included in the city limits during its existence. Men were busy building McKee's dam, laying the foundation for the mill, digging the race, and hewing the timbers. Such were at this time all the indications of the future city. To watch the daily progress of the mill, eat Mrs. McKee's hot biscuit, and drink her coffee, and explore the suburbs, were the only resources for driving off the blues for the first few weeks; and a hard time the writer had of it, no mistake. At this time, Deacon Brandon—it is wonderful how many Deacons we are able to get into this history—was lying upon his back, sick with bilious fever, in the McKee addition, and swallowing unlimited quantities of calomel, not a cheerful sight for the eyes of a new-comer. He was Mr. McKee's mason. We must not forget a block-house and palisades, built upon the highest part of the bluff, where H. N. Marsh's house now stands, during the Sac war. To this spot the writer often retired to dream of the future city—and of the girl he left behind him. In the course of the Fall and Winter the mill was erected and also a saw-mill, which was rented and run by Dan. Clement and Clark. Mr. Demmond moved into the house he had built, and opened a store in one of the rooms, after the arrival of his goods, via the lakes, which were "hailed" from Chicago with "prairie schooners." The

Kings, who lived near the mound, hauled several loads. The goods were stored in Chicago at the old warehouse of Newbury & Dole, on the north side of the river. Probably few living remember the first warehouse of Chicago. Mr. Demmond had a prosperous trade, owing largely, no doubt, to his young and popular clerk; but the accommodations were limited, and he soon planned greater things. He purchased during the Winter the land of McKee, except three acres sold, and another acre reserved for McKee, and the water-power, mill-yard, etc., and in the Spring commenced the erection of the old Demmond block, now owned by John D'Arcy. He laid off "West Juliet," and was soon busy selling lots, his clerk, who had spent a year in diligently looking at the bindings of a large law library, being conveyancer.

FIRST WINTER.

The following is probably nearly a correct list of the persons who spent the Winter of 1834-5 within the present city limits: A. W. Bowen and wife, Wm. H. Blackburn and wife, Thomas Cox and wife, O. D. Putnam, Henry Bone and wife, the two Baileys, George West and wife, N. H. Cutter, Benj. F. Barker and wife, Eri Dodge and wife, Jay Lyons, Edward Perkins and James C. Troutman, on the east side of the river; and M. H. Demmond and wife, Miss Murray, G. H. Woodruff, James McKee and wife, Richard Hobbs, Charles W. Brandon, Daniel Clement and wife, Charles Clement, N. H. Clarke, D. Maggard, Asaph Webster, wife and son, Mr. Campbell and wife, a family named Lumereaux, and probably one or two others, on the west side. Mr. Makepeace and wife went to Fox River.

FIRST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

During the Winter of 1834-5, the Rev. J. H. Prentiss, of Onondaga County, N. Y., came on here, under the auspices of the American Home Mission Society, and believing that there were already some here who needed preaching to, and that there would probably soon be many more, determined to locate here, and during the Summer of 1835, came on with his family and established a mission. He first preached in a little stone house that stood on the southeast corner of Broadway and Western avenue, until a house was built by Demmond, E. Haven, McKee and J. Beaumont and others, for school and church purposes, on Hickory street, on the edge of Comstock's Pond. The house is still extant with considerable revamping, and is occupied as a residence by Mr. Tyrrell. It was long used as a school house and meeting house. Here the famous pedagogue of the early days, John Watkins, once taught. He has been called the first teacher at Chicago and at Joliet. Mr. Watkins was a worthy man and teacher, and we are sorry to take from him the honor of being first on the ground. But Mrs. Kinzie, in "Wauwun," tells of an earlier one in Chicago, and a daughter of B. F. Barker says that a Miss Persis Cleveland taught the first Juliet school in the old block-house. If this was so, the writer protests that he never saw her on his frequent visits to that locality. John Wat-

kins now lives in Joliet, almost blind, and is occasionally seen upon our streets. If not the *first* pedagogue in Chicago, he must have been next, as he taught school in the same log house where Father Walker preached and lived in the days of his early labors in that city. S. W. Stone, a later acquisition to our city, taught in the same building, on Hickory street, as early as 1845; and some of our young men, who are not so *very* young, first learned "how to shoot"—*paper wads* under his administration.

Mr. Prentiss built a shanty on Oneida street, just under the bluff, where he lived until he got his house finished—a house which still remains, and is the one lately occupied by Mr. Denker, on South Broadway. He was the first settled minister in the city, and organized a Presbyterian Church in August, 1835.

The Episcopal (Christ) Church dates its organization a little ahead. This was organized in May of that year, by Bishop Chase, of "Robin's Nest," Peoria. Comstock Hanford, John Griswold, Miles Rice, Orlin Westover, A. W. Bowen, Julia Ann Hanford and Amorette B. Griswold were the original members. Some of these were from Yankee Settlement. All, except Dr. Bowen, were outside of Joliet.

The original members of the Presbyterian Church were: Simon Z. Haven, Stephen Hubbard, Josiah Beaumont and his wife Eliza, Daniel Reed and his wife Cinda, Elias Haven and his wife Emily N., Eliza Prentiss, Delia Butler (Mrs. Prentiss' sister), and others were soon added. Forty-three names are on the original record, from August 12, 1835, to March 31, 1838, when Mr. Prentiss left for another field, and the Church soon ceased to have records, September 2, 1838, being the last entry. Among these names—the writer will be pardoned for mentioning—were an honored father and mother, Theor and Chloe Woodruff, and a beloved wife, Hannah B. Woodruff. Rodney House, the good, gray old Deacon of the present Central Church, who had settled on the Au Sable in 1833, and moved to Joliet in 1835, was also a member.

Of course, itinerants of the Methodist Episcopal Church were early on the ground, and organized classes at Juliet, as elsewhere in the county. As early as 1836, the Joliet Circuit was established, of which Stephen R. Beggs was first Elder, who at once commenced the work of building the first Methodist Church building, and organized the Church in 1837. That old Methodist Church was, for several years afterward, the blacksmith shop of the Rock Island Railroad. But long, long it had the honor of being the first and only church edifice in Joliet. Long, long, its walls resounded to the eloquence of the early preachers of the Church, and the shouts, amens and happy songs of the brethren, sisters and children. Long, long, quarterly meetings and love feasts there gladdened the hearts of the membership. Many, many, precious souls were there "born into the kingdom," some of whom still fight the good fight of faith; while many, many, have received the palm of victory, and now shout "amen" to the new song.

1835.

The season of 1835 made many additions to our embryo city, among whom were John L. and Richard L. Wilson, George Higley and family, Levi Jenks and family, Archibald Crowl, Wm. Walters, O. F. Rogers, Rev. J. H. Prentiss and family, Abel Gilbert, Geo. Squire and wife, Rodney House and family, William A. Chatfield and family, S. W. Bowen, Abijah Cagwin and family, a Mr. Boland and his two sons, Abner and Andrew, H. N. Marsh and wife, Elias Haven and sons, David Rattray, James Brodie, Francis Nicholson and wife, W. R. Atwell (our first blacksmith) and wife, Allen Pratt, Dr. Curtis Haven, Barton Smith and two sons and family, Joel George and wife, Sullivan Demmond, Jonathan Barnett, Charles Sayer, J. Beaumont and family, E. M. Daggett, E. C. Fellows, Fenner Aldrich, George Howliston, Alonzo Castle, Asa Rowe, Elias Hyde, Dr. Daniel Reed, David Crozier, Wm. Sheriff, S. B. Hopkins, Walter Seeley, Edson White, O. W. Stillman, John M. Wilson, and a lawyer of the name of Pepper—not a misnomer.

1836.

In 1836, the great speculation year, they came in rapidly. It will be imposible to recall all. Among the additions were J. A. Matteson, Orange Chauncey and wife, Albert Shepard, Uri Osgood, James Stout, Thomas, Edward and Bennett Allen, Dr. R. E. W. Adams and family, Mr. De Berard and family, John Currey and family, J. J. Garland and wife, Dr. Comstock and family, Otis Hardy and family, Edmund Wilcox, Thomas R. Hunter, W. J. Heath, David Richards and family, Hugh Henderson, Capt. Amos Fellows, J. C. Newkirk, Hervey Lowe, Richard Doolittle, Wm. Blair, Rufus Colton, Elnathan Bassett, Wm. S. Burgess, Thomas G. Burgess, S. S. Davis, Wm. A. Boardman, Stephen Hubbard, Giles Jackson (late of Ottawa, deceased), Dr. Scholfield, Wm. G. Hubbard, Dr. Wallace A. Little, Henry Fish, M. Worthingham, Thomas Culbertson, John Green, Lewis Reed and sons, David L. Roberts and family, Isaac H. Palmer, E. E. Bush and family, Dr. Simon Z. Havens, Henry G. Brown, David Richards, Theor Woodruff and George Woodruff, and our first installment from Germany, George Erhard, John Beltz and Mr. Gritzner.

TWO SIDES TO JULIET.

Of course, from the Spring of 1835, building progressed rapidly on both sides of the river. A brisk rivalry, which sometimes got to be right sharp, sprang up between East and West Juliet; for rivers, like

“mountains interpos'd
Make enemies of nations, who had else,
Like kindred drops, been mingled into one.”

No sooner did a stranger make his appearance, than he was seized upon by parties interested in selling lots, and the special merits and advantages of the East or West Side (as the case might be) were urged with all the earnestness

and eloquence of a man running for office. Either side called the other "Canada," and to get the start in any enterprise or public improvement was an object which enlisted the energies of all. Communication between the two sides was difficult and occasionally impossible. For some years, we had to rely on the ford or precarious foot-bridges, and on skiffs, "dug-outs" and rafts. After we organized under our town charter, we had a ferry, the boat for which was built by Otis Hardy; and the first *permanent* bridges were built in 1837 (which lost their permanency the next Spring) by the ingenious device of scrip, a kind of "fiat money."

UNCLE BIGE AND THE DUG-OUT.

We gave in that authentic history, "Forty Years Ago," a few incidents connected with this bridgeless period, some comic and some tragic; but we did not tell the story of "Uncle Bige's" experience in dug-outs. It ought to be placed on record. When "Uncle Bige" first came to this county, in 1835, he pursued for a while during that Summer the business of a traveling merchant. One time, during a period of high water, he came back to Joliet on the West Side. He left his wagon at some safe place and got some one to take him over in a boat. The landlord of the tavern where he stayed wanted some tea. Uncle Bige had a supply in his wagon, and he thought he saw a good way to pay his board bill, and so undertook to go over and get some. When he came to the river, he found no means of crossing except a dug-out. He had never tried to navigate a dug-out, but he had often seen others—even little Indians and squaws—row them about at will, and it seemed an easy thing to do. Most people have the same idea, until they try it. So he got into one end of it without much trouble—this was forty-odd years ago, before he became one of our solid men—pointed the other end toward the place where he wanted to land on the West Side, and pushed boldly out. The river was booming from recent rains, but the dug-out went all right for a few feet until the prow struck the strong current near the center of the river, when its direction was suddenly changed from west to south. Uncle Bige did not like the change. McKeestown was his destination, and not New Orleans. He at once tried to bring about a return to the original direction. He tried to "*larboard*," and then he tried to "*starboard*," but on went the dug-out toward the maelstrom made by McKee's dam. The prospect was not cheering to a man who had not made his will. He began to get a little excited and to doubt his ability to manage a dug-out. To cheer him, the people who had begun to collect on either shore, gave him some very good advice. One cried out, "Put your paddle on t'other side;" and another, "Put your paddle on this side;" and another, "Head her up stream," etc., etc. It is one of our good deeds which affords us great satisfaction in the retrospect, that we offered Uncle Bige some very good advice on this occasion. It may have been the means of saving a future Judge to Will County. Who can tell what *great* results hang upon the most trifling

actions ! Uncle Bige tried to follow all this good advice, and was, no doubt, very much encouraged by the interest manifested in his welfare. But the plaguy dug-out obstinately refused to mind the helm ; whichever side he put the paddle seemed to make no difference—on, on she went toward New Orleans. His mind underwent a change in respect to dug-outs. He wished he was on shore where he could read up in the art of navigation. He thought about his wife and children way back in York State, and, perhaps, of some other things. McKee's old dam and the maelstrom seemed to be moving up toward him at a fearful rate. He was fully convinced now that he did not know how to manage a dug-out, and, seeing not far off, just above the dam, a couple of "staddles" that had been left standing, he thought he would rather trust *them* than *it*, and concluded to go overboard. This was not a difficult thing to do. The dug-out spilled him easily—as easily as falling off a log, and very much like it. He very soon found the bottom of the Des Planes, and partly by his own efforts, *a la crab*, and partly by the force of the current, he succeeded in seizing one of the staddles and showing his head above the surface, snorting like a porpoise. The dug-out went on, bottom side up. He did not care for the ship, but he did want to save the cargo. The staddle was now his only hope ; clinging to that with a deathlike grasp, he rested and calmly surveyed the situation. After a while relief came to him in the shape of a rope thrown from the East Side. By the help of this he at last made port. It was not the one for which he had first "bent his venturesous prow," but it gave him real estate security, and that was what he most wanted. He did not get the tea, but he had taken a valuable lesson in the navigation of dug-outs, with which he has remained content. He has never thought he could manage one since. It would take two at least to hold him now !

JULIET POST OFFICE.

As we have elsewhere said, when the settlement was first made here, our nearest postoffice was at Uncle Billy Gougar's, and this was called the Juliet postoffice. The mail route—per Indian pony express—was from Danville to Chicago, and passed by Gougar's, through Yankee Settlement. Dr. Bowen, who was well known at the Postoffice Department at Washington, not only officially (having held the office of Postmaster in the place from which he came), but personally, succeeded in getting the route changed to go from Gougar's to Plainfield via Juliet, and soon after a stage mail route was established from Chicago to Ottawa by way of Plainfield and Joliet, which in a little while was run directly from Ottawa to Chicago via Joliet, leaving Plainfield out in the cold. He was appointed Postmaster in 1835, as we have elsewhere stated.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Now there are a great many of the persons named in the above lists, of whom we should like to make special mention, and respecting whom we should like to record some incidents. But the amount of paper we are consuming admon-

ishes us that we must restrain our inclinations in this regard. Some of these persons are well known; they have lived long and still live among us, and however pleased we might be to write their obituaries, we cannot do so while they persist in keeping hale and hearty. It would not suit our ideas of good taste. George West was a Methodist preacher, but out of health for some time, and soon left.

M. H. Demmond, the proprietor of "West Juliet," was originally from Massachusetts. For several years he was a merchant in Oneida and Herkimer Counties, N. Y., where he accumulated a considerable property by diligent attention and fair dealing. In 1834, he thought he would come West, where he could invest his gains to better advantage. Circumstances have justified his course. He died of cholera in 1854, leaving a handsome property to his wife and his wife's niece, afterward Mrs. Bartleson. Mr. Demmond was never a member of a church, but he was always the most liberal supporter of such religious and educational efforts as secured his confidence and respect. He was the first to welcome Mr. Prentiss, and was his most liberal supporter and friend. And it is but just to say that in this respect his widow, who still lives among us, follows the same course. He was also noted for his honorable and upright dealing, and had the confidence of all.

Abijah Cagwin, "Uncle Bige"—we beg his pardon—Judge Cagwin, became our County Judge from 1839 to 1842—four years. "Uncle Bige" still flourishes, like one of the sturdy oaks of fifty years ago, which the woodman has spared. "Uncle Bige," we mean Judge Cagwin, once built a saw-mill on Hickory Creek, below the Red mill. He built several dams successively which the high water carried away each Spring, until at last he gave the creek a final damming (with an n in it) and left it to the Joliet Woolen Factory Company.

James McKee was a Kentuckian, a marked character, well informed, a great reader, a strong temperance man and Abolitionist, honest but stubborn, a great man to discuss moral and political questions, and hospitable. He was elected a Justice of the Peace and greatly magnified his office. He took the view that his official oath required him to take notice of every infringement of the statute, and he did not wait for a complaint to be made, but at once ordered the arrest of any person whom he saw disorderly. This gave rise to some amusing scenes. The lessees of his saw-mill used to run it on Sunday, and McKee would have them arrested on Monday and fine them.

The name Haven has occurred frequently in the preceding lists, and something more ought to be said respecting this family, once so prominent among us. Elias, Simon Z., Curtis and Samuel Haven were brothers, who came here about the same time from the State of New York. Philo A., Orlando H. and James were sons of Elias Haven, of Joliet, and Dr. Rush Haven (now of Chicago), Carlos Haven (late of Chicago, deceased) and Dwight Haven, of New Lenox (School Commissioner of our county from 1865 of 1868, inclusive), are sons of Samuel Haven, of the Hickory Creek settlement. O. H. Haven, a young man

who was once a well-known and prominent citizen of Joliet, and represented this district in the General Assembly of 1849, died of cholera in 1854. In 1839, he, with Philo A., built the saw and grist mill which once stood below town, and the dam across the river, which still remains. The California excitement took James and Philo A. from us, and they have never returned to stay. Dr. Rush and Carlos also went there, but came back again, with more or less of the root of all evil. Simon Z. Haven, a physician, returned to New York, and Curtis Haven was many years a physician in Joliet and died here. Elias was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church, in 1835. Dwight Haven is now, we believe, the only male representative of this once large family in Will County. His brother Carlos died in Chicago in 1862, having taken high rank as a lawyer. Mrs. James Goodspeed is a daughter of Samuel Haven. He died in March, 1866, at the age of 67.

Hugh Henderson came from Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1835, and was one of our best known and ablest lawyers. He was a member of the firm of Henderson & Boardman, and afterward of Wilson & Henderson. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1837, and Circuit Judge in 1839. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He had an eminently judicial mind, and his legal opinion always carried great weight. Although he was an ardent politician, he numbered many of his political opponents among his warmest friends. Frank and courteous in manner, and pure and spotless in character and reputation, his early death was deeply regretted. He was taken sick while on a visit to his native place, and died there in October, 1854.

We told one story of Dr. Comstock in "Forty Years Ago," and must put another on record, for the Doctor was one of our characters, one of the best of the early day. He was an able preacher as well as a good doctor. He was at home wherever he went. It was a common thing for a woman on going into her parlor to find the Doctor stretched out upon the lounge, reading, or perhaps fast asleep. It was the "old Doctor," and nobody thought of taking offense. On one occasion, he had visited a patient late in the evening, and, wishing to leave an appointment with another doctor (who, for convenience sake, we will call Dr. B.) for a council next day, he walked, according to his custom, into the house (those were the primitive days when we did not lock every door), and and knowing that the Doctor was not in, opened the door of what he supposed to be the bedroom occupied by Dr. B.'s wife, and proceeded to make known his errand, as he supposed, to her. It happened that the room was occupied by a (then) unmarried sister of Dr. B.'s wife. She was not a little frightened, at first, to see in the dim light a strange man of somewhat singular appearance unceremoniously enter her bedroom (the Doctor wore a shawl wrapped around his neck and shoulders long before men's shawls came into fashion). But she soon discovered that the intruder had no evil intent, and listened quietly to his statement, after making which the Doctor withdrew. Dr. Comstock found out, the next day, the blunder he had made, and felt that an apology was due

the young lady. He accordingly called and made his apology by walking through the room where Dr. B.'s wife and her sister were both sitting, and saying: "*In the morning behold it was Leah!*" On another occasion, when he visited a lady patient whose disease seemed to baffle his remedies, he entered her room with the abrupt remark, "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," and forthwith administered a kiss to his astonished patient.

C. W. Brandon, commonly known as Deacon Brandon, was our first stone mason and stone cutter, and built the Wilson store (soon to be mentioned), and Barker's stone cottage, long the most costly dwelling in Joliet, now metamorphosed. He was also the proprietor of the city of Palmyra. We do not refer to the Palmyra built by Solomon, and known as Tadmor in the desert, but the Palmyra of Will County, built in 1836. If the reader does not know its history or location, let him look upon the county records, where he will find all its noble avenues, its splendid palaces and its grand temples recorded by the same skillful hand that is now writing this history—and you will find them nowhere else. If you have the curiosity to look upon the ground where it stood, and to dig among its ruins, ask Prof. Palmer to point out the spot to you. He married one of the Deacon's comely daughters, and lives in the vicinity; and if the city has left any bumps he will know where they are, for he is great on bumps. And while searching for ruins, you might also look up those of Romeo, Lunenburg, West Lockport, Williamsburg, Middletown, Vienna, Carlysle, Chelsea, New Rochester, and New Buffalo, all once flourishing cities of Will County; but now the gopher burrows unscared amid their ruins. We suggest to the next Fourth of July orator that, instead of asking, "Where are Thebes and Babylon?" etc., he should vary the question and ask, "Where are Lunenburg?" etc. Mr. Brandon died in 1871.

E. E. Bush was some time mine host of the old "American," and had the honor at one time of feeding J. C. Newkirk, John M. Wilson, Charles Clement, and this deponent, and others not equally celebrated. Bush was a son-in-law of Lyman Hawley, and consequently the Hawley girls used to be at the American a good deal, which did not hurt it any; did it, Charley? Bush moved to Lockport, and was long Postmaster there, where he died many years ago.

John L. and Richard L., and a younger brother who came a little later, Charles L. Wilson, were the sons of Judge Quartus Wilson, of Albany, N. Y. They were some time residents here, engaged in merchandising, canal contracting, etc. They afterward removed to Chicago. Richard L. was Postmaster there, under Taylor. The Wilsons founded the *Chicago Journal*. We don't know whether Chicago feels it or not, but she is greatly indebted to Will County for men as well as for stone and gravel and coal. The list of men we have allowed to go there would be a long one, embracing some of her best lawyers, physicians, judges, merchants, capitalists, and public men, editors, etc., and thus we have helped to raise her out of the mud in more senses than one.

Everybody knows David Richards, and how his farm is now one of the finest portions of the city, and Richards street, a fashionable avenue. We do not suppose that when David set his stakes there he anticipated becoming part of the city.

Lewis Reed had a blacksmith's shop under the bluff, just north of Exchange street, where a bold and frowning bluff, with a lime-kiln below, stood where now we make the easy ascent. Could those who want the hill cut down have seen it then, they would be forced to own that it had already been cut some. One of Mr. Reed's sons is the Rev. Francis Reed, a Methodist preacher, now at Mendota.

W. J. Heath, above named, is the man who has been so long known in Joliet as Justice Heath, and sometimes, by way of eminence, as Chief Justice Heath. He has worn the justicial ermine many years; but he is still extant, and we shall not, therefore, write his obituary, but must leave that pleasing task to some future historian. But we have a little story to tell of him. Mr. Heath did not arrive at the dignity of being Chief Justice of Joliet at one jump, but went through the preliminary steps of Constable, Deputy Sheriff, etc. It so happened at an early day, when the Kankakee River formed the boundary line between Will and Iroquois Counties, that he had given him some papers to serve on a couple of men who resided on the Kankakee. So he set out to hunt them up. After a long and lonesome ride, he arrived at the banks of that stream, and found, living near the ford, one of the men of whom he was in search, on whom he served his process in due form. But here he learned to his chagrin, that the other man lived just across the river. Although he was not yet a justice learned in the law, he even then knew that a process from a Will County Court would not have any force on the other side of the river. Here was a quandary. He did not like to lose his fees and mileage on this paper—it was half of his day's wages—and the whole was little enough reward for his long ride. A brilliant idea struck him. He had often heard it said that everything was fair in war and in love, and he was already enough of a politician to have learned that everything was fair in politics. Then why not in law. He at once resolved on a strategic movement. He crossed over, and, riding up to the man's house, found him with his horse just ready to go away. Mr. Heath told the man that he was happy to find him and with his horse all ready, as he wished very much for a man to go over to the other side to witness the execution of a paper. Would he be kind enough to take that trouble? The man readily complied. When they had got safely on the Will County side, Mr. Heath asked the man his name. The man told him it was Beebee. "Beebee," exclaimed Mr. Heath. "Ah, I believe I have got a process to serve on you," and accordingly he proceeded to read to the astonished squatter the document with which he was armed. The man was so astonished at the cheeky procedure that for a moment he was speechless; but he soon recovered his voice and proceeded to tell Heath what he thought of him, in language more forcible than elegant. But Heath had saved

his fees and mileage, and cared little for the man's private opinion. Whether in this case the end was large enough to justify the means is a problem in casuistry which we submit to the Joliet Philosophical Debating Club.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

As will be seen from the preceding pages, there had begun to be a considerable immigration into this and other parts of the Northwest as early as 1830 and 1831. This immigration was interrupted in the Spring of 1832, by the Black Hawk war—so called from the noted chief who was its prominent instigator. Although the seat of the war was principally to the west and north, on Rock River, and, although the Pottawatomie Indians of this region were supposed to be friendly, yet great alarm was felt by the settlers in this vicinity. It was at once feared that the tide of war would sweep this way, and that a general war of extermination had been resolved upon by the Indians, and that the efforts which it was known Black Hawk was making to draw in all the Indians of the Northwest, would be successful. There was abundant reason to justify their fears. On the 21st of May, a frightful massacre had been perpetrated on Indian Creek, about fifteen miles above Ottawa, within thirty miles of Joliet, in which fifteen settlers, men—women and children—had been suddenly surrounded and massacred, with the usual barbarities of Indian warfare. One boy alone had escaped from the settlement and carried the news to Ottawa. Two girls named Sylvia and Rachel Hall, of the ages of 15 and 17 respectively, had been carried off as prisoners, and held for ransom. As we have elsewhere noted, this event is closely connected with the history of Joliet. The news of this and other atrocities might well arrest further immigration and drive out many already here. The settlers at Walker's Grove, with some who had fled from Fox River, to the number of 125 in all, collected at the house of Father Beggs, on Section 16, which seemed most favorably located for defense. This they hastily fortified, by pulling down all the surrounding outbuildings and fences, and forming outer barricades of the material. The question arose whether they would escape to Ottawa or remain at the fort. Mrs. Flagg, the wife of Azariah Flagg, a woman of great decision and judgment, threw the weight of her influence in favor of staying, and presented so many and so strong arguments for this course that the settlers finally determined to stay. It was afterward ascertained that this course saved their lives, and that the party who had committed the outrage at Indian Creek were laying in wait, expecting them. Indeed, one person, the old Dunkard preacher, of the name of Payne, refused to stay, and, trusting to his sacred character, put out for Ottawa and met his fate a little way from the fort. They chose James Walker for their commander, and resolved upon a vigorous defense. They collected all the guns, hoes, scythes, axes, pitchforks, etc., of the neighborhood, and melted up their pewter spoons for bullets. Here they waited a few days, and no Indians making their appearance, and, as they had but four guns, they thought

the safer course was to go to the fort at Chicago. Thither, accordingly, they made their way, under the protection of the company elsewhere mentioned, where they found the fort full of settlers that had fled thither for protection. The crowded state of the fort rendered their stay there exceedingly uncomfortable, and they suffered nearly as much as from their fears of the Indians. The settlers in Yankee Settlement also fled to Chicago. The alarm had been carried to the Settlement by Hiram Pearson, of Chicago, and Daniel Mack, of Hadley, who had started for Danville, and who encountered fugitives from the West somewhere near the Des Plaines River. They returned at once and gave the alarm, and the families were quickly gathered together and went to Chicago. While there the refugees organized a company of twenty-five, chose Holder Sisson, of Yankee Settlement, their Captain, and started out on a scout to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the Indians. They stayed the first night at an old settler's of the name of Lawton, on the Des Plaines, went thence on to Naperville, then down to Walker's Grove, stopping the second night at Fort Beggs. They then proceeded on toward Ottawa, and at Holderman's Grove they met a party from Ottawa, and both parties went to Indian Creek, where they found the mutilated and decaying bodies of fifteen persons, including six children. Having buried these, they went on to Ottawa, where they found the remnants of a regiment which had skedaddled from the encounter at Stillman's Run. They then returned, over the same route, to Chicago. On their return they found the body of the Dunkard preacher; neither his long, reverend beard, nor his peaceful character had availed to save him from the treacherous savage. After a few weeks' stay at Chicago, the discomforts of the fort were so great that the settlers from Yankee Settlement returned, and built a fort on the Sisson-Hanford place; and those from Walker's Grove returned to that locality.

Scott had arrived at Chicago, bringing with him a foe more dreadful than the Indians even. This caused a more sudden stampede *from* than there had been to Chicago from the country. Lanfear, and his ox-team, of the Yankee Settlement, were pressed into the service by Scott to take his supplies to Galena. At this time there was a Pottawatomie village or encampment between Fraction Run and Big Run, Lockport, and remained there a year or two after. A story is told of this fort to this effect: Runyon, wishing to put the courage and watchfulness of its inmates to the proof, disguised himself as an Indian, and with rifle and tomakawk approached with stealthy step. He came near paying dearly for his experiment, as the defenders were about to fire upon him, when his wife, with the sure instinct of a woman, discovered the disguise and prevented the catastrophe. The settlers on Hickory Creek, Jackson's Grove and Joliet Township, and all down the river, being, many of them, from Indiana, sought safety in that direction by a hasty flight. A number having collected near Gougar's, they sent Robert Stevens, David Maggard and one of the Normans to reconnoiter. They saw some Indians on the prairie near the Lilly-

Cache, who seemed to be driving off cattle. They returned and reported, giving it as their opinion that they were Pottawatomies. It was afterward ascertained that this was so, and that they were on their way to assure the settlers that there was no cause for alarm. But the settlers had by this time become so excited that they commenced at once to flee, and to notify all the region of their danger. Every horse, pony and ox-team was at once brought into requisition. The chattels of the settlers were hastily loaded, and women and children placed in the wagons, while the men with their guns rode the horses as guards. When the settlers gathered together on the prairie, there were some seventy or eighty, with twenty teams, mostly drawn by oxen. The stampede, as we have heard it described by some of the survivors, was at the same time terrible and ludicrous. They tell of one who, hatless and coatless, with his supplies of flour, sugar and bacon hastily loaded on his horse before and behind him, was too badly scared to wait the tardy movements of the main column, and put out at the utmost speed of which his horse was capable, throwing overboard one article after another of his impedimenta in order to increase his speed, never pausing until he reached the Kankakee. Some accounts have it that he got on to his horse "hinside afore," and that he did not stop until he reached the Wabash. But the narrator, we fear, was given a little to exaggeration, as even historians sometimes are—a thing very much to be deprecated. But if true, he no doubt presented the boldest front he had to the enemy. The fugitives met a company of armed men from Indiana, who had come out to aid and protect the settlers. Some of the fugitives, having cooled off a little, returned with them. It was this company which built the fort, of which we have spoken, on the bluff, and which was named "Fort Nonsense" by the early settlers. Mr. Jesse Cook, named in the list of early settlers of the township, was one of those who returned and who helped build the fort. Mr. Cook also relates that, on returning to their homes, they found that the friendly Pottawatomies had shown their friendship by taking care of the pigs, chickens and provisions they had left in their flight—such good care that the settlers never had to take care of them any more.*

Robert Stevens and David Maggard also returned and concealed themselves for a few days in a cave under the bluff on the west side of the Des Plaines. Most of the families returned the next Spring. There was also a block-house built, which was standing many years after the writer came, in Reed's Grove, but whether built before or after the stampede we do not know.

It will be seen from this record that Will County figured in the Black Hawk war. True, no bloody battles occurred on its soil, but there were many races.

* We find the following statement in a biographical sketch of Gurdon S. Hubbard, which may seem to conflict with what we have given. We conclude, however, that the companies referred to are the same: "In the Spring of 1832, on Sunday morning, news reached Danville of the hostilities of Black Hawk's band, and that they were killing the settlers on the Des Plaines and Du Page Rivers. He (Mr. Hubbard) persuaded Col. Moore, who commanded the Vermilion County Militia, to call out his regiment at once, without waiting the orders of the Governor, and to march for the seat of war. Mr. Hubbard furnished transportation, and bought provisions and ammunition, and the following Tuesday, the regiment took up its march with ten days' rations. Arriving at Joliet, a rude stockade was built, one company left, and another sent to Du Page, where another stockade was (had been) erected, where they left another company, and the balance joined Gen. Atkinson.

No heroes spilled their blood in defense of their hearths and homes, but they took good care that the savages should not spill it for them. At least four, and perhaps more, forts were built, and their pewter plates and spoons were freely sacrificed for the common defense, and Joliet (Campbellstown and McKeestown), are monuments of the bloody slaughter of Indian Creek.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

After the Black Hawk war, which was soon brought to a close by the vigorous movements of Gen. Atkinson, while Gen. Scott was fighting the cholera, the tide of immigration set in strong to the West. No region presented a more inviting prospect to the farmer than that embraced in Will County. Here, too, were mill-sites up and down our streams inviting the manufacturer, and any quantity of sites for towns and cities to catch the eye of the speculator.

The earlier settlements as they were initiated, both before and after the war, we have pretty fully detailed. By 1835, our population had so greatly increased that a new county was called for. Chicago was so remote that it was very inconvenient to be obliged to go there as often as the exigencies of business required. Juliet began to be talked of as a county seat.

During the Winter of 1835-36, through the efforts of our citizens, especially James Walker and Dr. A. W. Bowen, who went to Vandalia as members of the Third House, and who were both shrewd and influential men, an act was passed creating the county of Will. It received its name from Conrad Will, a member of the Legislature who had died just before. Gov. Ford, in his history, says, that he was chiefly remarkably for his good nature. We accept the name as a just compliment to our people. Dr. Bowen got inserted in the act a provision locating the county seat not only in Juliet, but on the public square which Campbell had had the sagacity to appropriate for that purpose. Thus the East Side made a second point on us of the West Side (it had already got the postoffice). An election was ordered in March for a Sheriff, three County Commissioners, Recorder and Coroner. A convention was called to nominate the county officers. This was held in the upper room of the old Demmond Block, which had just been erected. And here the West Side made a point. This convention was called without regard to party, and was largely attended by the substantial settlers throughout the county. Of course they would make out a good ticket. They nominated Holder Sisson, Thomas Durham and James Walker, for Commissioners; Robert Stevens for Sheriff; George H. Woodruff for Recorder (here is the point), and E. M. Daggett for Coroner. The ticket met with some opposition as to Recorder, and Sheriff especially, but it was triumphantly elected. In those days *we* could make a good run, if nothing else. The principal tactics we used was to keep out of sight, which we think was sagacious. It is worthy of note here that at this election those living on the East Side were obliged to go to Philip Scott's on Section 23, and those living on the West Side to Plainfield, in order to vote. Robert Stevens declined to qualify as Sheriff, and

in the Fall, at the first regular election, "Uncle Fenner Aldrich," who had lived at Plainfield, was chosen in time for the first Circuit Court.

We need hardly say that the Board of County Commissioners answered to our Board of Supervisors, transacting the business of the entire county. Their first meeting was held at the "Juliet Hotel," then kept by Thomas H. Blackburn, on March 14, 1836. They appointed Levi Jenks, a west sider, County Clerk and School Commissioner, and Charles Clement, Treasurer of the county. They divided the county into ten election precincts, as follows :

1. *Du Page Precinct*—Consisting of Town 37, in Ranges 9 and 10 (now the towns of Du Page and Wheatland). Elections to be held at the house of David K. Clark. Harry Boardman, Seth Wescott and Isaac Scarrett to be Judges of Election.
2. *Plainfield Precinct*—Towns 35 and 36, in Range 9 (Troy and Plainfield). Elections at house of Chester Ingersoll. Oliver Goss, W. W. Wattles and R. W. Chapman, Judges.
3. *Canal Precinct*—Town 36, in Ranges 10 and 11 (Lockport and Homer). Election at house of Luther C. Chamberlin. Charles Gray, Selah Lanfear and Comstock Hanford, Judges.
4. *Joliet Precinct*—Town 35, Range 10 (Joliet). Elections at the house of Thomas H. Blackburn. Isaac Merrill, Thos. H. Blackburn and Alonzo Castle, Judges.
5. *Hickory Creek*—Town 35, in Ranges 11 and 12 (New Lenox and Frankfort). Election at house of Chester Marshall. Mansfield Wheeler, Lewis Kerchival and John I. Davidson, Judges.
6. *Jackson*—Town 34, Ranges 9 and 10 (Channahon and Jackson). Elections at house of Jasper Willson. Henry Watkins, Seymour Treat and Joseph Shoemaker, Judges.
7. *Forked Creek*—Towns 32 and 33, in Ranges 9 and 10 (Reed, Wilmington, Florence, Westley and Custer). Elections at house of Robert Watkins. John Kilpatrick, Hamilton Keeney and Thomas Cox, Judges.
8. *Rock Village*—Towns 32, 33 and 34, in Ranges 11 and 12 (Manhattan, Greengarden, Wilson and Peotone, and two townships now in Kankakee County). Elections at house of Samuel Davis. Archer Caruthers, Samuel Davis and Hugh Carmichael, Judges.
9. *Thorn Creek*—Town 34, in Ranges 13 and 14 (Monee and Crete). Election at house of Minoris Beebe. Minoris Beebe, ———, Judges.
10. *Kankakee*—Towns 32 and 33, in Ranges 13 and 14 (Will and Washington, and two townships now in Kankakee County). Elections at house of Enoch Sergeant.

All Election Precincts also to be Magistrate Districts, and elections were ordered for Justices and Constables.

Some of these precincts were soon divided. Canal Precinct was divided the next year into Lockport and Spring Creek (now Homer), and Channahon was set off into Van Buren Precinct, and other changes soon followed. At this first session also, the county was divided into seventeen Road Districts, and Supervisors appointed, and all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 50 required to work five days on the roads. Trustees of School Sections were also appointed. Viewers were also appointed to lay out the first county road from Juliet to Plainfield and on to county line. (The first road projected, and not a good road yet !)

They also ordered a writ of *adquod damnum* (as the records have it), but whom it hit or what it did, we can't say ; perhaps it is lying around loose yet. It was something about a cut-off from the Kankakee to the Des Planes. Jenks made the two first words into one, but we presume it hurt just as badly. They also fixed the price of tavern charges at 25 cents a meal, 12½ cents for



Mr O'good
(DECEASED)
JOLIET

lodging, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents for drinks. We regret to say that this is not now in force.

All cities have their golden age, when everything is bright and lovely, when the best men are exalted, and the people rejoice. If this period of which we write was not the golden age of Will County, pray tell us what period was. Think of it! The best men in office, a good square meal for 25 cents, lodging for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, whisky for $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, no tramps, no burglars, no gas bills or ice bills, no book or map agents, no lightning-rod peddlers, no oily-tongued interviewers to persuade you that being a representative man and an old settler you ought to have your history and portrait in a book! But, alas, those times are over and gone.

After finishing the county business, which took them four days, the County Commissioners voted themselves \$6 each, and adjourned. A dollar and a half a day was not a very big salary steal.

Let us note that at the end of the year Mr. Clement was allowed \$16.60, being 2 per cent on the money he handled. Having made his pile, he retired and gave place to Bennett Allen.

MORE JOLIET HISTORY.

The first stone building put up in Joliet was the block of two stores built by Demmond, of which we have already spoken. Mr. Demmond moved his store into one part as soon as finished, and soon rented the other. It was necessary that a building of so much importance should be dedicated. This could be done properly only by a ball, and it was determined by the proper authorities that there should be one as soon as the floors were laid and before the partitions were put up. The boys at once canvassed the county for girls. Most of us knew where to find them. The result was an extensive and successful affair. The fame of it reached Chicago, and some couples came down to it. Among these were a Mr. and Mrs. Garland, a newly-married couple lately from Michigan. Of course the hotel accommodations were limited in those days. Mr. and Mrs. G. put up at the Higley House, the chambers of which could not properly be spoken of in the plural number, as there were no partitions. Mrs. G. made herself somewhat unpopular on account of the fastidiousness she exhibited in objecting to inviting "tired nature's sweet restorer" in so promiscuous a style, although nature was very tired indeed, having danced till 4 o'clock. She actually refused to go to bed until a partition had been extemporized by means of a sheet suspended from the rafters! But when she afterward came to live among us, and we learned to know her many good qualities, we forgot her unpardonable prudery, and loved her long and well.

OLD WILSON STORE.

The next stone building was on the east side, and was put up in 1836, by the Wilson brothers, who had come on here from Albany, and opened a store on Chicago street in one of Dr. Bowen's buildings. This is the old stone

building next south of the City Hall. Deacon Brandon, as we have said, built this store. It is one of the buildings that are historic. The Wilsons opened a store there, where they traded some years, and were succeeded by J. A. Matteson, where he kept a store and depot for the cloths which he manufactured, part of the time with George Bradner for a partner. There, at one time, Alexander McIntosh, now pretty well known in Will County, was his clerk. Major Safford was also for a long time his clerk. He has lately died in Cairo, where he was a banker. The upper story was rented for a court-room and Clerk's office by the County Commissioners, until the old Court House was built—we mean the predecessor of the present old Court House, long since taken down, as the present one ought to be. Afterward, it was occupied by the Episcopal Church for religious worship. Our worthy citizen, S. O. Simonds, taught a private school there. S. W. Stone, and, we think, K. J. Hammond, taught there also. We can trace its history no further; time would fail to tell it all; for a long time, now, it has been occupied for a dwelling.

Among other experiences of the old store we ought, however, to note the fact that in 1851, while occupied as a store house for wool by Matteson, it was struck by lightning, and perhaps that is why the northwest corner is now tumbling out. We suppose when a stranger visits Joliet and one of our citizens wishes to show him the points of interest, he is shown the Opera House Block, the new churches, the dwellings of Mr. Fox, George Woodruff, J. E. Henry, the Centennial and Aiken Blocks, etc.; but in the mind of the writer, and perhaps that of some others, these old buildings, however rusty or decayed, awaken far greater interest. They are full of memories; they are historic. And we have often thought, what if their old walls could speak—what if they were all phonographs—what if they had anticipated Edison and had recorded every word, and every sight and act as well, of the various persons that from time to time had acted or spoken within them. And what if, at one's bidding, the walls should give out again the sights and sounds which they had absorbed—all the scenes of joy and sorrow, all the acts of piety and of sin, all the oaths and prayers, all the words that soothe and comfort, and all the words that irritate and wound, all the whispers and vows of love, and the pledges of friendship, both those that have been kept and those that have been broken—what, we say, if some Edison should yet discover the secret of unraveling it all to the listener, what revelations there would be, even in the commonest houses, the rooms where any one has dwelt even but a few years! How many haunted houses there would be! Perhaps, reader, there are rooms into which we should not want to go. But this is not history.

The old wooden block on North Chicago street which made such a famous bonfire a year or two ago, was built about the same time with the Wilson store, and was long the center of business on the East Side. The next stone block was the old one on Bluff street, consisting of six stores, and was built in 1837. We gave something of its history in "Forty Years Ago," and will not repeat it

here. There is more unwritten history absorbed by its walls, than perhaps any other building in Joliet. What visions come and go through the halls of memory when we chance to walk by it!

The National was built, at least commenced, in 1838, by J. J. Garland and John Curry, two old citizens, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Garland died first. He was an active and valuable man here, a member of the old Union Church organized by the Foots, and one of the fruits of that revival, and his wife also. Col. Curry more recently deceased, is better known to the present generation, having been long in business here. He was a brother-in-law of M. H. Demmond, and one time a partner. He came in 1836, from Oneida Co., N. Y., and died in March, 1872, at the age of seventy.

OTHER OLD BUILDINGS.

The next hotel built upon the East Side, after the Juliet Hotel, was the Exchange, built in 1837, by Abel Gilbert. The upper story was hurried up and finished first, into a ball-room, in order to get ready for a Fourth of July ball, with which the boys on the East Side resolved to dedicate it. They were spurred on by the happy memories of the one in Demmond's Block, and determined that this one should excel it both in numbers and eclat. The West Siders were, however, permitted "to jine." Some did. An efficient committee was appointed to gather in the girls. Every precinct, even away up to "Yellow Heads," was explored, and teams sent to bring them. The girls did not need much urging, but came right along, as they still do, we suppose. O. W. Stillman, Sul. Demmond, Ed. Wilcox and Allen Pratt, the old "bach" from Boston, and others, were among the efficient managers. Of course it was a grand success. The ball opened at 4 P. M., and closed at 4 A. M. Allen Pratt was especially happy and successful as a general-in-chief. He knew what Boston style was. It was on account of his eminent services on this occasion that at a sort of adjourned meeting at Higley Hall the next night, some of the West Side boys, feeling that he had done them great credit, and that his services should have some public recognition, *crowned* and *embalmed* him. If you want to know how that was done, you must ask Judge John M. Wilson of Chicago, or Judge J. C. Newkirk, of Hudson, N. Y. We don't suppose that any one else could tell the story, although there are several boys still left who witnessed both the ball and the after part; but not having judicial minds, it is not safe to rely on their statements. There are many traditions against which we warn the public. Another hotel soon after claimed a share of public patronage, and ministered to the pride of the East Siders. This was the "Waving Banner," built, we believe, by Matteson, and opened under the happy auspices of mine host Jacob Patrick. This was afterward called the Washington, and still stands somewhat "depalliated" at the upper end of Chicago street, a monument of the enterprise of 1837. We suppose a good many things happened in this ancient hostelry which would be very interesting if we could get some Edison

to unwind them. It was a great center, though situated on the circumference, for political meetings, military displays and Fourth of July demonstrations. But perhaps we are spending too much time on these old Joliet buildings. We confess to a tender regard for them, and feel that like old men, they are too apt to be forgotten for what is fresh and new, and it is not without a pang of grief that we see one of them take fire and burn up, although we know that it will be replaced by something better, and gives friend Page an opportunity to show the efficiency of the Fire Department. And yet we must mention one more, King Gambrinus would never forgive us if we failed to note the first brewery established in the city of Joliet, and we presume in Will County. Have you noticed that old rookery of wooden buildings which stands upon the tow-path, a little way above the middle bridge? That was the first brewery, established in 1838, by Beltz & Erhard, two of our earliest German citizens, the advance guard of the great host that has since invaded Will County, and who now form so large and valuable a class of our citizens. It was built near, or over, one of the finest of natural springs we ever saw. Its waters were cool and pure and sparkling and perennial. Whether they were improved after passing through the various processes which converted them into lager, we shall let each reader decide for himself. But we are reminded of a little story. It is said that when lager was first introduced into the West, which must have been about this time, an old toper who had always taken his whisky straight, was induced to try a little by way of experiment. He carefully carried the foaming amber to his lips, and tasted a little, made a wry and disgusted kind of face, tasted again and deeper, and then threw the glass at the head of the astonished Teuton, exclaiming "by — wormwood and Epsom salts!"

There is still another old building that we have not noticed; we mean the stone one just above Hyde's mill, a conspicuous object as you go up to the Iron Mills. This was an old agricultural and plow factory, built by Jones & Cagwin, in 1854, and for several years in successful operation, and one of our most important enterprises. It was subsequently occupied by one of the Sangers for similar purposes. But it seems of late years to have been left to the moles and the bats, and to have shared the fate of all buildings not occupied, in losing its windows and everything about it except the walls, a sad proof that the millennium has not yet come.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

A condensed history of the canal must not be omitted from this record. It is intimately connected with the history and prosperity of the county. It was one and a very important cause by which attention was directed hither.

The project of a ship-canal, to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the navigable waters of the Illinois River, was first suggested during the war of 1812, by some writer in Niles' Register. The war had shown of what immense advantage such a canal would be, both in peace and war. It was one of the

compensations of that war in the West, and also of the Sac war, that they were the means of directing attention to this part of the Great West. In 1816, the title to a strip twenty miles wide was obtained of the Indians, with a view to such a work. As we have already stated, this fact explains what is often seen on the maps—two lines running diagonally across the townships, and marked “Indian Boundary Line.” In 1821, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by Congress for a preliminary survey of the canal and for the survey of the twenty-mile strip. Shadrack Bond, the first Governor of our State, in his first message, had called attention to the feasibility and importance of the work. A survey was made under the appropriation of Congress, and the work pronounced practicable. In 1826, Congress donated to the State, for the purpose of its construction, every alternate section in a strip ten miles wide along the route from Chicago to La Salle—a magnificent appropriation of 300,000 acres. In 1829, the General Assembly of our State passed an act creating a Board of Canal Commissioners, and authorized them (not to enter upon the work, but) to sell the lands, and giving settlers a pre-emption right on the same. Under this act many of the earliest settlers got their titles to lands in this vicinity. Fortunately, however, the folly of this course was soon seen, and the act was repealed. In the session of 1834–5, another act was passed creating a new Canal Board, and authorizing the Governor to negotiate bonds for its construction, and pledging the Canal lands for their redemption. But even then the immense value of these lands was not appreciated by those who had the money to loan. It was not until at a special session in 1835, when, through the indefatigable exertion of Col. Strode, of Galena, who at that time represented all the region north of Peoria, in the State Senate, the act was so amended as to pledge the faith of the State for their redemption, that the bonds could be negotiated. This was done by Gov. Duncan in 1836, and in the same year preparations were commenced for active work. William B. Archer, Gurdon S. Hubbard and William F. Thornton, all Colonels, as public men generally were in those days, were the first Commissioners, who very wisely chose Wm. Gooding as Chief Engineer. Some changes were subsequently made in the Board, and James B. Fry, another Colonel, became a member. The first ground was broken at Bridgeport July 4, 1836. The event was celebrated in grand style. Dr. William B. Egan delivered an able address on the occasion. The work was commenced on the plan of the “deep cut,” that is, feeding it directly from Lake Michigan through the South Branch of the Chicago River, as is now done. At the time of letting the first contracts, the mania for speculation was at its height, and labor and provisions were extremely high for those times. Labor was \$20 to \$30 per month, with board. Pork, \$20 to \$30 per barrel; flour, \$9 to \$12, and other things in proportion. The first contracts were predicated upon these high prices. To facilitate the construction of the Canal, a road was opened from Chicago to Lockport, known as “Archer’s Road,” from one of the Commissioners, on which \$40,000 were expended. The propriety of this expend-

iture was much questioned at the time, and unfortunately for the reputation of Archer for disinterestedness, he was the proprietor of an addition to Lockport. But it is certain that supplies for the laborers had mainly to be brought from abroad, as at this time no great surplus was raised along the line. The work was prosecuted by means of the money obtained from the sale of bonds and of Canal lands and lots in Chicago, Lockport, Ottawa and La Salle, until 1842, at an outlay of over five millions of dollars, when the work was suspended.

Although the enterprise was commenced when everything had to be done in the most expensive way, and when the country was on the eve of a great financial crash, yet the State could easily have gone through with it and maintained her credit if other projects had not been connected with it. The central and southern portions of the State, with very narrow views, looked upon the Canal as entirely for the benefit of the north, and insisted upon compensating railroads as the price of their votes for further appropriations to the Canal; and, in 1837, the act was passed, which ultimately swamped the credit of the State and brought on our financial ruin. By this act, a loan of eight millions was authorized, on the faith of the State, for the purpose of gridironing our State with railroads, and a four-million loan for the further prosecution of the Canal. The sum of \$200,000 from the eight-million loan was to be given to those counties through which no railroad passed for the construction of roads and bridges. And, absurd as was this scheme at that time, loans were made to the amount of nearly six millions. As the practical result of all this, a short railroad was built from Springfield to Meredosia, and various others were commenced at either end, as the act required, and great quantities of railroad iron were imported, free of duty, by special act of Congress. But before any other road was completed the whole scheme came to a disgraceful end. It may not be improper to remark, in passing, that it was by the purchase afterward (paying in depreciated scrip at par) of this railroad iron of the State and selling to Eastern roads that Gov. Matteson laid the foundation of his fortune. The great commercial prostration which struck the East in 1837 was, by means of the disbursement of these Canal and railroad loans, warded off from us for a year or two, and the work of the Canal was kept along, although feebly, until 1842 by the help of Canal scrip and of the "contractors' loan," as it was called, from the fact that the contractors had sent Gen. Thornton to Europe to sell bonds, they agreeing to stand the discount, even to 25 per cent, if necessary. This they could afford to do, now that the prices of labor and provisions had greatly fallen.

By the Fall of 1840 a debt had been contracted by the State, of \$14,237,348, which must be paid by a population of 478,929—nearly thirty dollars for every man, woman and child. And this amount does not include what the State had misapplied from the school fund and from the surplus deposits of the United States. By great exertion, the interest on the Canal debt was paid up to and including 1841; but for 1842 no provision could be made, and the work

stopped entirely. An expenditure, as we have already said, of over five millions had been made upon it, and the contractors abandoned their jobs, claiming heavy damages of the State. An act was passed for a settlement with them, limiting the amount to \$230,000.

To the credit of our State, let it be said that the idea of repudiation was never seriously entertained by our people to any extent, and subsequent prosperity and wise legislation have long since obliterated the debt.

But the Canal could not, of course, be allowed to remain long in this condition. The bondholders were equally interested with us in devising some means for its speedy completion. It was a work of too great and too general importance to be abandoned altogether. In the session of 1842-43 an act was passed which ultimately succeeded in accomplishing this purpose. By this act, the Canal itself and all its unsold lots and lands were transferred to a Board of three Trustees—two to be chosen by the bondholders and one by the Governor of the State. The bondholders were to advance the further sum of \$1,600,000 to complete the Canal on another level. The Trustees were to prosecute the work and retain possession of the Canal and its revenues until the debt and further cost of its construction and interest on the same should be fully paid by the tolls and moneys derived from the sale of lands and lots. The Board was organized and the work was resumed in 1845, and prosecuted until fully completed in 1848.

The debt of the Canal and all costs of its construction and the interest thereon were paid from these resources in the year 1871, and the Canal surrendered to the State, with a balance on hand of \$95,742.

In 1865 an arrangement was entered into by the Trustees with the Board of Public Works of Chicago, by which the Canal has been completed upon the original plan of a deep cut, feeding directly from the Chicago River, thus making it the grand sewer of Chicago nastiness, and justifying, at times, to our olfactories the theory that the name "*Chicago*" was originally derived from that animal familiarly known as skunk. The Indian who christened it must have had a prophetic *smell* of 1873! Let us console ourselves with the fact that we have now an abundant water-power, and that our basins are always full, if not fragrant!

In closing this brief history of the Canal, we wish to pay a tribute to its Chief Engineer, William Gooding, who was its firm friend from first to last, its efficient Director, and against whom no suspicions of jobbery were ever entertained. Fully a master of his profession, prepared for all emergencies, urbane in his intercourse with all, he is entitled to the grateful remembrance of every citizen of this State, to the prosperity of which he has been so largely instrumental.

When the above paragraph, copied from "Forty Years Ago," was written, Mr. Gooding was still living. He has since died, and we feel that both his private character and public usefulness demand some further notice in a history

of Will County. William Gooding was a native of Ontario County, N. Y., and commenced his service as a civil engineer on the Welland Canal. Subsequently, he engaged in mercantile business at Lockport, N. Y. He, however, soon returned to his chosen profession on public works in Ohio, in the valley of the Scioto. In the Spring of 1832, he was married in Troy, N. Y., and returned to Ohio with the intention of coming West to this region. The breaking-out of the Sac war prevented this, and he remained for a time in Roscoe, Ohio. The war being over, he fulfilled his intention of coming West, and, on May 1, 1833, landed at Chicago, a village then of very small pretensions. He squatted, according to the usage of the day, upon land at what became known as Gooding's Grove, which he afterward purchased, and where his father and brothers had previously located. Next year, he engaged with the Commissioners of Public Works of Indiana, and was there employed when selected as Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which position he held until its completion in 1848. He was then appointed Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and so continued until the debt being fully paid, the Canal was surrendered to the State. During this period he was employed in some special service as United States Engineer, and also one of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, while the Canal was deepened and made the grand sewer of Chicago. He also received the appointment of Surveyor of Oregon, but declined to accept the post. Mr. Gooding had been in failing health for several years, and compelled to spend his Winters in Cuba, Florida, California, Alabama, etc., until the last Autumn found him too unwell to leave home again, and he declined gradually in strength until the 4th day of March, last, when he closed his earthly career in the 75th year of his age. A large concourse of neighbors and friends, not only from Will County, but from Chicago and the entire length of the Canal met at his late home to pay their sincere tribute of respect to one who had filled so important a position in the public service, and filled it long and well. Rev. J. Porter, a patriarch in the ministry, who had long known and loved him, conducted the funeral services. Besides his valuable public service, his purity of life, and his urbanity, Mr. Gooding was also noticeable for his general culture and his refined taste, and the clear and lucid style of all of his reports and public communications. Mr. Gooding was also naturally gifted with a fine imagination and poetic taste, although his chosen profession was severe and dry, and

"The muse but poorly shines
In cones and cubes and geometric lines."

His beautiful home in Lockport was richly adorned with fruits and flowers, to the cultivation of which he devoted his leisure moments. This home was in striking contrast to the one he first occupied at Gooding's Grove, which was a log cabin of one room, built by contract for \$25, he furnishing the timber and a team to haul it with. This was covered with "shakes," a kind of roof which would shed the rain and snow, if the wind did not blow, and had its chimney outside, according to the style of the times, because if placed inside there would

have been no room for anything else. This was built with sticks plastered with clay. The furniture was mostly the handiwork of Mr. Gooding, including the bedstead, made of poles. Mr. Gooding used to tell an interesting incident which occurred at this original mansion. One bitter cold morning, Col. Wm. B. Archer, Canal Commissioner, Chief Justice Wilson, of the Supreme Court, and Robert Dale Owen, came there before breakfast, having stayed at the Sag over night, at a hotel which did not promise much in the way of refreshment. To be so suddenly called upon to entertain these notables was somewhat embarrassing to the young wife. The country did not afford very much variety wherewith to improvise a breakfast. To add to the difficulty, the guests, except Col. Archer, were strangers, and as the one room was kitchen, bedroom, dining-room, and parlor, and it was too cold to adjourn to the only other place—outdoors—the breakfast must be prepared in their presence. In one all-important respect, however, the hostess was happy. Some little time before, Col. Archer, whose tastes were somewhat of the “Hoosier” order, had seen a piece of calico in Chicago which he greatly admired. It was of a green ground with large blue and yellow flowers and leaves, very pronounced in style. Wishing to make Mrs. Gooding some expression of his regard, he had bought five yards of the goods which struck his fancy, which he had given to her, with the remark that as she was small it would be ample; and she had on the dress on this memorable occasion. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that she was not bothered with a train, and that crinoline had not then been introduced.

CANAL OPENING.

The opening of the Canal, in 1848, was a day long to be remembered. Boats started simultaneously from either end of the Canal, to pass over the route. The one from Chicago arrived here about noon, with all the Canal officials and Chicago celebrities, bands of music, and supplies, both solid and liquid, in unlimited quantities. Of course we had some notables here, who were present to welcome the arrival; and all the population—men, women and children—turned out to see the first boat from Chicago, a sight for which our eyes had longed so many years. Cannon were fired and the welkin rang with cheers. Speeches were made by the Chicago notables, and speeches were made by the Joliet notables. Only one of these, so far as we know, has been preserved. After various persons had been called out and made their spread-eagle efforts, our popular citizen, J. A. Matteson, was called upon for a speech, to which he responded in the following glowing words: “Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I concur.”

ANOTHER CELEBRATION.

When the Canal was completed on the original plan of the deep cut, in 1871, there was, of course, another celebration, which may as well be noticed here. Great preparations were made for this at Chicago, by the Board of Public Works and other notables. There was poetry in the occasion. It was the

"meeting of the waters"—the union of the blue waters of Lake Michigan with those of the sparkling tributary of the Mississippi, the classic Des Plaines—the marriage of Michigan and Mississippi—and our valley, our beautiful bluff-bound valley, was the vale in whose bosom the bright waters were to meet. True, the poetry and the brightness and the fragrance, were somewhat abated by the odors and the mud of the South Branch, after passing through which those of the lake were hardly fit for the bridal. Tuesday, the 25th of July, was fixed upon for the day, and four large canal-boats were chartered and put into holiday trim. On these, a crowd of ten or twelve hundred persons, the solid men of Chicago, officials and notables, including Gov. Palmer and Gen. Sheridan, and Members of Congress, Legislature, etc., and, no doubt, a due admixture of bummers and Bohemians. Of course they did not set sail without a well-stocked commissariat. At 9 A. M. they started, bound for the port of Lockport. But the first part of the voyage, except for its associations, had little to interest. It was through the heavy clay and rock of the excavation of the summit, which lay in huge piles upon the banks, shutting out entirely all view of the surrounding scenery. The excursionists were forced, as it were, to turn their attention to the resources on board. These were ample, and were liberally dispensed by the persons in charge. But, from causes which we have never heard explained, the progress of the fleet was slow, although a full head of steam was kept on, and every sheet spread to the wind. They did not arrive at Lemont until 5 o'clock. It is said that there had been, owing to head winds, a great amount of seasickness aboard. At any rate, the greater share of the excursionists went ashore at Lemont, determined to take the evening train for Chicago. A few, however, went on in the Governor's steamer.

Meanwhile, great preparations had been made at Lockport for their reception. Those who went up from Joliet to participate, found the city gay with bunting, and the streets filled with the beauty and fashion of the place. The Canal office was filled with the celebrities of Lockport, and on the west side of it were long tables, spread with spotless linen and loaded with eatables, and awaiting the arrival of the fleet. Great was the disappointment when, at 6 o'clock, news was received of the shipwreck at Lemont. But soon the little steamer arrived, having on board Gov. Palmer and Gen. Sheridan, Mayor Mason, Senator Judd, and others; and, although the crowd was not as large as expected, it was select, and with this, and the Joliet notables, Lockport had to be content. Gov. Palmer was led to the stand in front of the Canal office, and introduced to the people. He was full of the inspiration of the occasion, and said many bright and humorous and clever things, in as happy a manner as could be expected from one who had just come off a sea voyage and had not yet found his land legs. Gen. Sheridan and Hayes and Judd followed in a similar strain, and all were happy. The collation was then devoured by the crowd, and darkness closed the scene. It was said that, judging from Gen.

Sheridan's own statement and his appearance, his ride to Winchester was nothing to the one to Lockport.

One of our local poets, H. R., broke out into poetry on this occasion, which we would like to give, but can find room for a single stanza only :

“The waters now have met again—
 Lake Michigan meets the Des Planes ;
 The Illinois joins its refrain,
 With onward flow ;
 Old Mississippi takes the bride,
 Escorts her to the ocean tide,
 Joining the groom in wedding ride,
 To sea they go.”

During the war and at other times, the question of enlarging the Canal to the dimensions of a ship-canal has been agitated, both in our State Legislature and in Congress. But all efforts have so far failed. This was the original idea, and may yet be accomplished. Mr. Gooding was enthusiastic in the belief that it would be done, and that from the first lock to the head of Joliet Lake there would be a continuous manufacturing city. In this distance is nearly half the fall between Lake Michigan and the mouth of the Illinois.

As the Canal neared completion, the citizens of Lockport and Joliet commenced to build boats wherewith to navigate its waters. Lockport had the first boat launched, which was named the Gen. Fry, and the citizens of that place made Joliet a visit as soon as the water was let into the level. On this occasion, Judge Parks, then the Lockport orator, made Joliet a speech in his usual happy style; and Joliet replied by the eloquent lips of William A. Little, and all were happy. Warehouses, also, went up in both towns. Henry Fish—who is none of your small fry—Abijah Cagwin and George Woodruff built the three warehouses which stand upon the east side of the Canal basin, and M. H. Demmond built the large stone one whose walls yet stand, below the bridge, the most substantial of them all, and yet the first one to become useless—a prey to the fire-fiend. Otis Hardy built the first Joliet boat and established the first lumber-yard, and for many years kept it in full blast, with happy results to himself and the community as well; for the piles of lumber which he sold increased, by steady gains, his pile of bank deposits, and this he now dispenses, with liberal hand, to all enterprises and charities that command his confidence and sympathies.

HIRAM NORTON.

Among other benefits which accrued to Will County from the construction of the Canal, we must not forget to reckon the bringing-in of so many men of means and enterprise and character. Conspicuous among them was Hiram Norton, of Lockport.

He was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., February 26, 1799. An orphan at the age of 14, he went to Canada in search of employment, which he found with the Canada Stage Company. At 18, having saved a little money, he went to

Lowville, N. Y., and invested it in acquiring an education at the famous academy of that place, where he remained two years. He then returned to Prescott, Canada, and entered the service of the Stage Company again. He soon became pecuniarily interested in the Company, and ultimately its proprietor. He was elected to the Canadian Parliament, and twice re-elected, making his term of service fourteen years. He also served on Government Commission for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and Canal. In 1838, he came to Illinois with the Consulting Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and was so well pleased with the beauty of the country, and its prospective growth and importance, that he resolved to make it his future home. Lockport was peculiarly fortunate in being chosen as the spot where he pitched his tent. Being already possessed of large means, he at once built a fine residence on one of its beautiful streets, which he soon adorned with exquisite taste. He aided in the completion of the Canal, and when it was finished, rented the valuable water power created by it, and established the mills, which have become famous for their products all over the region. He established, with his sons, the house of Norton & Company, whose name and reputation are well known and command unlimited confidence. Mr. Norton was sent by this county to the Legislature, in 1858. He was elected almost without opposition. One of the most public-spirited and enterprising of our citizens, he was also one of the best and purest, and died, sustained by a Christian hope, April 1, 1875.

Mr. Norton paid the highest income tax in 1867 of any one in Will County—on \$35,000. The benefits of his enterprise still continue to be felt by Lockport and Will County, in the continuance of the manufacturing and mercantile enterprises he initiated, by his sons.

JOEL MANNING.

Another valuable addition to our population, for which we were indebted to the Canal, was Joel Manning, who was appointed Secretary of the Canal Board at its organization in 1836. He was at the time a practicing lawyer at Brownsville, Ill., having come into the State some years before. He was born in October, 1793, and was a graduate of Union College, of the class of 1818. On the opening of the Canal office at Lockport, he removed to that place, where he continued to reside until the few last years of his life, when he came to Joliet to reside with his son-in-law, Henry Fish, Esq. Mr. Manning was a prominent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a warm-hearted and consistent Christian, whose sympathies were not confined to his own denomination. He passed through all the trials of the hard times which followed the suspension of the Canal, and when Canal scrip was at a low ebb, and would hardly support his family with the most rigid economy, he invested some of it in Canal lots in Chicago, which in time became very valuable. He was called to pass through "great tribulation" in the loss of children, and finally in that of his wife. He died January 8, 1869, universally respected, and

leaving behind him the odor of a consistent, active Christian life and example.

CHARLES E. BOYER.

We suppose it was also the Canal which first brought another citizen to Lockport, a young man of great enterprise and energy, who engaged as a contractor in its construction, and in this and in other like enterprises accumulated a comfortable fortune. We refer to Charles E. Boyer. He was elected to the Legislature in 1862, and was a candidate for the State Senate at the time of his death, which occurred September 21, 1868, of typhoid fever. Mr. Boyer married a daughter of Armstead Runyon, who still survives him.

JOHN B. PRESTON.

Still another valuable citizen of Lockport and Will County was brought here by the Canal, John B. Preston, a son of the venerable Isaac Preston, who settled in Hadley in 1836, and now resides in Lockport. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1817, and was educated for the profession of civil engineer. He came to Will County, in 1837, and took the position of Assistant Engineer on the Canal, and served in that capacity until the work stopped. On its resumption, he took the position of Resident Engineer, in charge of the south half of the work, and continued until its completion. In 1850, at the age of 33, he was appointed Surveyor General of Oregon, where he resided four years in prosecuting the work of that State's survey. In 1854, he took the position of Superintendent of the Canal, and took up his residence again at Lockport, remaining in this position ten years. He was afterward Secretary of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad (now a part of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis), and secured for the road the right of way between Joliet and Chicago. In 1864, he became a member of the firm of Matteson & Preston, in the wholesale commission business at St. Louis, and it was while on a visit from there to his parents at Lockport that he met with his accidental death, in the prime of life, at the age of 48. Mr. Preston was a man of rare qualities and powers, of strict integrity, and foremost in every good enterprise. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Government during the war, and of every measure for the enlisting of men and the relief of the disabled. The beautiful public school house of Lockport might almost be called his monument, as he was one of the most active in its erection. The writer well remembers the 15th of April, when the first intelligence which reached Joliet in the morning was that of his sudden death, intelligence which would have sobered and saddened the community for more than a day, had it not been almost immediately overshadowed by news which sobered and saddened the nation.

LORENZO P. SANGER.

Another valuable citizen (now deceased) must be credited to the Canal, Lorenzo P. Sanger, who was one of the old 1836 contractors, and also subsequently one of the firm of Sanger & Casey, who built the Penitentiary, and

of the firm of Sanger & Steele, who so largely developed our stone industry. He was one of the most driving, energetic, enterprising men we have ever had. During the war, he threw all the weight of his political influence, which was not small, on the side of the Union, and would himself have participated actively in it had not the weight of years been too much to allow it. He died in Oakland, Cal., whither he had gone for his health, in March, 1875. His body was brought home for burial, and rests in Oakwood, beside his wife, who died some few years before him.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE CANAL.

The construction of the Canal of course destroyed McKee's water-power, and made his mill useless for the purpose for which it was intended, and being adjacent to the Canal was taken possession of by the State. McKee recovered damages for the loss of his water-power to the amount of \$17,655 and costs. The Haven boys bought the machinery, and set it up in their mill below. The construction and opening of the Canal also wrought great changes in the physical aspect of the region along the route. The west bank of the Des Plaines, which, before its construction, was beautifully bordered with trees and shrubs, all through Joliet and below, was now denuded, and a stone wall and a rubble bank given us instead. Our compensation was found in the increased facilities for business, and in the increased population of the towns and country. The Canal also brought into our county great numbers of men whose boast it was that they were from the Emerald Isle, without whose assistance it seemed to be conceded no canal or railroad could be constructed. Many of these laborers became permanent citizens, both in town and country. These have acquired property as mechanics, merchants and farmers. Some have even consented to hold office and positions of responsibility. The town of Troy is largely settled by Irishmen and their descendants, and this nationality furnished its fair proportion of volunteers in the late war.

BACK TO EARLY TIMES AGAIN.

The history of the Canal has carried us a little forward in our annals, and we return to note some things of an earlier date. And first, let us correct a correction which was made in "Forty Years Ago" in relation to an important event—the first Fourth of July celebration. We have ascertained since, that beyond any question this was held in 1835. In order not to get two great events on the same day, and to render our statement credible that Dr. Bowen read the Declaration and attended the first wedding, we shall leave that first wedding entirely out of this history. It probably will not invalidate the marriage. We are satisfied, also, that we did not do justice to the military display. Maj. Cook was the Chief Marshal, and was dressed in full regimentals, and *Judge* Jonathan Barnett was Assistant Marshal, and wore a red sash, and both had real swords. Both rode Indian ponies, and experienced great difficulty in keeping near the procession on account of the music. This evil was remedied in a measure by

the fact that "Uncle Dick" Hobbs also commanded, on foot, using instead of a sword a crooked stick, which probably answered just as well. These points are settled beyond controversy by S. W. Bowen, our ex-Mayor, who was then a boy, and, I am sorry to say, such a graceless youth, that he, with Cal Zarley and others, lay on the ground and laughed at the cavorting of the Marshals, or, rather, their horses. The writer is also satisfied that he did not do justice to the oration. Cal Zarley says that he well remembers that when the neighbors gathered together at his father's to talk over the celebration, they were enthusiastic in their praises of the effort. All agreed that it was a big thing. The only dispute was as to whether the young orator was a preacher or a lawyer. Mrs. Hadsall, the good old Methodist sister, was sure nobody but a Methodist preacher *could* talk so good! Our own private opinion, however, is that the only merit the production had was the fact that it was the first in Will County. It ought also to be noted that we had one Revolutionary soldier present. This was the father of Maj. Cook, who was re-interred on the last Decoration Day, over whose remains our gifted citizen, Capt. Phelps, uttered some of his finest periods.

We have an interesting contribution to our history from the veteran Hopkins Rowell, which we will bring in here. We do so with especial satisfaction, as it also indorses our Fourth of July effort—a matter on which we are very sensitive.

GEORGE H. WOODRUFF, Esq.:

Perhaps I can contribute an item to your early reminiscences of Will County. You might properly include among the early pioneers of Joliet the late Judge Barnett, H. A. Cagwin, Sr., and myself. In the Autumn of 1834, we together journeyed from Clarkson, N. Y., and explored on horseback much of the West and Northwest as far as Dubuque. We passed twice through Joliet, which then had a *name*, but not many *habitations*. A few miles east of this prospective city, at Van Horne's Point, we found Cornelius Van Horne, subsequently a Joliet magistrate and its first Mayor. He was at this time drawing fence-stuff with an ox-team and "Sucker wagon," as he called it. This wagon was the product of his own hand, from the rough forest timber. The wheels were sawed off from a round oak log. They were about three feet in diameter, being smoothly beveled from the *rim* to the *hub*, where they were about one foot through. It did good service (or answered a good purpose). On the well-known "Linden Heights," just southeast of the city, we visited Maj. R. G. Cook and his father, John Cook, an old Revolutionary soldier, formerly from Clarkson. The old veteran occasionally indulged in a little of the "ardent," which invariably led him to "fight his battles over again" in so grotesque a manner as greatly to amuse the by-standers. The remains of both him and his son, the Major, are interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

All three of our exploring party made purchases at this time in Joliet. Cagwin and Barnett remained in this vicinity, while I returned to Clarkson, N. Y. The next Summer (1835), I returned to Joliet, attended the public land sales at Chicago, and through Mr. Van Horne, who "bid in" the lands of all the settlers, secured the three eighties, just east of the city, that I still retain. The "claim" to the gravel-mound eighty I had previously purchased of the "veteran" John Cook.

I give a little episode of the land sales. Many moneyed speculators were present, threatening to bid against the claims of settlers. Hundreds of the latter, with sleeves rolled up and faces frowning defiance dark as a thunder-cloud, surrounded the officers' stand on all sides, ready to visit summary vengeance upon any presumptuous speculators. All of these were intimidated

save one. A powerful, gigantic Scotchman, about seven feet high, dared to bid against a settler, when in an instant *lightning struck him* in at least twenty places, and he gladly escaped with his life.

A CHANGE OF EPIISODE—SOME RED-SKINS.

At that time there were about three thousand Pottawatomie Indians in two encampments—one upon the Des Plaines River, and the other upon the Kankakee, a few miles above their junction—awaiting removal by the Government to Western reservations. After the land sales, I had some business requiring a horse-back journey to the Mazon River. My route lay through the wild and trackless region between these two encampments. Before this I had seen many Indians, but 3,000 wilder, more uncouth and repulsive *human* beings can hardly be imagined. Their weird, unkempt hair, and nudity, save a frontal *patch* tied on, more diminutive than the fig-leaf aprons of Adam and Eve, formed a scene never to be forgotten. It is not surprising that I got *lost* en route to the Mazon, in the midst of such a wilderness of Indians and *trackless prairie* combined. Neither is it strange that I was somewhat nervous at occasionally meeting detached squads of these villainous fellows during my embarrassed efforts to regain my course, especially when I knew they had occasionally gobbled up solitary white men. Finally I resolved to steer for the *forks* of the rivers and get a white settler there to pilot me on my way. Having a pocket compass, I was enabled to take my bearings and “strike a bee-line.” Two or three miles’ travel on this course, brought me in contact with three Indians; two of them passed me civilly enough, but the third being fuller of bad whisky, which they had obtained at “*the forks*,” sprang like a tiger to seize my bridle-reins, brandishing a huge knife in the air and shouting like a hoarse demon, “*Money! money!*” Being on the alert, I instantly spurred my spirited steed Blackhawk, and “by the skin of my teeth” cleared him at a single bound, and then (wheeling) facing him, with my effective *peace-maker* leveled at his head, exclaimed, “Take *this* money, you devil!” He slunk away like a sneaking prairie wolf, but every hair of my head seemed stiff as a Russian bristle. Permit me to add that the first season in 1834, I assisted in raising the frame of the first house in Joliet, and when a bent fell, one man getting his scalp peeled and Dr. Bowen dressed the wound. The first Joliet Fourth of July celebration was had in 1835, on the then open prairie near the jail. You were orator of the day, and though young, a very good one, while Dr. Bowen and myself had the honor of presenting the following toasts:

By Dr. Bowen—“Illinois—The prospective Empire State, as her great and varied resources will one day demonstrate.”

By H. Rowell—“Joliet—In July, 1834, not known; in July, 1835, a city in embryo.”

In 1847, I introduced here the first McCormick reaper, Messrs. Stephens, Wheeler and Higginbottom being the purchasers. And although I did not move my family to Joliet until 1857, I was frequently back and forth, and had sent two different parties with teams and outfit to make improvements on my Joliet property. As to Judge Barnett, he died ten or twelve years ago at Kankakee, while Cagwin is or was in California.

H. ROWELL.

JOLIET, October 8, 1878.

When elected Recorder, the writer was a clerk for Mr. Demmond, and opened the office in the Demmond Block. But, as illustrative of the strife between sides, of which we have already spoken, we would say that the boys over the river soon began to complain that the Recorder’s office was not kept at the county seat, as the law required. The point was well taken. Demmond had laid off his town as “West Juliet.” He scorned the idea of being an addition to “that slough over yonder.” West Juliet was not then, part of the county seat. But an escape from the dilemma was quickly found. The school section adjoined the town on the south, lying on both sides of the river, and this had been recorded as an addition to Juliet. A little building about 16x16 was purchased on the school section at no great distance, a little below Porter’s brew-



J. J. Tugli
CH'F. FIRE DEPT.
JOLIET



Hiram Howley
CHICAGO
FORMERLY OF HOMER TP.



Alonzo Leach
JOLIET



Jesse O. Norton
(DECEASED)
JOLIET

ery. (N. B.—The brewery was not built then, and therefore had no influence in the selection.) Here the office was opened and kept until a better one was built. Jenks, who had been appointed County Clerk, also made that his office until the Commissioners rented the upper story of the Wilson store.

The first Circuit Court was held in this room (the Wilson store) in October, 1836, by Hon. Thomas Ford, afterward Governor. The entrance to the second story was by a staircase on the south side. The door has been since walled up. The Court was constituted by appointing Levi Jenks, Clerk, and Uri Osgood, State's Attorney. Fenner Aldrich had just been elected Sheriff, having heroically stepped forward to fill the gap caused by Bob Stevens' refusal, and he rang out the "O-yez, o-yez, the honorable Circuit Court of Will County is now in session," for the first time in our history, and with a rhythm and a roar which I do not believe have been surpassed during the succeeding ages. Impressed with a sense of the importance and gravity of the occasion, his voice trembled a little and his chin quivered. But this only made the scene more impressive. But this was not all the Court. A grand jury had been summoned and were now called. The following was the original panel:

Armstead Runyon, Thomas Reed, Edward Poor, Thomas H. Rickey, Ralph Smith, Reason Zarley, Isaiah Treat, Joseph Cox, Peter McCarty, Wm. Sheriff, Justin Taylor, Charles Goodwin, John I. Davidson, Harry Boardman, Ezra Goodhue, Richard L. Wilson, Samuel Holcomb, George Beckwith, Joseph Shoemaker, Elias Brown, Aaron Moore.

Five of these did not put in their appearance, and the Sheriff, as is usual now, we believe, was ordered to fill up the vacancies from the loafers hanging around. George H. Woodruff, William Gougar, Richard Hobbs, Jonathan Barnett and E. S. Sill were scooped up. Reason Zarley was chosen Foreman. We offer this (as finally constituted) as a sample grand jury. They indicted one man for keeping a gaming-house, two others for selling an estray, and three for a riot. As to the petit jury, that being, as the name implies, a comparatively small affair, we shall not record their names, although our present worthy citizens, Rodney House and H. N. Marsh, formed a part. J. C. Newkirk, Esq., now one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Hudson, N. Y., and a Judge, defended the rioters and got them acquitted. C. C. Van Horne and Abram Van Horne and another were the rioters. It was a claim dispute and no riot.

Among the early and valuable acquisitions to the West Side, in 1835-36, were John M. Wilson and Allen Pratt. They came together and were both from Massachusetts. They had some money and they invested in West Juliet. Both were long and well known here. Pratt built many buildings. He died in 1856. Wilson has become known as Judge Wilson, long a practicing lawyer here, and later a Chicago Judge. Wilson and Charles Clement initiated the grain trade of Joliet. Their warehouse was an old barn which stood where the brick block on Bluff street now stands. We have not the figures of the number

of bushels they handled, but the profits of one year's operations, when the firm dissolved, were \$9. Probably the number of bushels was something less than are now handled by Carpenter & Marsh, who in one day this season shipped 100 cars of grain. O. W. Stillman was, we believe, the first Justice of the Peace on the East Side, and we need not say he was a good one, although the boys used to say that he had no Bible, and was in the habit of swearing the witnesses on a copy of "Volney's Ruins." The Universalist Church is largely indebted to his efforts for the fine church edifice they have. He is now a granger on Maple street.

William Blair was our first tinsmith and stove and hardware dealer. He ultimately moved to Chicago, where he has long been known as an extensive wholesale dealer, and one of the wealthiest and most honorable of her citizens. Deacon Rodney House, of the East Side, opened the first wagon-shop, and Deacon Beaumont soon followed on the West Side with another. Deacon Beaumont built the house now occupied by Edward Aiken, since re-habilitated (we mean the house), and in this the good, old Deacon lived, using the front room for a shop during the week, and, every Saturday night, cleaning it up and holding meetings there on the Sabbath, in which he was joined by the good Deacon on the East Side. We remember to have heard one of the Beechers (Edward) preach there. The old Deacon had his peculiarities—some of them perhaps were faults, as who has not—but there never lived a kinder neighbor, and Joliet has not had many more earnest and sincere Christians. He always showed his colors, and was always on the side of justice and temperance and revivals. He could have no better epitaph than what was said of him by a simple child, who, when she wanted to designate him and did not know or had forgotten his name, described him as "the man who lived in the church." She had never been to church or prayer meeting or Sabbath school, that she had not found the Deacon there before her, and she supposed that he literally "dwelt there in the house of the Lord all the days of his life." Our readers will all remember how suddenly he went home in June, 1876, at the age of 73 years and 9 months.

George Woodruff, we need not say, is our present well-known banker, one of the men who have stuck to Joliet through thick and thin—and we have had some pretty thin times—and now enjoys the competence he has acquired. Our names still get mixed occasionally as they used to do in early days. The most ludicrous mistake is when parties go to George H. to borrow money. Only strangers do this.

The first public building of the county, which was a Jail and Court House combined, was built in 1837. Blackburn and Wilson were the contractors at the price of \$2,000. This stood a little north of the present Jail, and was used not only for holding courts but for other public purposes. The first Baptist Church held their meetings there under the pastorate of Elder Solomon Knapp and others. A very powerful revival was enjoyed by this Church during Elder Knapp's pastorate, in which he was assisted by Elder Powell, an evangelist of much ability. This revival was the year subsequent to the one spoken of in "Forty

Years Ago," under the labors of the Footes. This church was organized by Elder Ashley, of Plainfield, who preached to it every alternate Sabbath until the coming of Elder Knapp. It consisted of seven original members as follows: Elijah Johnson, Deacon Green and wife, Mrs. Higginbotham, Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Cagwin, and Elder R. B. Ashley. The first baptized convert was the Hon. Henry Snapp. The place used for baptisms was the deep hole below the island. It is hardly necessary to say that this was before the river had been converted into a sewer, while it still bore some little resemblance to the Jordan. How many and how varied the scenes which transpired within those old Court House walls—County and Circuit Courts, temperance and political meetings, the pleadings both of lawyers and preachers, thrilling trials and solemn charges of Judges, the weeping of the condemned and the rejoicings of the acquitted, the groans of sinners and the shouts of the redeemed, all have been heard there—but all are silent now. The voices of Newkirk and Wilson, of Henderson and Boardman, of Fellows, of Osgood and Little are heard there no more. Save the first two, all are silent in death. The building has been razed to its foundations. Thus

"We build with what we deem eternal rock,
A distant age asks where the fabric stood,
And in the dust sifted and searched in vain,
The undiscoverable secret sleeps."

Perhaps the reader thinks that a pretty large quotation for so small a building as the old Court House of forty years ago. We think so, too, but it came handy, and we wanted something that sounded well in this history. The present Court House was commenced in 1847, and strange as it may seem, this is what the *Signal* said of it in 1848: "The new Court House makes a magnificent appearance and when completed will be an honor to the county." The *True Democrat* (from which the *Republican* developed) took down its vignette of the American bird and substituted a cut of the Court House as an ornament. It must be remembered that there were then none of the present surroundings, the Centennial Block and the Aiken Block, with its *classic* statuary.

JOLIET INCORPORATED.

In 1837, we had reached such magnificent proportions that it became necessary to obtain an act of incorporation. We could get along pretty well in every other respect but the matter of taxes. These continued to be ridiculously insignificant, and it was felt by those who had the prosperity of the place most at heart, that a just self-respect demanded that we should have more taxes. Accordingly, a public meeting was called in March, at "Uncle Fenner's," at which it was decided by a unanimous vote that we would incorporate. And so we did, by calling an election under the provisions of the general law, for the election of five Trustees, two of whom were to be on each side (or in each Ward.) And now came the opportunity for one of the fiercest contests between the two sides. To gain the odd Trustee was an object of transcendent importance. The act

required that all voters should own real estate within the corporate limits. This simplified and narrowed the field. The town was thoroughly canvassed, and it was ascertained that the West Side had the most property-owners. We think that from the first and all through our earlier history, the West Side had the most money, but the East Side had the most shrewdness and diplomacy. So it was on this occasion. An expedient was found by which the West Side majority was overcome. Even in those early days that great moral institution known as the circus, made us an occasional visit. One happened to be here at that time. The men were invited to become real estate owners and voters. Impressed with a sense of the high honor, they accepted, and thirty-six voters were added to the East Side, by the gift of a lot from Charley Sayer. It was a piece of strategy which has not been surpassed even in modern times. The West Side had no lots to throw away, and no circus handy, and was defeated. The first Board were J. A. Matteson, J. J. Garland, Daniel Reed, Fenner Aldrich and R. C. Duncan; Dr. William Scholfield, Clerk. But the next year we laid out the East Side, and without a circus, too. It was generally supposed that Dick Wilson's was the fertile brain where this scheme was devised. Dick Wilson! What old settler does not remember him. "Alas, poor Yorick! where be your gibes now? your gambols, your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?" This Board of Trustees built bridges, which with the act of incorporation made us one town. The bridges went off the next spring, and the "fiat" money with which they were built underwent a slight change—the "i" was lengthened into an "l," that was all. If we were not fully determined not to admit any politics into this history, we should here drop a suggestion that such might be the change that would come over all "fiat money." After playing city two or three years longer, the people concluded that taxes were no great luxury after all; at least, we ceased to hanker after them. The corporation was dissolved by act of Legislature. The era of hard times had come on, and we were willing to dispense with luxuries.

The city was organized under the present charter, in June, 1852, with C. C. Van Horne, Mayor. Aldermen—First Ward—N. H. Cutter, D. Cassidy; Second Ward—Joel George, Michael Shields; Third Ward—E. Wilcox, T. J. Kinney; Fourth Ward—F. L. Cagwin, S. W. Bowen; Fifth Ward—P. O'Connor, Uri Osgood. But this is modern history and we go back to older times.

FORGOTTEN RIVALRIES.

We have spoken, a little back and elsewhere, of the rivalry between the sides of the river. This was especially conspicuous when the Canal was being surveyed and located. The great question of the day was, would it go down the river through town, or would it go around through the slough? Slough stock and river stock rose and fell alternately from day to day until the matter was finally decided in a way which made the west siders happy. Demmond used to tell how Abel Gilbert took the level of the slough with a tin dipper and

a shingle, in order to convince the verdant inquirer after lots, that the Canal was bound to take that route.

But we had a common enemy—Lockport—and, like the Jews during the siege of Jerusalem, we used, temporarily, to forget our domestic quarrels, and combine to fight the common foe. The *Signal* and the *True Democrat* let each other alone occasionally, and both pitched into the Lockport *Telegraph*. The Canal authorities seemed, at least to our jaundiced eyes, to throw all their influence to favor and build up a rival city. We used to dilate largely against the Archer road and the Canal basin and the Canal office, etc., etc. One thing which specially galled us was a map, which was reported to be drawn and exhibited to speculators and persons seeking a location, displaying the Canal route from Chicago to Ottawa, on which all the villages were noted, with one exception. There were Romeo and Athens, Kepotaw and Scotchtown, Lockport and Channahon, etc., etc.; but the only thing to indicate the whereabouts of Juliet was a spot marked McKee's Dam. That was a good joke; and if we did not meet it with something equally foolish, it was not for want of disposition.

We were also foolish enough at one time to be jealous of Chicago, especially when she tried to defeat our cut-off. But we have got so big now that we do not cherish any vindictive feelings, even against her; and, indeed, all these old rivalries and jealousies, whether political or personal or between sides of the river or rival towns, we have long since outgrown, and they only call up a smile when remembered. For men are like apples. While some are crabs, and no culture can ever make them anything else, and while, when green, *all* are more or less acrid, yet the really good fruit grows mellow with age, the sour juices of the Spring time are converted into sugar in the heats of Summer and Autumn, and the fruit becomes pleasant to the eye and grateful to the taste. So it is with men—those who are men. They, too, mellow as they ripen and lose a large share of their acidity as they pass through the discipline of life and ripen for the husbandman's use.

Do you question this? Just watch when you see some of these old fellows that were at loggerheads forty years ago over town-lots or schemes of speculation or politics; watch, when you see them meet, and see how they grip each others' hands and laugh over the rivalries and contests and jealousies that once made them mad, as the best of jokes.

MATTESON'S FACTORY, ET AL.

There are some other buildings in Joliet beside those noticed in the preceding pages that have become historic, and may, without impropriety, come into our general history. One of these is the old factory which stands just below the lower bridge, and which is now occupied as a foundry and machine-shop by Mr. Sandiford. This building was erected by Joel A. Matteson, in 1845, and in 1849 manufactured 2,000 yards of cloth per week. It was for several years a most prosperous enterprise, furnishing a market for the wool raised by our

farmers, and employment for many persons. The business was, part of the time, carried on under the firm of Matteson & Bradner, and the old Wilson store, of which we have spoken, was the depot for buying wool and sale of cloths. This factory was seriously attacked by fire in 1849 (the same Summer in which the old steam mill was burned). This fire occurred when we had no fire department, and for some time its destruction seemed inevitable. Great crowds collected on the bridge and elsewhere to see it burn. It had taken fire in the roof, and was making a fine bonfire. There was plenty of water close by, and the idea seems to have struck the minds of O. W. Stillman and some others that it would be a good idea to put it out, although it seemed a pity to spoil the fun of the spectators who, at such great inconvenience, had left their beds and gathered there to see it. Stillman, with some assistance, succeeded in getting men enough of his own way of thinking to organize a line for passing pails back and forth; and, after a hard fight to keep the men in the ranks, and with the devouring element, the building was saved, except the roof and attic. Like many other seeming calamities, this soon had its compensation, as it led, first, to organizing a fire company, and, secondly, to its being rebuilt with an additional story, and cupola as well; and, under the vigorous exertions of Matteson, it was soon in full blast, with greatly enlarged capacity. But, in time, a change came over the old factory. Matteson was made Governor in 1852, and our city lost his enterprise, and the old factory, after a few more years, ceased to manufacture cloth, etc. While, however, the factory was still in successful operation, Matteson built the brick store opposite, and occupied it for the sale of goods, cloths, etc., and in the second story opened the first bank in Joliet—the old Merchants' and Drovers', William Smith, President, and R. E. Goodell, Cashier, and that is how we got Goodell, who married the Governor's eldest daughter.

J. A. MATTESON.

We have probably never had a citizen in Will County to whom we have been more indebted for his energy and enterprise, than to Joel A. Matteson. He was born in 1808, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., received the common school education of the times, and, after a varied experience as teacher, farmer, merchant and contractor in various places, came to Illinois, in 1833, with a wife and one child. He first settled on the Au Sable, in the present Kendall County, when there were but two neighbors within ten miles. He made a claim and opened a farm, but when the speculative mania of 1836 struck the country, he sold out and came to Joliet. From that time to his removal to Springfield, on his election as Governor, he was the most energetic and enterprising of our citizens. The monuments of his enterprise still stand in our midst. Among these are the old factory and the brick store near the Jefferson Street Bridge, of which we have spoken. He also built what was then the finest residence in the city, on the corner of Jefferson and Chicago streets, which were surrounded with beautiful grounds, extending over the lots now covered by the Monroe,

Simonds and Werner Hall Blocks; and for a long time the light of a happy and hospitable home shone out from its windows. It was some years since removed further north, and now another kind of light shines forth there—they call it the Sun. Mr. Matteson was soon called into public service, first as Justice of the Peace, then as State Senator for four years. His well-known executive and financial ability secured his nomination and election to the office of Governor. His nomination was received with great satisfaction in his own county and elsewhere, by men of the opposite political party. A great jubilee was held at Joliet—speeches and firing of cannon showed the satisfaction of our citizens. One of our present police force will always carry a souvenir of that demonstration—an empty sleeve. Mr. Matteson's administration as Governor was eminently successful. His messages were characterized by large views and enlightened liberality and foresight. During the four years of his administration, the State made great advances in wealth and general prosperity. The debt of the State was reduced \$7,000,000, and at the same time the taxes were reduced. The 400 miles of constructed railroad were increased to 3,000 miles. Gov. Matteson retired from office with a reputation and with prospects that seemed enviable, and a fortune that made him a millionaire, and the owner of a house at Springfield that was palatial. How all this was reversed is a matter of so recent a date as to render its recital unnecessary, even if it came within the scope of our history. Gov. Matteson died in the Winter of 1872-73, at Chicago, and his remains sleep in the family ground at Oakwood.

GOLD FEVER.

In 1849, 1850 and 1851, chiefly in 1850, occurred a great hegira from Will County. The discovery of a little gold by Capt. Sutter in 1848, changed the destiny of the whole Pacific Slope, and of thousands upon thousands of men and families all over the States as well. Those who are old enough will recall the wonderful excitement which took place all over the land, pre-eminently throughout the West. Gold, gold, gold, was the word upon every lip, the theme of every newspaper, and of everybody's waking or sleeping dreams. The county papers were filled with advice showing the folly of leaving a comfortable home and an honest livelihood for the uncertain venture. The Lockport *Telegraph* thus humorously speaks of the matter in 1849: "The world-wide malady has at last extended to our midst; symptoms about the same as elsewhere—violent itching of palms, a sensation of nausea at the mere thought of common business, a great relaxation and debility of the mechanical muscles, frequent giddiness of the head, optical illusions in which everything is seen in a yellow light, raging appetite for maps, reports, dispatches, yarns, etc., terminating in a frantic effort to sell out and settle up, at which stage the disease is considered incurable." The editor then falls into a more serious strain, and advises the people to be content with Will County and steady gains. Our other papers spoke in a similar strain. But advice had but little effect. Quite a number from our county

went in the Spring of 1849. Some of these came back the next Winter and Spring, having been successful. Carlos Haven came back with \$5,000, which he had dug with his own hands in seven weeks. J. A. Gooding and Calvin Rowley also returned successful. This added fury to the flames, and in 1850 and 1851, the number which went from our county was large. We have tried to form an estimate of the amount, but have no reliable data. The *True Democrat*, in 1850, gives a list of nearly four hundred that had left that Spring from Will County. The list embraces many of our best and well-known citizens (then and since). The greatest emigration was in 1850, although it was kept up in 1851. Most went the overland route. The business of the county was, of course, greatly affected. Merchants made a point to furnish those articles needed for an outfit. The papers of the day were filled with advertisements of parties who wanted to sell out, and of emigrant supplies, and with letters from those who were on the way or had reached the Eldorado. Prominent among the correspondents of the *True Democrat*, was our friend Alexander McIntosh, now of the *Phoenix*. We need not say that his letters are interesting reading now. It was an interesting sight for those who remained to watch the teams as they passed through, and note their different rigs and general appearance. From ten to twenty teams a day passed along Jefferson street during the Spring. There were some curious outfits. We recall an instance in which two men had an old crow-bait of a horse between them which carried their slender supplies, and on which they sometimes rode by turns. Another man was on foot, having a knapsack and rifle, intending when he got to the frontier to buy a cow to carry his supplies and furnish him with milk, with which, and his rifle, he expected to subsist. But most went with good outfits—some with cattle and some with horses. Of those who went from our county, some few became permanent settlers there. The large majority, however, returned in a year or two, some with pockets full, and some glad to get back with empty pockets. Our county, no doubt, received back much more than she invested. We remember one who died en route—Benard Ingoldsby—who was out of health when he left. One company lost their way and wandered off, and lost all they had, and lived upon their teams; were six days without water, and four of the company died. Others had a pretty hard time, and were often hungry and sick. Many now among us could many a tale unfold, some harrowing and some ludicrous. Two of our boys, one a son of Deacon Brandon, and the other named Middlemass, met with a frightful accident, the result of their own carelessness. They came across a keg of powder which had been thrown overboard by some previous voyager, probably to lighten his ship, and they thought they would enliven the solitude with an explosion. They adjusted a slow match and retired to a safe distance. With eager expectation they waited the result. After waiting what seemed to them a long time, twice as long as necessary, they concluded that the match had gone out. We have always noticed that persons on such occasions make great mistakes in their estimate of time.

They both approached the keg to lay another train. Just as they got to it, it had got ready to explode, and did, tearing and burning the poor boys frightfully, and almost beyond recognition. Persons who saw them say it was the worst sight they ever saw. None of those who saw them expected they could recover, but cared for them as well as they could. But they ultimately did recover.

SOME ANCIENT DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS.

We have spoken of Dr. Bowen and Dr. Comstock, but those were by no means the only doctors in the early days. Dr. R. E. W. Adams came to Joliet in 1836, and was for many years one of our leading physicians. He was an active member and one of the organizers of the old Union Church, and was zealous in all moral reforms. He was soon followed by his brother, M. L. Adams, the builder of the first foundry, who still resides here, and by William Adams, so long known as mine host of the National, now a resident of Chicago, and also Peter Adams, now of Galesburg. Dr. Adams removed to Springfield some years ago, and has since deceased. We once rode to Chicago with the Doctor at an early day, before the canal was opened, when we went by private conveyance. In those days we used to stop at Flag Creek for dinner. The Doctor was a zealous temperance man. The place where we stopped for dinner was kept by a temperance man, too; but the story had got about that he kept a little of the "critter" on the sly, for the accommodation of such of his guests as could not get along without it. While the landlord was out taking care of our horse, the Doctor mentioned the rumor and suggested the propriety of making a search to see if any evidence could be found of its truth. In one corner of the room was a little closet which was locked, but the Doctor had a key which turned the bolt, and on opening the door, behold there was a decanter well filled with a liquid, the smell of which left no doubt on the mind that it was whisky. The Doctor took his medicine case from his pocket and took therefrom a little vial marked "antim. et pot. tart.," and emptied its contents into the decanter, shook it thoroughly and replaced it, locking the door again, and sat down to dinner as coolly as if he had done a good thing. It relieves our conscience a little to remember that though accessory after the fact, we uttered a mild protest at the time. Now the subsequent history of that decanter we are unable to give, and must leave it to the reader's imagination; it was no doubt interesting, and, perhaps, cured several persons of a love for whisky, and thus, on the principle that the end justifies the means, vindicated the act of the Doctor. While the Doctor was in practice here, he started the first drug store, in the old wooden store of Demmond's on the corner of the lot now owned by Mrs. Curry. He afterward moved up into the old wooden block which stood opposite the old stone block (now burned down), and there he took into partnership, both in practice and selling drugs, a young doctor of the name of J. S. Glover, who resided here until his death some years after. Drs. Adams and Glover were both lame in the same manner and from similar causes

—an affection of the hip joint, and being of the same size were often mistaken the one for the other. The writer bought out the drug store of Adams & Glover in 1842, they having before bought out another establishment in the upper end of the stone block (Haven & Rood), and there, where Page bottles pop, and some other things, we commenced the brilliant career of an apothecary. Dr. M. K. Brownson was another of our early physicians, who settled on the Chicago road in 1835, and came to Joliet in 1836 or 1837. Dr. Brownson was our Postmaster under Fillmore, and also held the office of Public Administrator. The Doctor now lives in California. Another early physician was Dr. Scholfield, who was also City Clerk under the first organization. He left for the West soon after the city scrip which he executed, went the way of all “fiat” money, and has been some years dead. Still another of our early physicians, was Dr. Wallace A. Little, who also left many years ago, and went to Jo Daviess County, which he has represented in the Legislature, and it is also said that he has got rich in mining operations. Schofield & Little were in partnership, both in the practice of medicine and also in running a small drug store for a while. Another of these benevolent institutions was started in 1846 by Mr. Brown, the father of our present druggists of that name. This was started on Chicago street, opposite the old wooden block.

Having spoken of the doctors and druggists of the ancient times, it is proper that something should be said of the

HEALTH OF THE COUNTY.

In the early settlement of the county, it, in common with the West generally, suffered more or less from malarial diseases, and it acquired the reputation of being unhealthy. During the digging of the canal, too, there were two or three seasons in which there was an unusual amount of sickness, and many died, especially among the laborers—a good many of them, no doubt, as much from the treatment they received as from the disease. But since the county has been generally settled and cultivated, and the people and the physicians have learned better how to treat these diseases, they have ceased to be formidable.

In common with most parts of the country, this county was visited with epidemic cholera in the years 1848 to 1854, and we lost many valuable citizens, among others C. C. Van Horne, O. H. Haven, M. H. Demmond, Dr. Comstock and others; but since the last-named year there has been no recurrence of the epidemic. In the census of the county taken in 1850 by Mr. Marsh, the population of the county is given at 16,709, and the number of deaths for the year previous at 232, being 1.38 per cent. This was a cholera year, and no doubt a large portion of the deaths were due to cholera, although the exact number cannot be ascertained. Our papers of the time told very definitely how many died of cholera elsewhere, but were sadly ignorant of its devastations at home—not an unusual thing, we believe. We confidently assert that at present no part of the Union is more uniformly healthy than Will County. We used to

boast at an early day, when the question as to the health of the West came up, and we were charged with being sickly, that there was one disease of which people never died at the West, to wit, old age. But we cannot make this boast any longer. A large number of the oldest settlers have recently deceased at an advanced age, while others still linger, who must ere long swell the list. Quite a number of persons have deceased within a few years at Joliet, who have crowded hard upon a hundred years, and we have heard of others who exceeded that age. We have many now who, by reason of strength, exceed the allotted limit of fourscore. But inasmuch as Ponce de Leon did not, in 1512, find in Florida the fountain which would restore to old age the vigor of youth, and as no subsequent explorer has found it there, or elsewhere, not even in Minnesota, and as it is "*appointed* unto all men once to die"—here, as everywhere,

"Pale death, with equal step, knocks at the cottage of the poor
And the palace of the king."

We have spoken of the diseases of the county at the early day. The most common of these, although not the most formidable, was the one known in common parlance as the "ague," or the "fever and ague." This has become almost obsolete (at least in the original form), but it used to be a common experience. True, we never could boast of such a prevalence of it as they could in Michigan, where, it was said, the church bells used to be rung in order that the people might know when to take their quinine. But it used to be considered one of the things that was necessary to constitute a man a settler, the other being the prairie itch. The writer well remembers his first hug at the ague. He had been in the country some three or four years, and had often laughed at the exhibition which others made while undergoing "the shakes," and felt himself proof against it. He had gone through various other stages of Western experience; he had had the prairie itch; had come to the age of citizenship, if not of discretion; had bought a city lot and paid taxes; had run for office, and got elected; had gone back East and got a wife; and yet had never had the "ager!"

One beautiful September morning, in the year 1838, he thought he would show the little woman he had persuaded to come back with him, some of the beauties of the country. This could be done in no better way than by a ride to Channahon, or the "mouth of the Du Page," as we then called that locality. Accordingly, in the early morning, with a horse and buggy, we set out. We could say *we* now with propriety, and *we* were not a little proud of it, and that was one reason why *we* were going, to show our cousin Minerva—Mrs. Risley—who *we* were. The morning was fine and bracing. We anticipated much pleasure. For what is more delightful than a drive into the country when the roads are good, the horse fast and sure, the air balmy and cool, and the dearest little woman in all the world by your side! We have said that the morning was cool and bracing. It soon began to feel *quite* cool, and so the writer remarked to his wife. She said she was warm enough. We rode a little farther,

and, though the sun got higher, it seemed to grow increasingly cold. In short, it grew colder and colder, as the sun got higher and higher, a phenomenon that seemed inexplicable. Presently, he felt an irresistible desire to yawn and stretch both his upper and lower extremities. There was hardly room to do this; out went his legs over the dashboard, while his arms went over the seat and around his wife, and pushed out right and left, promiscuously. And still it cold and colder grew. He put on the heavy blanket coat, which, fortunately, he had brought along, and his wife's shawl, which she said she did not really need. But it all did no good; the stretching and gaping continued, and even his teeth began to chatter, and to crown all, he shook—yes, *shook*; oh, how he did shake! and, incredible as it may seem, he shook all over and to the remotest extremities, and, like great Cæsar's, "his coward lips did from their color fly." And all the while, the little wife said she was warm enough. If she had not been the dearest little woman in all the world, he would have been provoked to see her sit there as warm and comfortable as in July, while he was experiencing January and February condensed. But by this time she began to wear a look of anxiety at the strange contortions of her husband. One more resource remained. Giving the reins to his wife, he got out to try what exercise would do, and told her to whip up, while he traveled on behind, with his hands hold of the end of the buggy. He followed this up until too leg-weary to continue it, and it seemed to do little good. He could not get warm, and still he gaped and stretched, and chattered and shook, and all the time he had not the least suspicion what the matter was.

After riding on a while longer, his sensations gradually underwent a change. Hot streaks seemed to alternate with the cold ones. The gaping and stretching seemed to moderate, and other sensations took their place. A slight headache came on, and he felt a suspicion of nausea. The pallid and puckered appearance of the countenance gave place to flushes. The weather seemed to undergo a change. It grew suddenly warm. Off goes the shawl and blanket overcoat. He asked his wife, presently, if it was not getting hot, and was almost provoked at her cool reply that she did not see much change. But it certainly was getting hot, he knew it was, and off goes his undercoat. He became thirsty, and longed, oh, how he longed, for water. Strange ideas and fancies were passing through his mind, and he began to talk strangely and loquaciously, almost incoherently. The little wife looked more troubled and anxious than ever, and wondered what had come over her sedate and usually silent husband. Presently he began to feel strangely tired, listless and uneasy, and to long for a good bed and rest and sleep. And now, fortunately, the comfortable log house of Risley appears in sight. Oh, how welcome! With no little exertion he gets out, leaves his wife to look after the horse, and soon occupied the whole of Mrs. Risley's lounge, and one or two chairs besides. When he and his wife between them had given an intelligent account of what had been happening on the way, Mrs. Risley says, "Why Hen! you have got the

ague!" Great guns! here was a revelation indeed. After all his boasted immunity from the ague, his defiance of it, the enemy had stolen the march upon him, and here he was, lying prostrate and humbled before it. And even yet he was not done with it; another stage of the disease comes on, the nastiest of the three. The half-delirious fever passes off, and he begins to perspire. Perspire! that is no name for it; let us use the more homely but expressive word—he begins to sweat. Ah, how he sweats! It seemed as if all the water in his body—and physiologists say every man has two or three buckets in him, (although we have seen some men we don't believe have a gill of *water* in them)—it seemed, we say, as if all the water in his body was coming to the surface, and not much sweeter than the Chicago River. And so he continued to sweat, sweat, sweat, for a good hour, saturating towel after towel, until exhaustion closed the scene and he slept. When the afternoon was well-nigh spent, he awoke, refreshed, and was able to do some little justice to Mrs. Risle's fricasseed chickens and doughnuts, and to start home, an humbler if not a wiser man; subdued in tone and spirit, a little the worse for the encounter, and with the cheering prospect of a recurrence of the experience in one, or at most, two days. But he invested \$1.50 in a box of Sappington's Pills, and thus headed off the fever. This is *not* an advertisement.

A MURDER STORY.

We are sensible that our history is getting dull, and it is high time that we should enliven it with a murder story. The readers of "Forty Years Ago" will remember that we recorded one there. We were afraid that we could not find one for this history, but, by the aid of the *Signal*, we are able to record one for the present occasion equally as tragic as that one.

On Thursday, April 30, of the year 1858, some boys, ranging about Hickory Creek near where it enters the Des Plaines, came upon the body of a female, partly covered with dirt and stones, lying in a gully about one mile south of the city. It was so much decayed that the features were unrecognizable. The boys gave the authorities notice of what they had found, and the proper officers and many citizens went to the spot. The unanimous conclusion of all who saw the body was that she had been murdered. There was a deep wound in the temple and another in the breast. The hands and feet had been cut entirely off, and were found near the body. An inquest was called, and a verdict was found, in which the public belief was expressed that a foul murder had been committed. Who could it be? and by whom had the deed been done? were the questions on everybody's lips. The public were not long held in suspense. On Saturday, a woman residing in the outskirts of the city, having heard of the discovery, came forward (after the inquest) and informed the Marshal, J. C. Van Auken, that her daughter—a girl of sixteen—had mysteriously disappeared some three weeks previous. The body was taken up again and another inquest was held, at which the woman testified positively that the body

was that of her daughter, Mary Cook. Other persons expressed the same belief. The mother also stated that, at the time of her daughter's disappearance, she was *enceinte*, having fallen a prey to the wiles of a man named David Richardson. One of the physicians who examined the body gave a professional statement in respect to it which confirmed that of the mother. The mystery was made plain. Our city had been made the theater of a most foul murder, perpetrated to conceal a crime hardly less diabolical. The public voice was unanimous that the foul perpetrator must be found and brought to justice. Richardson was found and arrested on Sunday morning. He had not been long a resident of the city, but, so far as any one here knew, he had borne a good character, and every one was surprised to find that he was guilty of so foul a crime. But that a crime had been committed, there was no room for doubt, and it seemed equally clear that he was the perpetrator. The *Signal* said, in its issue of the same week: "We will not prejudge the case; but a young and unprotected girl has been seduced and ruined by a demon in human shape, and murdered to hide her betrayer's guilt. If there is any virtue in law, let it be applied now." The *Signal* spoke the voice of the public, which was almost ready to string Richardson up to a lamp-post. Indeed, it seemed at one time as though our city would be disgraced by an application of lynch law.

Two days were consumed by the examination of Richardson. The Court House was crowded. State's Attorney Bartleson, assisted by Streeter, conducted on the part of the people, with E. C. Fellows for the prisoner. The former testimony of Mrs. Cook and others was brought forward, and the same facts reproduced. The old woman swore positively as to the body being that of her daughter, and the doctor repeated his *professional* statement. Meanwhile the sharp counsel of the prisoner had adopted a theory for the defense. The body had been again examined by four other physicians who came into court and swore positively that the body was that of a woman, and that it had been used to promote the purposes of science, and was partially dissected. They affirmed that the body was that of a much older and larger person than the missing Mary Cook. This testimony produced a ripple in the current of public opinion which had been flowing so strongly in one direction. Was this so, or was this a cunningly devised scheme of Fellows' to get the villain clear? For a little the question hung in great doubt, each side having earnest advocates. When this suspense was at its height and had become truly painful, relief came. In walked Constable John Roberts with a veiled lady upon his arm. The whisper ran around the court-room, "Another witness." She drew aside her veil, and it was indeed another witness, and no less a person than the murdered girl herself—the young and interesting Mary Cook, alive and well!

It only remains to say that it was soon discovered that the body was that of a Mrs. Schemmerhorn, a woman about twice the size of Mary Cook, who had died a few weeks before, and who was the wife of a man who tended the lower

lock. The body had been resurrected by some one for the purposes of dissection, as had been alleged by some of the medical gentlemen at the examination ; some of whom *well knew* that they were speaking the truth. Old Mrs. Cook had trumped up her story to get black-mail out of Richardson. The affair furnished one more warning against hasty judgments founded on circumstances alone. The doctor who gave the professional opinion has never been called to fill the chair of anatomy in Rush Medical College. The parties connected with the case have generally gone elsewhere, although one lingers about here still who is supposed to have had a hand in it.

If any of our readers hanker after a real murder case, we might relate that of Benjamin Pickle, the old blacksmith, who was shot through his shop window on the night of December 6, 1861. Circumstantial evidence fixed the crime upon his brother-in-law, William Zeph. The paper wad found in the ear of Pickle's body was a piece of a German newspaper, the rest of which was found in Zeph's house ; the parts exactly fitted each other. He had a trial, was convicted ; his lawyers got him two new trials, and he was convicted the third time ; then they got a supersedeas, and while the matter was still pending, he escaped jail and was never found.

The first execution in our county was that of George Chase for the murder of Joseph Clark, Deputy Warden at the Penitentiary, in April, 1864. This occurred during the Sherifalty of John Reid.

OUR WAR RECORD.

We have given some account of the figure our county made in the Black Hawk war, and, in "Forty Years Ago," we related what was done in the Canal-Irish war. As to what Will County did in the Mexican war, there is not much to be told. This is not on account of the politics of our citizens at the time, for the county then, by a considerable majority, sustained the Administration, and adopted the motto—"Our country, when she is right ; aye, and when she is wrong, too !" As is well known, under the earlier calls for volunteers, our State furnished five regiments. For one of these regiments, a company was organized in Joliet, under the captaincy of Robert Stevens, which reported at Springfield just one day too late to get in, so quickly had the quota of the State been filled. What these men would have done to add luster to the already glorious military record of our county, must be left to conjecture. That their career would have been a brilliant one we may safely conclude, if the men were worthy of their Captain. We are able only to name one of them with certainty, as no muster-roll of the company has been preserved. This one now wears a star, not a general's but a policeman's, and is known as Frank Fellows. He was a mere boy at the time, and had to steal his chance to enlist, as the old Captain, his father, although himself a hero of the Irish war, as we have elsewhere related (see "Forty Years Ago"), was the very embodiment of

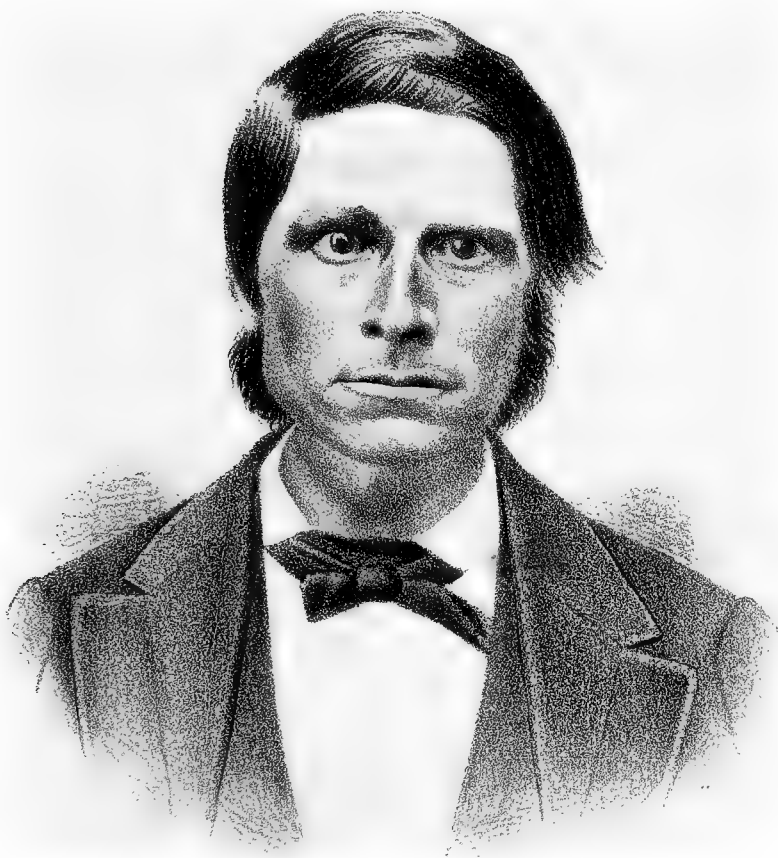
Whiggery, and did not take much stock in the Mexican war. Many public meetings were held, and considerable excitement existed from time to time during the progress of the war. Companies from other counties passed through Joliet, and the martial spirit was more or less waked up, and, it is believed that some joined these companies. One from Kane County is particularly remembered, which marched up and down Bluff street one Sunday, with fife and drum, not a little disturbing the worshipers in the old stone block. The ladies of Joliet presented this company with a handsome flag, and quite a time was had over it, eloquent speeches being made on both sides. This flag was returned in 1849, twenty months after presentation, by P. R. Norton, Captain of the company, who assured the ladies that it had waved in triumph over the battered walls of Puebla, Tampico Alta, Sierra Madre, Convent of St. Domingo and the Halls of the Montezumas. Uri Osgood received the flag in behalf of the ladies and made an eloquent reply. So we at least had some bunting in the war. Toward the end of the war, our State furnished another (the Sixth) regiment, and we find a statement in the history of the State that one company was from Will and Iroquois Counties. Whether the regiment reached the seat of war, and who of our citizens belonged to it, we have not been able to learn. If any one from Will County fought, bled or died, we should have been glad to record his name.

In the late war of the rebellion, our county has a proud record. First and last, between three and four thousand of our citizens went to the war; and more than five hundred sacrificed their lives to preserve the Government and the Union.

Having already, as we think, pretty fully and faithfully told the story of what our county did in this war, we do not think it necessary even to give a summary here. If any of our readers have not a copy of "Fifteen Years Ago, or the Patriotism of Will County," he can easily obtain one either of the author or publisher, for the trifling sum of \$4. It ought to be in every man's library, and in every school district in the county. This is *not* an advertisement, but a piece of disinterested and sound advice—as disinterested as a patent medicine advertisement!

THE PRESS, ETC.

We gave in "Forty Years Ago" some account of the first newspaper started in Joliet, in 1839. This was the premonitory symptom of the well-known *Signal*. We understand that the township historian, by whom we are to be followed, will "write up" the press, and therefore we shall have little to say on the subject. We wish, however to leave on record our impression of the immense value of the files of county papers as sources of history. If we were to have the privilege of living over the past, we would keep files of each county paper; not by any means for the sake of reading over the old editorials, but because their pages would give a picture from week to week of both national



Hugh Henderson

(DECEASED)

JOLIET

and local events, which could be found nowhere else. Even the advertisements give much of history. There ought to be provision for keeping such files in our county and city offices; for the files at the printing offices are liable to be destroyed by fire, as some have been in Joliet, and as all have been in Chicago. And we here record our thanks to the proprietors of our papers for the free access given us to such files as have been preserved. They have afforded us both amusement and instruction, as well as aided us in our efforts to recall persons and events. We have noticed that editors are not very reliable as prophets; for previous to every election we have been told that the fate of the country hung upon the result, and that if the opposite party triumphed, the country would go to universal smash; and yet the other party often did succeed, and the country went on all the same! Another thing is very noticeable, and that is that it was always the other party that did all the mean and dishonest things; and, also, that no sooner did a man who had all along been respectable and reliable, change his way of voting, than he became at once a vagabond and a scoundrel. Perhaps one of the punishments that will be awarded editors in the future world, will be to read ever their old editorials! At any rate, that is the worst we would inflict upon them. We will give a resume of one number of the *Signal* of the year 1846, twelve years after our city was born, omitting the editorials. It gives a picture of the early times.

In the way of news, we have Gen. Taylor's early dispatches from Mexico, when he was on the Rio Grande and skirmishing with Gen. Ampudia. We have also accounts of the negotiations with England, when we backed down from the "54° 40' or fight" position, and took up a more tenable one on °49, and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca. As an interesting item of home news, we are informed that an opposition line of stages has just been put upon the route from Chicago via Joliet to Ottawa. By the way, we have in Joliet a souvenir of those old stage times, in the person of our friend Kipp, now a citizen of Joliet, who in those days held the ribbons for Frink & Walker with a skill and ability that was never surpassed. We have also, in the way of news, the proclamation of Gov. Ford against the Mormons, who were threatening to cut up at Nauvoo, and the announcement that a line of telegraph was soon to be opened from Buffalo to Detroit. The citizens of Joliet village were notified, also, to meet at the Court House and organize a wolf-hunt. If you want to know how this was done, read "Forty Years Ago." (We are referring to that great work pretty often, but we can't help it.) By way of advertisements, J. A. Matteson tells the public that he is ready to card the wool and weave the cloth of the people of Will and adjoining counties, and to buy their wool and sell them cloth and other goods. Major Safford announces that he has concluded to stop with Matteson another year, and will try to please everybody, especially the ladies. Uncle Billy Hadsall advertises as the administrator of the estate of Philip Scott, deceased. (Uncle Billy's own estate will have to be administered on soon.) Francis J. Nicholson tells the public where he keeps

the "Emporium of Fashion," and is ready to give the gents the latest styles just received from Paris, London and Philadelphia. (The fashions have changed with "Nick" since that day, and will change still more ere many years.) Alex. McIntosh advertises a select school, in which he proposes to teach on common sense principles—not to cram; and "Cal." indorses him, and advises parents to send their children to him. (Mack's wife now beats him—we mean at keeping school.) Charles Clement says he has lots of goods that the people can have cheap by calling at his store, opposite Merchants' Row. J. H. Brown offers pure and reliable drugs and medicines, which can be found in the store opposite the old wooden block on Upper Chicago street; and G. H. Woodruff offers pills and powders to the West Siders at his store, in the old National. Hervy Lowe says he has seventy-five packages of summer goods he wants to get rid of at a very small advance above cost, on the corner of Chicago and Cass streets. M. L. Adams offers to cast anything you want at his steam foundry, on North Bluff street. Norton & Blackstone, of Lockport, advertise large and splendid stocks of everything; and Lane & Weeks, of Lockport, manufacture steel plows. A. W. Bowen, Postmaster, tells who has letters in Joliet Post Office, that have not been called for; among others, Sam Anderson and Col. Curry. (If they have not been called for before this time, they never will be.) H. N. Marsh says he is ready to sell or manufacture anything you want in the furniture line. (We have got one of his tables, and it's good and strong yet.) A good cook is wanted at the National Hotel. (That's what the boarders thought, too.) Dr. Brownson advertises Sappington pills. Daniel Curtis offers to deal out justice as wanted, and E. C. Fellows and Osgood & Little to superintend its administration. Demmond & Wood advertise dry goods and groceries cheap at the City Cash Store. (That piece of Wood is our old reliable insurance man, and we are glad to get him into this history, for he is a pretty well seasoned piece of timber, although he has lately got *more* young.) Richard Doolittle says he keeps an auction and commission store. (Dick does a little in the way of administering justice now.) P. Filer advertises Jew David's plaster, and tells the people that they can find it both at Brown's and at Woodruff's. (That's the plaster the people used to put on the barn-doors to draw the cows home at night, and it will do it yet.) Etc., etc., etc., etc.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Early settlers in the Northwest used to speak of a great fall of snow which occurred in the Winter of 1830-31, which must have been very remarkable. It is said to have killed off the native game animals to such an extent as to have made them very scarce for several years, and to have been a serious loss to the Indians. It is said to have been four feet deep on a level. We have met with some mention of this remarkable snow in the history of Livingston County. We remember to have heard Mr. Kerchival speak of it when we

first came. He warned us who had settled under the bluff on the West Side, that we would some day get snowed in, saying that he had seen the snow one gentle slope from the top of the bluff across the river, completely concealing the river. But we have never had any such visitation up to this day. There was a deep snow which blocked the railroads, as we shall relate further on, a few years ago. We have never been visited in this county by devastating cyclones, although we not unfrequently have had storms of wind and rain and hail, which have been somewhat destructive in limited sections. All our streams are subject to heavy floods, especially upon the breaking-up of Spring, when snow and ice are abundant, and much loss has been experienced at times in mills and bridges, etc. In January, 1849, there was a big flood, especially in the Kankakee. Many families in Wilmington were compelled to leave their houses, and the upper mill was partly carried away by ice, and also the woolen-factory and a saw-mill, and the bridge over Forked Creek. The feeder was also damaged seriously. Another flood in 1867, carried off the railroad bridge landing it within a mile of Morris, and during the ice-gorge below, the water rose several feet in the main street of the city. The damage at this time was estimated as high as \$100,000.

Thunder and lightning are often very severe, especially along the rivers, and occasionally both animals and men have been killed. Such a thunder-storm once struck the city of Wilmington, and produced effects which were startling in the extreme, and at the same time had a ludicrous side. It occurred during a political meeting held at the hall, in which Judge Parks was making a political speech, able, and of course on the right side, for that is where the Judge always means to be, even if he has to take the back track or go across lots to get there. He had just reached one of his sublimest flights of fancy and patriotism, holding out the American eagle with outstretched wings over his attentive audience, who, spell-bound by his eloquence, had taken little note of the approaching storm, until a thunder-bolt struck the building and passing into the crowd, struck about twenty of them to the floor, killing one of the number, and knocking the Judge's spread-eagle into smithereens, closed his speech with a climax which astonished the speaker no less than the auditors. The Judge was accustomed to seeing his audiences electrified, but never before or since in so startling and literal a manner. He yielded the floor, and acknowledged himself vanquished with his own weapons.

The most terrific storm of this kind occurred on Sunday, the 31st day of July, 1864. During the morning service at the German Catholic Church in the north part of the city (the small stone church which has since been replaced by the present large and fine one) the steeple was struck by a thunder-bolt, which startled the entire city. The fluid passed down to the gallery immediately under the steeple, where it separated and passed down to the earth in two currents. For a moment the whole congregation was paralyzed. When conscious-

ness returned, the scene was beyond description, and without a parallel in Will County. The smoke or vapor of some sort which followed the report, gave the impression that the church was on fire, and an insane rush was made for the doors and windows, which were broken out and torn from their hinges, and but for the presence of mind of the Pastor, a still more frightful loss of life must have resulted. When the terror of the crowd had been calmed, and the fact ascertained that the church was not on fire, the killed and wounded were looked after. They were carried out into the open air, and those who were not fatally injured recovered consciousness in the falling rain. The following persons were found to be dead: Mrs. Hartman, a young mother, 35 years old, leaving three children, one a babe; Mrs. Ingles, age 56; Nicholas Young, a lad of 15; Matthias Engle of the age of 17, and Samuel Weyman of 18 years. About twenty more were seriously, but not dangerously injured. The entire congregation were more or less affected. The scene was heart-rending—the moans and cries of the injured and the frightened as well—and the lamentations over the dead, no one who witnessed it will ever forget.

We have had many floods in Joliet, more or less damaging to property, especially to bridges, but the one which was the largest, and which will live longest in the memory of our citizens, occurred on Wednesday, the 9th of August, 1865. On that day, which was a rainy one, there occurred during the afternoon, and again in the evening, two showers, which all who witnessed them will say were the heaviest they ever knew. They seemed to be like the cloud-breaks we have read of as occurring in some of the canons of the mountains of the West. Every one, however, went to bed serene, not anticipating that there was to be anything serious, although conscious that it was a big shower and the river had commenced to rise considerably. About midnight, the city was alarmed by the ringing of the bells and the shouts and cries of the people, and a scene of terror was presented in the dim light of the stars, which baffles description. The moving about of people with lanterns and the reflection in the waters, gave a strange and weird aspect to the city, as seen from the bluff. A river of no mean volume was pouring down the R. I. R. R. track from Spring Creek, which was now a mighty stream, covering all the bottom lands in its vicinity. The wall of the upper basin had given way and a Niagara was pouring out, carrying off King's planing-mill and other buildings, and greatly endangering Howk & Hyde's mill. All that part of town known anciently as "the slough," was a second Mississippi, the houses were surrounded by water from Scott street to the eastern bluff, and the people were being rescued by boats. Furniture and fences were afloat, and men and women imploring help from the windows of the upper stories of the beleaguered houses. The basements on the east side of Scott street were converted into cisterns, and the provisions and utensils necessary for the morning's breakfast were afloat. The old Des Planes which had often been on the rampage before, outdid all former exploits, and was full to the top of the

tow-path, and poured over the lock without any regard to canal regulations. It was easy to believe the theory that all this beautiful valley from bluff to bluff was once a mighty Mississippi. Great feats of energy and daring were performed in rescuing the inmates from the houses in the sloughs and on the bottom below the R. I. R. R. which was also all afloat. The scenes of that night, both harrowing and ludicrous, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Many families had a tight race to get from the lower floors into the chambers, and some who had no chambers to flee to, found refuge on the roofs. The family of James Congden, on Cass street, reached the second story barely in time, and in the morning, on taking a peep into the parlor which had been so neat and cheerful the night before, they found two pigs had floated in and quartered themselves on the piano, where they were waiting patiently for the waters to assuage. A hired man of M. O. Cagwin's, on the same street, was not aroused until the waters came over his bed. Without taking very much time to make his toilet, he jumped for the door and on stepping out found the steps had gone, and when he planted his feet where they had been he went in all over. He swam for the barn, cut loose his team and saved them from drowning. The lumber-yards were all afloat and many thousand feet of lumber sought a Southern market without a shipping bill or clearance. Bluff stock rose suddenly; many fled thither for refuge. W. S. Brooks said his beautiful place on Scott street was for sale, but he still stays there, and we presume does not lie awake nights for fear of a recurrence of the scene. Many felt for a time that they would like to go up higher; but as the floods subsided we suppose they concluded it was not much of a shower after all. The excitement and damage was by no means confined to Joliet. The railroads leading to the city were flooded and greatly damaged, bridges swept away, culverts destroyed, tracks torn up and embankments torn away, and the bridges on all the county roads were in like condition, and a virtual blockade was established for a few days. Farmers were also great sufferers, stacks of grain and hay were destroyed, and few escaped some damage.

RAILROADS.

The opening of the canal made a great change in our mode of travel to Chicago. We had been wont to go by stage, a long and tedious ride—hot and dusty in Summer, and cold and uncomfortable in Winter. Or, we could drive our own conveyance, occupying from three-fourths of a day to a day and a half, according to the weather. Sometimes it required a day to get across the nine miles lying between “Widow Berry's Point” and the Chicago River, a low, wet, prairie then, although much of it is now included in West Chicago. It consumed three days, generally, to go, do business and return. But now the canal being open, we could go aboard a packet at night and wake up (if we were lucky enough to sleep) in Bridgeport, transact our business and return at night,

thus losing only one day. This was a great improvement, and for a while we were happy and content. But after a few years, we began to sigh for something better and swifter. Canals were slow. They were safe, to be sure; but who would not rather risk his life than to be all day or all night going forty miles, when he could do it in a couple of hours? We must have railroads. The principal towns in the county became agitated with railroad projects; public meetings were held, and the county papers were filled with the reports, and with discussions and projects.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company was chartered in 1850-51, and organized in 1851. One of our citizens, N. D. Elwood, Esq., was one of the Directors, and Secretary of the Board. The road was opened from Joliet to Chicago in October, 1852. Matteson was a large contractor, and the work was driven with his usual energy. The President of the road gave Joliet and vicinity a free ride. The packet-boat business soon dwindled and expired. Capt. Connett, the famous canal captain, had to get metamorphosed into a railroad conductor. Now we could go from Joliet in the morning, buy half the city (if we had the dimes), and return at night. Lockport was left out in the cold, and she was welcome to her old canal office, over which Jolietians had growled so many years.

The Rock Island Railroad was opened to the Mississippi in 1854. The builders of the road (Farnham & Sheffield) chartered some steamboats, and gave the people a big excursion to St. Paul. Happy the man who was important enough to get a ticket. Pleasant memories of that excursion still linger in the minds of many of our citizens. Some interesting stories are told of the affair. Some strong temperance men at home were said to have been very much afraid of Mississippi water in its undiluted state. Preachers, on their return, made the country and the Great West the theme of their discourses. It was not known then that the writer would be a historian, and everybody had forgotten that he was Judge, and consequently he got no ticket, and therefore cannot expand the subject. That was a great oversight in Messrs. Farnham & Sheffield. But there was a compensation—we did not have to drink Mississippi water! There was an incident, however, connected with this road, which occurred soon after it was in full operation, about which we know something and will relate a little.

On Wednesday night, November 1, 1854, a most appalling accident occurred on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, a few miles below our city, near Rock Run. The engine of the down passenger train was thrown from the track by running over a horse, and upon it the two forward passenger cars were thrown. One of the steam-pipes of the engine was severed, and the escaping steam was poured through the cars, terribly scalding sixty-two of the passengers, literally cooking some of them alive. Twelve of this number died within a few minutes. The train was brought back to the city about 8 o'clock in the morning, and the scenes of suffering presented at the depot were indescribable and sickened the heart of every beholder. N. D. Elwood, Esq., and other

officers of the road were indefatigable in their efforts to relieve the sufferings of those who survived. The stone house on Scott street, next to the present residence of W. A. Steele, was appropriated as a hospital, and thither the survivors were taken. Our physicians, Drs. Harwood, Danforth and McArthur, were in attendance by order of the railroad company, and nobly acquitted themselves. The citizens of Joliet, especially the ladies, were untiring in their attention, and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors. Among the number of the dead was a man from Gettysburg, Pa., his mother, wife and two children—five of one family; their name was Laughlin. A niece of Mr. Laughlin was also supposed to be fatally wounded, and four others. Seven others were dangerously scalded, and eleven scalded more or less severely. Four of these died subsequently, making sixteen deaths in all. The hospital was established with Dr. McArthur as Director, and Drs. Bailey, Davis, and others beside the three previously named were called into the service. For many weeks the attention of these doctors, and of our ladies as nurses, was demanded. Some of those who survived were seriously injured for life, losing an eye or an ear, and will carry the marks of the terrible burns to their graves. They will not forget the gratuitous and unremitting services of our men and women as volunteer nurses.

Two villages have been built up by this road in our county—New Lenox and Mokena.

N. D. ELWOOD.

The Secretary of this road, Nelson D. Elwood, was so long identified with Lockport, Joliet and Will County, that a brief mention of the part he played in our history is called for. He came to this county in 1837, and settled at Lockport, where he obtained employment in the engineer department of the canal. Having the misfortune to lose his father at eight years of age, his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited; but he was possessed of so quick and inquiring turn of mind that he readily acquired the elements of a substantial business education, and was an accomplished penman, accountant and surveyor. In 1843, he was elected County Clerk, and held the office six years. During this time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Will County and of the Supreme Court of this State in 1847. On leaving the office of County Clerk, he formed a partnership with Judge Parks, which continued through his life. He was one of the original directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and for five years Secretary to the Board, as above related, and mainly instrumental in obtaining the right of way. With Gov. Matteson, he built the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad, commonly known as the "cut-off," and now a branch of the Michigan Central, and was its President until it was sold to the Central. Mr. Elwood was also closely identified with the prosperity of the city of Joliet. He was Mayor during the years 1855 and 1856, and an Alderman from 1857 until his death. He was also placed upon the first Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, and continued until his death. He

was re-appointed when laid upon what proved to be his death-bed, and this appointment was made by an administration adverse to him in politics. Mr. Elwood was long an official member of the Episcopal society, and also eminent as a Mason, holding many important offices in all the grand bodies of the State. He died February 24, 1861, leaving one son, James G. Elwood, present Mayor of Joliet, and a widow now residing in Chicago.

THE C., A. & ST. L. R. R.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad was chartered and organized in 1851-52. The work was commenced in 1852, and the road opened to this city in August, 1854, and from this city to Chicago in 1857. This road added greatly to our commercial facilities. Passing through Wilmington, Joliet and Lockport, it gave Joliet another route to Chicago and access to the coal-fields of our county; also to Wilmington and Lockport, the railroad communication they had so long desired. The daily "bus" between Lockport and Joliet was useless, and that city was happy.

During the Winter of 1854-55, occurred a great snowstorm, which is, no doubt, yet remembered by many. The train which left Joliet at noon on the 25th day of January, with 350 passengers, 22 of whom were members of the Illinois Legislature, was brought to a full stop when near Dwight. The weather had grown cold and the engines had frozen up, and they were utterly unable to proceed. They were held in this condition for six days and nights, during which it was excessively cold, and there was much discomfort, to use no stronger expression. It was several miles to timber, and the stock of fuel carried by the train was soon exhausted. The seats of the cars and also the second-class cars were cut up for fuel. They had no provisions the first day excepting a few cans of oysters and a few boxes of crackers, which were in the freight car. Relief, to some extent, was brought in sleighs from the surrounding farmhouses and the nearest villages; and on the seventh day, an engine from Joliet succeeded in forcing its way through and bringing the shipwrecked train back to Joliet. Some of the Legislature, among them Messrs. Parks and Osgood, went forward from Dwight in sleighs.

We wish that this was the only disaster that we were called upon to record in the history of this road. But on Saturday evening of August 16, 1873, there was one which was indeed frightful, and exceeded, in the number lost, that of the R. I. R. R., as there were twenty-three persons killed and thirty-one wounded. The accident occurred about one-half a mile this side of the Sag bridge, in Cook County. The train which left Chicago at 9.40 was well crowded with passengers. Although about ten minutes behind at Willow Springs, it had the right of way to Lemont, and the conductor ordered the engineer to make up the time. There was a heavy fog in the valley, and as the train passed around a curve at the feeder, the engineer saw the flash of a headlight. He instantly reversed his engine, opened the valve and leaped for

life. An instant collision occurred with a coal train, coming on at full speed, and with much the heaviest locomotive. The passenger engine was thrown into the ditch, and that of the freight train went on like a mad bull, and, tossing the express and baggage cars one side, like a leaf in the wind, plunged, with terrible force, into and under the smoking-car, which had been raised up by the collision. The passengers were thrown in a heap to the rear end of the cars, and some tossed, with the seats on which they sat, into the air, and fell, bruised and scalded, into the swamps on either side. The smoke-stack of the locomotive was broken off at the first collision, and the end of the smoking-car was pushed over the boiler and rested on the top of it, and the escaping steam filled the car. Only two men in the car escaped injury, and they were in the first seat and were thrown into the air, while one who sat by their side was severely scalded. The concussion of the collision was so great that the passengers in the other cars were stunned for the moment and did not realize what had happened, and that many of their fellow-passengers were dying around them and being scalded alive. Indeed, the only effective assistance came from the neighboring houses, after the citizens had been aroused. The scene which met them was heart-rending in the extreme; the cries of the suffering pierced the night air, and the crash of the collision and the roar and hissing of the steam were heard at Lemont, and aid dispatched to the scene. Dispatches were sent from Lemont to Chicago, and a relief train, with physicians, nurses and supplies, reached the scene at 2 o'clock A. M. In the mean time, the wounded and scalded had been removed to the uninjured cars, and were attended by those who had come to their rescue from the vicinity. Their condition was indescribably horrid. Six were found already dead, and forty wounded, who were enduring the most intense sufferings. They were taken to Chicago hospitals; two died on the way and fifteen afterward. Among the latter were J. W. Smith, the recently-appointed Warden of the Penitentiary; J. W. Fluerey, the Purchasing Agent of the same; James O'Neil, a crockery merchant on Bluff street, Joliet, son-in-law of Dr. Leavy, and two other residents of Joliet—Jacob Lauser and John Metzgar, a brakeman. The engineer of the coal train was arrested and put in jail. The conductor was a resident of Joliet and had been some time in the employ of the company here, and was regarded as a sober and reliable man. He was the son of one of our most ancient Irishmen (who died soon after). He was not to be found for some time, but was afterward arrested at Monee. He could give no explanation, except that of forgetfulness.

There is still another incident of great interest touching this road. In October, 1862, the road was sold at the Court House in Joliet on the third mortgage, for the benefit of the first and second mortgages as well, all representing the trifling sum of \$6,500,000. It was bought in at this sale by Samuel J. Tilden and partner, for the sum of \$1,600,000. We are happy to have this opportunity of getting Samuel and his "barrel" into the history of Will

County. This he will no doubt feel to be some compensation for having been swindled (?) out of the Presidency. And as matters have turned out, we are very glad we did not bid against him. We hardly know why we did not, but perhaps the following circumstance, which occurred a little before and which we take from the files of the *Signal*, will account for it. "The residence of G. H. Woodruff, of this city, was entered last night by some miscreant and about \$100 taken from Mr. W.'s pants." Now this "miscreant" is the only man we have not forgiven, but we promise to forgive him if he will return the principal, and we will say nothing about the interest and ask no questions. This is certainly a liberal offer as the interest would now exceed the principal. Anyhow we give him due notice that he can't do it again! There! we have succeeded in getting into this history, and in such company, too!

Another railroad, the Chicago, Joliet & Peoria Railroad, has been opened from Joliet to Streator. This passes from Joliet along the east bank of the Des Plaines, through the towns of Joliet and Channahon, crossing the Kankakee near its mouth, and so on through Grundy, Livingston, Woodford and Tazewell Counties, to Peoria, connecting with Streator by a cross-road. We thus have access to vast coal-fields, and our coal dealers supply those who wish with Streator coal. Yet another railroad—the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes—has been opened, which passes through the townships of Crete, Washington, the ancient village of Crete and the modern ones of Goodenow and Beecher, giving the extreme eastern part of our county all needed facilities.

The Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad, commonly called the cut-off, and now owned and controlled by the Michigan Central, is becoming one of the most important railroad connections, furnishing as it does a direct communication with the Eastern markets, and it is making Joliet one of the most important centers of the grain and pork trade, as will appear from statistics elsewhere given. The opening of this road was strenuously opposed by Chicago, she being unwilling to lose any part of her immense trade. A fierce paper war was waged during its incubation, but the project was so important and so obviously just that it was bound to carry in time. This road was built in 1855, and among the benefits which accrued to us from it, we must not forget, was the coming here of Calvin Knowlton, long time its Superintendent. His given name, we think, another case of *lucus a non lucendo*. It has also built up two stations—the villages of Spencer and Frankfort.

The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central road, which was part of the grand scheme of 1837, but had no vitality until Congress made the magnificent donation of 3,000,000 acres of public lands to the State for its construction, passes through the towns of Peotone, Will and Monee, having created the two flourishing villages of Peotone and Monee. Several other roads have been projected and surveyed through our county, and will, perhaps, sometime become fixed facts; but as they are still in the future, we leave them for some future historian.

PLANKROADS.

The Oswego & Indiana Plankroad was chartered in 1849-50, and the subscription books opened in 1851, and the stock soon taken. Directors were chosen in May, 1851. These were J. A. Matteson, M. H. Demmond, H. D. Risley, Isaac Cook and Uri Osgood. The Directors organized by choosing H. D. Risley, President; Uri Osgood, Treasurer, and H. E. Streeter, Secretary. Under the energetic superintendency of the President, the road was soon opened to Plainfield. Work was also done beyond. This road was in use for several years until worn out, when the road was abandoned. It was under its charter, which was a liberal one, that considerable railroading was done. A plankroad was also constructed for a few miles south of the city. Lockport also rejoiced in a plankroad, chartered under the name of the Lockport, Plainfield & Yorkville Plankroad, organized in June, 1855, at Plainfield. Hiram Norton, John F. Daggett, George Gaylord, D. C. Norton and S. Hamlin were Directors. Hiram Norton, President; J. F. Daggett, Treasurer and Secretary; A. J. Mathewson, Surveyor. They built a road to Plainfield, which has also ceased to be a plankroad. Plankroads, like many other things, seem to be obsolete.

There are several persons who have been prominent in our early history, but who have now passed from the scene of their earthly activities, about whom it is proper that something more should be said than we have found it convenient to do in the progress of our narrative. Some of these we will now briefly notice. We begin with

JESSE O. NORTON.

He was born in Bennington, Vt., in December, 1812. His father, Col. Martin Norton, was a soldier, serving his country at the time of his birth. He pursued the usual preparatory course and entered Williams College in 1831, and graduated with honor in 1835. Having no means, and entirely dependent upon his own exertions, he immediately commenced teaching, first at Wheeling, Penn., and afterward in Potosi, Mo. While here, he formed the acquaintance of the lady he soon married, Miss Phebe A. Sheldon. In about one year after their marriage they came to Joliet—in 1839. The writer well remembers his first meeting with Mr. Norton, soon after his arrival, and how greatly prepossessed he was by his courteous and winning manner, and he soon formed an intimate acquaintance with him and his wife. His genial manners soon made him popular and beloved by the community where he had settled, while his ability and integrity soon won a way for him in professional and political life. In 1846, he was elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1848. He was chosen to represent our county in the State Constitutional Convention of 1848. In 1850, he was elected to the State Legislature, and, in 1852, was chosen to represent this District in Congress, and was re-elected in 1854. In 1857, he was elected Circuit Judge, and discharged the duties of the position with ability. In 1862, he was again elected to Congress. In 1866, he received the

appointment of District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and removed to Chicago. He discharged the duties of this office with ability until April, 1869, when he became associated with Judge J. R. Doolittle in the practice of law, and kept up this connection until the great fire of 1871, which destroyed their library and papers. He subsequently received the appointment of Counsel to the City of Chicago. He died August 3, 1875, and his remains were brought to Joliet, where the greatest portion of his active life had been passed, and they rest in Oakwood. Mr. Norton was an able and effective speaker, both at the bar and on the "stump," and in the legislative hall. During his residence in Joliet, he was a member of the Congregational Church (now the Central Presbyterian). Mrs. Norton and four children survive him.

URI OSGOOD

was one of our first lawyers—first in point of time and also of ability. He came here the same year in which our county was organized (1836) and from that day to that of his death was one of our most prominent men. He was gifted with more than ordinary mental powers, and took a high position at the bar. He also filled offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected to the State Senate in 1852, and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1858, and made a strong canvass in a Republican district and against a most popular opponent. Mr. Osgood accumulated a considerable property, and established a private bank. He was a man of strictly temperate habits and pure life. His death was remarkably sudden. He had partaken of his breakfast as usual, and risen to go down town to attend Court, when he complained of a pain in his chest. His family at once sent for Dr. Casey, who arrived in a few moments, but found Mr. O. in a dying condition. He did not live half an hour after getting up from his breakfast. Mr. Osgood was a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and 62 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred February 8, 1871.

W. C. GOODHUE,

another Joliet lawyer, died October 19, 1870. He was the son of Deacon Ezra Goodhue, one of the early settlers of Plainfield, and a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg. He came to Joliet and commenced the practice of law in 1857. He was comparatively a young man at the time of his death, and his friends anticipated for him a useful and successful career. He had just served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, participating actively in its debates and serving on important committees. He was one of the Committee that prepared the address of the Convention to the people. Mr. Goodhue was a member of the Congregational Church in Plainfield. He died Oct. 19, 1870, in the 39th year of his age.

W. E. LITTLE.

In the year 1840, one of the most brilliant and promising young men we have ever had came to Joliet. This was William E. Little. He was born in

the State of New York, but while quite young his parents moved to Pennsylvania. He acquired a good education, chiefly by his own exertions. One year he spent in Oberlin College, Ohio. After leaving Oberlin, he, at the age of 19, entered the law office of his brother, at Montrose, Penn., and afterward pursued his professional studies at Wilkesbarre, where he was admitted to the bar at 21 years of age. He was then married to Miss Mary J. Curtis, and immediately (1840) removed to Joliet. Young as he was in years and in his profession, he at once took high rank at the Will County bar, which then numbered in its ranks such men as Newkirk, Wilson, Boardman, Henderson, Osgood, Fellows, Parks and others, and where he also encountered such men as Caton, Collins, Spring, Butterfield, Dickey, Goodrich and others from Chicago. In such a bar and in such a circuit, young Little commanded the respect and admiration of his older brethren, and was justly regarded as a young man of great promise. He also soon entered the political arena, and was as ready and as popular on the stump as at the bar. He was elected, in 1848, by the Democratic party to represent this district, then embracing Will, Du Page, Iroquois and Kendall Counties in the General Assembly. While in the Legislature, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and prepared able reports on the subjects committed to it. It is an interesting incident that, at the same time, his brother was Chairman of the like committee in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the canvass for the Democratic nomination to Congress in 1850, his friends brought him out as a candidate for the nomination, and he received as high as 38 votes. Richard S. Malony, however, received the nomination. All who knew him believed that his election to Congress was only postponed a little, and that a brilliant political career was before him. He was a graceful and effective speaker, and while he lived he divided the honors of Fourth of July oratory with Judge Parks. But all his own aspirations and the hopes and expectations of his many friends were blighted by his early death, which occurred September 30, 1851, at the age of thirty-four. The members of the bar of this and adjoining counties, the societies of Masons and Odd Fellows from Lockport and Joliet testified their respect by full attendance at his funeral, and numerous testimonials of respect filled the papers at the time.

Mr. Little left a widow and four daughters, who have long been known to the people of Joliet, and loved and honored on their own account as well as that of the husband and father. A beautiful tribute to his memory was given in the *True Democrat*, from the pen of the assistant editor, Mrs. E. A. W. Hopkins.

DAVID L. GREGG

must be added to the list of brilliant young lawyers who have once shone at the Will County bar, and who have now gone to a Higher Court. Of his early history, we are not informed. He came here at an early day, was some time editor of the first paper—the *Courier*, the predecessor of the *Signal*—was

elected to the Legislature in 1840, was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. French in 1851, came within two votes of Gov. Matteson for the nomination for Governor; was appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands by President Pierce, and after his return received an appointment to a Nevada land office, where he died in 1869. He was first admitted to the bar in Joliet. He was an accomplished scholar, a brilliant orator and a warm politician.

We must mention the name, also, of

WILLIAM A. BOARDMAN,

once a prominent lawyer in the early day, a partner of Judge Henderson and a brother-in-law of Joel A. Matteson and Henry Fish. He was a man of strong reasoning powers and able in argument, although so quaint or odd in his manner of expression as often to make it difficult to suppress a smile. He went from here to Lake County, where he became County Judge. He died when visiting some friends in this county, in October, 1872. His death was very sudden.

E. C. FELLOWS.

As appears, from the foregoing pages, Mr. Fellows first came to Channahon in 1834, and soon after took up his residence and hung out his shingle in Joliet, and from that time until failing health prevented, he was one of our busiest and most successful lawyers. He was a man of keen and penetrating mind, and especially noted as a criminal lawyer, generally employed on the side of the defense, and no client ever suffered from his neglect. He was a native of Columbia County, N. Y., and died at Lockport in August, 1876.

J. E. STREETER,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, was still another Joliet lawyer for several years, and figured somewhat in our politics. He had many friends here who justly esteemed him for his many fine qualities of head and heart. He always labored under the disadvantage of poor health and a feeble physique, and his ambition always outran his strength. He was a fine speaker, and at the commencement of our war era, as well as in political campaigns, was often heard in eloquent advocacy of what he believed to be the cause of justice and the Union. He enjoyed political excitement, and if his health had been equal to his ambition, would have made, no doubt, a brilliant career. But consumption had early marked him as her prey, and he died February 20, 1863.

FIRMAN MACK,

was for many years one of our most active and reliable business men. He resided in Chicago a few years, and came here about 1837. He commenced here at his trade as a shoemaker, and gradually increased his business from year to year, growing with the place until he became a wholesale dealer and manufacturer of boots, shoes and leather, employing largely, at one time, convict labor. He built several stores, not less than six in all, and two fine residences, one on

Broadway and another on Richard street. He served the city as School Director, Alderman and Mayor. He was a member and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, and aided liberally all other church and benevolent enterprises. He was a man of few words, but he led an active, busy, useful life. Many will remember his mysterious death, and how startled the community was by the intelligence that his body had been found in the Chicago River. Various theories and conjectures have been entertained in respect to his untimely taking off; but the facts are still wrapt in mystery and will probably never be known until the great day when all things shall be revealed. His death occurred August 10, 1872, at the age of 55.

J. T. M'DOUGALL

was born in Schenectady, N. Y., came to Joliet in 1845, and was for a long time a prominent business man here. He received the appointment of Postmaster under Taylor, which he resigned in 1852, to take the position of Cashier in the Merchants' & Drovers' Bank, established by Matteson—the first bank of issue in Will County. While on the Tennessee River, in the Spring of 1862, upon matters of business connected with the army, he was taken sick and reached St. Louis only to die May 19, 1862.

REV. EDWARD SAVAGE,

for some time Pastor of the Baptist Church, bookseller, School Commissioner in 1859 and 1860; highly respected as a Christian and an able preacher; died of consumption April 27, 1863. He left one son, on whom his mantle has fallen. He was 46 years of age.

H. D. RISLEY,

one of the early settlers of Channahon, afterward Sheriff of our county for four years—1840–43, President of the Joliet & Oswego Plankroad, and long and well known in business circles here and at Wilmington, where he some time resided; was born in Oneida County, N. Y., and came west from Onondaga County in 1833. He died in December, 1862.

JOHN MILLER,

one of the earliest settlers of Du Page, and the first Supervisor of the town, and also our Representative to the State Legislature in 1846 and in 1848, was a fine specimen of a Will County yeoman, physically, intellectually and morally. He died, greatly regretted, in March, 1851.

AGRICULTURE, AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

There have been several county agricultural associations in our past history, and two places, besides the one now occupied, have been fitted up for their use. The first was located on the well-known Stevens Farm, in a beautiful grove having a beautiful and abundant spring, and buildings were erected, and considerable improvements made. When the war came on, it was changed into a military camp and barracks, and afterward reverted to Mr. Stevens. A place was

also fitted up on the hill above the Penitentiary, on the Lockport road, and considerable money expended. This was, however, more of a hippodrome, we believe, than an agricultural association. The present Agricultural and Mechanical Association is now (Sept. 12) holding its ninth annual fair. It has beautiful grounds in the southeastern part of the city, near the termination of the street railway, which have been beautifully fitted up with the necessary halls and stock pens, and all the usual conveniences of such establishments. There is a fine spring on the grounds which furnishes all the water necessary. The programme for the fair now being held, offers a large and liberal list of premiums, which are open to all competitors. The Association was organized in 1869, under the general act of the Legislature, and has a capital of \$26,000.

The Board of officers is as follows: President, Charles Snoad, of New Lenox; Vice Presidents, William E. Henry, of Joliet; C. A. Westgate, of Peotone; B. F. Carter, of Troy; R. J. Boylan, of Elwood; Frank Searles, of New Lenox; Secretary, William T. Nelson, of Wilmington; Treasurer, E. H. Aikin, of Joliet; with a Board of nine Directors, and eighteen Superintendents under the General Superintendent, L. E. Ingalls.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

In no way can we so well give an idea of the kind and amount of productions of the county as by the following condensed abstract from the Assessor's returns:

PRODUCTS.	ACRES.	BUSHEL.
Corn.....	132,332	4,324,432
Winter wheat.....	112½	2,330
Spring wheat.....	1,684½	23,069
Oats.....	60,796	2,415,712
Rye.....	1,438	28,732
Barley.....	43½	826
Buckwheat.....	226½	2,567½
Castor beans.....	1½	22
Beans.....	29 ⁶⁰ / ₁₀₀	427
Pease.....	2½	106
Irish potatoes.....	2,650 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	189,506
Sweet potatoes.....	2	125
Apple orchard.....	4,025½	1,639
Peach orchard.....	276	
Pear orchard.....	10	
		POUNDS.
Tobacco.....	5½	6,765
Broom corn.....	3	10,500
		TONS.
Timothy meadow.....	43,615	56,965½
Clover meadow.....	4,481	7,474
Prairie meadow.....	30,180 ⁷² / ₁₀₀	36,650
Millet and Hungarian.....	505½	428
		GALLONS.
Sorghum.....	33	1,385
Vineyards.....	12½	240



A. D. Chubb
(DECEASED)
JOLIET

		VALUE.
Turnip and other root crops.....	82½	\$90635
Other fruit and berries not included above.....	22	2363
Other crops not named above.....	9,148 $\frac{63}{100}$	3239
Pasture (not including woodland).....	88,552	
Woodland (not including pasture).....	17,830	
Uncultivated land not included above.....	17,279½	
Area of city and town real estate not included above.....	1,807 $\frac{32}{100}$	

SHEEP.

No. killed by dogs.....	252
Average value of number killed by dogs.....	\$3 30
No. of pounds of wool shorn.....	30,582
No. of fat sheep sold.....	961
Average weight per head.....	108

DAIRY.

No. of cows kept.....	17,366
Pounds of butter sold.....	787,012
Pounds of cheese sold.....	57,860
Gallons of cream sold.....	10,060
Gallons of milk sold.....	1,322,646

CATTLE.

No. of fat cattle sold.....	9,352
Average gross weight per head of fat cattle.....	942

HOGS.

No. of fat hogs sold.....	37,500
Average gross weight of fat hogs.....	254
No. of hogs and pigs died of cholera.....	2,064
Average gross weight.....	87

CROPS.

No. of bushels of timothy-seed in 1877.....	9,513
No. of bushels of clover-seed in 1877.....	1,898
No. of bushels of Hungarian and millet seed in 1877.....	4,744
No. of bushels of flaxseed in 1877.....	13,111
Pounds of grapes.....	15,815

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses.....	14,547	\$571,362 00
Cattle.....	40,514	462,532 00
Mules and asses.....	501	16,529 00
Sheep.....	6,586	7,389 00
Hogs.....	37,954	39,366 00
Assessed value of land exclusive of city lots.....		9,271,860 00

THE SORGHUM FEVER AND OTHER THINGS.

From the above it will be seen that sorghum makes but a small figure in our present agricultural productions; but, in common with many other counties, Will County took its turn at the sorghum fever. This raged along between 1855 and 1865. The farmers generally, at one time or another, raised sorghum. They made their own molasses, and tried to make their own sugar. Merchants sold sorghum-seed, and the sorghum-mills ornamented the farmers' door-yards, and the tall and handsome canes grew in luxuriant beauty in his fields. The war added stimulus to its production, as it seemed for a time as

though we should be cut off from our Southern supply of sugar altogether. Sorghum conventions were held, at which samples were displayed and the modes of cultivation discussed.

Among the most enthusiastic believers in sorghum was the Rev. Royal Reed, for some time a Congregational preacher here and elsewhere. He believed that it was going to prove a bonanza to the farmers and the country; that it would supply sirup and sugar from its juice, a beautiful dye, outvying the famous Tyrian, from its seed, the best and cheapest fiber for paper in its stalk, and last but not least, a spirit could be distilled from the pomace which would put New England and Jamaica to shame. The dominie had a little plantation on which he raised the cane, and he set up a mill in his yard, and the steam of his evaporating-pan went up, day after day, a sweet incense to Ceres. He tried to make sugar, but the product was small. But his rum was a success. The libations he poured out to Bacchus were the admiration of the neighborhood. Many were permitted to taste just enough to see what could be done with sorghum, but only in medicinal doses. Not much was heard about the dominie's sugar, but the praises of his rum were on the lips of not a few. But the sorghum fever passed away, like many another. It did not prove a success; its sirup always had an unpleasant twang, and refused to granulate, and soon the farmers stopped raising it, and the sorghum-mills rotted and no longer ornamented the landscape. This mention of sorghum has given us an opportunity to tell a pretty good story of its enthusiastic disciple. He is still living, but just over the county line in Grundy County, so we think it will be safe. It illustrates the manner in which so many people blunder when they attempt to quote Scripture, and thus it has a good moral. If it were not for the good moral we should not tell it. While Pastor of the old Congregational Church here, he boarded awhile in the family of some ladies who kept a female boarding-school. They had quite a large family of teachers and boarding scholars. These ladies had a rule that, as each one, teachers and boarders, took their seats at the table they should repeat a text of Scripture—a very pleasant and commendable practice, in favor of which much might be said. On one occasion, one of the ladies gave as her text: "Duty is ours, consequences are God's." It was the dominie's turn next, and he matched her quotation with another equally scriptural, if not equally beautiful: "Let every tub stand on its own bottom." The Dominie had to hunt another boarding-place.

How many fevers we have survived! The bilious fever, the gold fever, the land fever, the oil fever, the superheated steam fever, the war fever, the sorghum fever, the woolen-factory fever, the rolling-mill fever, the Linden Heights fever, the horse-railway fever, the "Dolly Varden" fever—and yet we still live! And then the dress-reform fever, which raged in 1850–51–52. We had thought seriously of writing up its history, but we feel incapable of doing the subject justice, and it is a delicate theme. It was a brave and heroic attempt on the part of a few to bring about a change in female costume; but it failed, notwithstanding it

had the zealous support of both the *Signal* and *True Democrat*, and those who were its zealous advocates and exemplars now wear dresses longer than ever!

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL MATTERS.

The donation by the General Government of the sixteenth section of each township of the public lands—one-thirty-sixth—was made by the same act which provided for their survey. This was a most generous donation on the part of our parental Government, and was designed to furnish a nucleus, at least, of a general system of education; and, although many of these sections were prematurely sold, and the avails of such sales have, in many instances, been squandered, still the fund derived from this and other sources lightens to some extent the taxes raised for school purposes. There is besides this, a school, college and seminary fund, being 3 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands, which is distributed by the State to each county in proportion to the number of scholars. Our county receives nearly \$1,000 annually. Certain fines inflicted for misdemeanors are assigned to the school fund. The amount varies from \$200 to \$800, according to behavior of the citizens. In 1877, it was \$510.63. There is also a general tax levied by the State for school purposes, which is distributed to counties according to population under 21 years. The amount received by our county, for 1877, was \$16,432.53. In addition, each school district has the power, within certain limits, to raise the amount needed for keeping up the respective schools, and also special taxes for building schoolhouses. In incorporated cities, the city schools come under the city control, and the corporation has power to assess the needed tax. During the earlier years of our history, of course, schools were left chiefly to the voluntary efforts of neighborhoods. Some of them we have already noticed.

The present system of schools assumed substantially its present shape somewhere about the year 1850. The duties of School Commissioners were previously confined to the charge of the funds, and the duties of the School Trustees, in each township, to the sixteenth section and care of the township fund. It is greatly to be regretted that the people have been so careless in their selection of school officers. These should be selected with the greatest care and from the best, wisest and most responsible citizens, without regard to politics. Some townships have paid dearly for their carelessness in this regard, and still, what ought to elicit the most interest is really treated as of little importance. The last published report of the County Superintendent, Mrs. McIntosh, gives:

The total number of persons between 6 and 21 years.....	17,602
The total number enrolled in public schools.....	12,814
The total number enrolled in private schools.....	1,276
The total number not attending any school.....	3,515
Number of teachers in public schools.....	419
Number of teachers in private schools.....	28
Total number of schoolhouses.....	207
Total number of volumes in school libraries.....	859
Total amount paid teachers for year ending September, 1876.....	\$90,596 03

Total amount paid male teachers for the year ending September, 1876..	29 057 48
Total amount paid female teachers for the year ending September, 1876,	62,538 55
Number of male teachers.....	124
Number of female teachers..	295
Average monthly wages to males.....	\$46 84
Average monthly wages to females..	30 06
Total amount of receipts for the year	\$177,778 69
Total amount of expenditures for the year	137,865 72
Balance on hand.....	39,912 97

Matters specially relating to the different towns, are left to the township historian. Private schools have been taught, from time to time, in the principal towns of the county. In Joliet, by Alexander McIntosh, S. W. Stone, S. O. Simonds, K. J. Hammond, Miss C. C. McDonald, and Mrs. Grover. An academy was once organized by the efforts, principally, of Rev. L. H. Loss, and flourished awhile under the administration of Samuel Emerson. There was once a young lady's boarding and select school, which flourished some years, and was managed by Mrs. Crowley and her sister and daughter. S. O. Simonds taught a normal school at one time. Commercial schools have also been in operation much of the time, by Prof. Russell and others. There have been and still are several parochial schools, and Mrs. McIntosh has at present a select school. These will come under the notice of the township historian. Mr. K. J. Hammond had, at one time, a flourishing academy at Plainfield, and there was once a college, called the Northwestern, in operation there, but which has now been removed to another county. After its removal, the building was occupied by an academy under the auspices of the Fox River Union. We wish we could place upon record a flourishing college or even a high school or academy; but, after all, the people's colleges are the most important to our well-being, and should be looked after in all their interests much more closely and wisely by our voters and tax-payers, and especially by parents.

LITERARY.

We had intended to devote a page or two to the literary history of Will County, but we have found the work too vast as well as too delicate. Although we should know well where to begin—with that first fourth of July oration—we should not know when or where to stop. We have already spoken of Mrs. E. Jessup Eames, of Channahon, our first poetess in point of time, and, perhaps, in point of ability. She published a volume in her lifetime which contains some beautiful pieces. Mrs. E. A. W. Hopkins, a long-time resident of Joliet in its earlier days, also has published a volume or two. Of these we could safely speak; but when we should undertake to go into a full list of writers, both in poetry and prose, who have flourished during the forty-odd years of the county's existence, we should be lost in the multitude of names and in the effort to select those most worthy of notice; and we should be sure to leave out some one who would be entitled to have his or her name handed down to future fame on the pages of this history. We therefore forbear to undertake the work,

and leave it to another. Even while we write, we have heard that one of our well-known citizens has a poetical work in the press; and it is but a day or two since, a grave Judge, while sitting upon the bench, broke out into verse at the sight of a brother lawyer's new overcoat!

PENITENTIARY.

In 1857, the Legislature authorized the building of a new Penitentiary, to be located at Joliet. Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work. They purchased a tract of land on Section 3 of this township, of 72 19-100 acres, with a front on the Canal of 55 rods. No better selection could probably have been made. The ground is underlaid by our limestone strata to such a depth as to render all tunneling out an impossibility. There was a fine natural spring on the property, and considerable stone, valuable for its construction, and large quarries in the vicinity. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad passes between it and the Canal.

Boyington & Wheelock, of Chicago, were selected as the architects, and a most extensive and beautiful plan was projected. John B. Preston was appointed Superintendent of construction and engineer, but served only a short time, as his duties as Superintendent of the Canal required his time. On his resignation, George R. McGregor was appointed to fill the place. Work was commenced in August, 1857, and by January 1, 1858, \$125,000 of work was under contract with Sanger & Casey. Sixteen acres were inclosed by a wall six feet thick and twenty-five feet high. A beautiful Warden's house occupying the center of the south front, with wings which contain the cells, was commenced on the plan drawn by the architects we have named, furnishing 900 congregate cells and 100 solitary and 100 female. In May, 1859, prisoners began to be removed from Alton, and by June, 1860, all were removed.

At the start, the prison was leased, but in June, 1867, the State assumed control, and three Commissioners were temporarily appointed. They were subsequently elected by the people.

A Warden, Deputy Warden, Chaplain, Matron and Physician were chosen, and the work has been completed on the original plan. Within the walls, also, many buildings, sheds, etc., necessary for the mechanical operations carried on, have been from time to time erected, and at present the walls inclose an immense amount of mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and is a vast hive of industries, where those who have forfeited their right to freedom are required to serve the State, and earn their own support.

The original estimate of the cost was \$550,000. The sum of \$300,000 was originally appropriated to operate it. In 1869, \$350,000 more were appropriated, and in 1871, \$175,000. In 1871, the law was revised for its government, and the appointment of Commissioners vested in the Governor and subject to his removal. The Commissioners were also authorized to lease the labor of the convicts, and this is the plan now pursued as far as possible. During the

last year of Gov. Palmer's administration the institution became self-sustaining.

The prison has passed through various changes in its administration and policy, both during its construction and since, and has been a source of much discussion, which it is not important to record. It seems now to be wisely and carefully managed, and has been as prosperous during the era of hard times as any other establishment. The prisoners are under good and kind discipline, and no efforts seemed to be spared, consistent with their safe-keeping and the ends of justice, to secure their physical, moral and religious comfort and improvement. A chapel with regular religious services, a hospital and well-stocked dispensary, and the necessary attendants, with a skillful physician outside who visits the prison daily, a library of 6,000 volumes for reading, and a school and over 1,000 books for instruction—these are some of the provisions made for their benefit. Each cell is also supplied with a Bible. When the prison was first planned, it was thought to be on so large a scale that it would answer the needs of the State for many years; but it has already been found insufficient, and a new one is being constructed.

Efforts for the spiritual good of the convicts were made by a former Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lathrop, who is entitled to the grateful remembrance of the community; and these are continued by the present Chaplain, A. T. Briscoe, who resigned the post of Commissioner to take his present one, and is devoted to his work.

The number of inmates at present (October 12, 1878) is 1,646. Of these, 1,621 are males and 25 females. There are leased 1,244, and employed by State, 402.

The present Government is as follows:

Board of Commissioners.—Robert L. Dulaney, President; A. M. Jones, Secretary; S. H. Jones.

Officials.—Robert W. McClaughry, Warden; Benjamin L. Mayhew, Deputy Warden; D. C. Sleeper, Assistant Deputy Warden; A. T. Briscoe, Chaplain; A. W. Heise, M. D., Physician; Gallus Mueller, Clerk; John D. Leland, Steward; Mrs. J. E. Judson, Matron; C. F. Gross, Usher.

There has been much discussion at times as to the effects of the Prison upon the prosperity of the city and county, and it is often the theme of partisan denunciation. One thing seems plain, that the State must either keep its convicts in idleness and tax the people for their support, or employ them in such work as is remunerative; and while it may in some cases interfere somewhat with the wages of mechanics outside, yet the same objection is urged against labor-saving machinery. The disadvantages in this respect we think have been trifling and temporary, while the benefits to the place have been many and permanent. The Penitentiary gives employment to a great many men besides the convicts, as guards and keepers, foreman and engineers, and also brings in men to reside here (who employ their labor) with their families. It makes a ready market

for the products of farmers in the vicinity, as will appear from the following estimate which we have seen of an ordinary dinner: 30 pounds of butter, 1,700 pounds of beef, 1,300 pounds of pork, 10 bushels of beans, 300 pounds of hominy, 300 pounds of rice, 10 bushels of peas, 24 bushels of potatoes, 2,800 pounds of cabbage, 10 barrels of krout, 1,200 pounds of bread, 250 pounds of coffee, etc.

Not the least among the benefits which the city and county have derived from the location of the prison must be reckoned the valuable and enterprising men it has from time to time added to our population. Among the earlier of these we must reckon the genial, large-hearted Samuel K. Casey (now deceased); Dr. John R. Casey, his brother, who was several years the Physician in Charge, and still resides among us; and our enterprising citizen, William A. Steele, who was Clerk for the original contractors, Sanger & Casey, and who has since done so much to develop the stone business here. The list might be extended through the years, and would be found to include many valuable citizens, some still residents here.

The amount of supplies purchased from Will County farmers and merchants for the use of the prison cannot be less than \$100,000 annually; while the amount paid out by the State and by contractors for salaries and wages to officers, employes and foremen who, with their families, live in Joliet, will at least reach the same figure.

We give the statistics of the prison at the date of October 12, 1878:

CONTRACTS.		
Name of Contractors.	Number Con- tracted for.	Number Employed.
Cigar shop.....National Cigar Company		190
Harness shop.....Risser & Reitz.....	100	98
Boot and shoe shop...Selz, Schwab & Co.....	425	424
Wire fence shop.....Joliet Wire Fence Company.....	30 to 60	47
Cooper shop	J. H. Winterbotham & Sons.....	160
Butt shop.....	Ohio Butt Company	90
Brush shop.....	Ohio Brush Works.....	65
Marble shop	Burlington Manufacturing Co...	65
Granite shop.....	G. A. Haley & Co.....	40
Tailor shop.....	A. V. Hutchins.....	50
Knitting shop.....	H. C. Cullom.....	25 to 50
Total on contracts.....		1,244
STATE WORK.		
State runners in contract shops.....		35
Stone department.....		88
State shops.....		56
Stables		16
Yard gang.....		44
Store and farm.....		17
Convict kitchen.....		17
Wash-room and clothing department.....		26
Cell houses.....		37
Hospital nurses.....		5
Warden house.....		36
Female prison.....		25
Total on State work.....		402
Total.....		1,646

Of the 402 men employed for State work, 88 men in stone department, 56 men in State shops, and 10 men in store and farm are absolutely productive. The balance are mostly employed for the service and at the expense of the institution.

Citizens' pay-roll of Illinois State Penitentiary, 108 men. Contractors' employes at Illinois State Penitentiary, about 75 men.

Wishing to get some idea of the religious efforts which are made for the benefit of the inmates of the Penitentiary, we availed ourselves of the kind permission of the Warden to attend the Sabbath service on the beautiful Autumn morning which greeted us the 20th of October, 1878. A short walk brought us to the gate which opens on the graveled serpentine path leading up from the Lockport road, through a beautiful, well-kept lawn of brightest green, dotted with flower-beds, to the handsome stone porch which commands the entrance to the main hall. Pausing here a moment to look at the lawn, consisting of two terraces, the upper one, over which we had just come, in front of the east wing, and the lower one, running along the west wing to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, with a beautiful, well-filled greenhouse at the dividing wall, we push open the door and find ourselves in the marble-paved hall, from which we enter the reception-room. Here we find quite a company, largely composed of ladies, who have come on a similar errand. After a few moments, the Chaplain and the Warden enter, and invite us to accompany them. We pass through the iron-grated door in the iron grated partition, which turns noiselessly upon its hinges at the bidding of a turnkey, and find ourselves in another hall; but now we are separated from the outside world, and can only return by the permission of the turnkey who has admitted us. But we pass on through another similar door into the prison-yard, where we catch a glimpse of many work-shops of various kinds, and find the building for which we are bound, in the second story of which is the chapel. This contains, on the first floor, the kitchen and other rooms, and is bordered all along the west front by a narrow terrace of green turf, which affords a grateful relief to the glare of stone walls and well-beaten thoroughfares. At the south end of this building, we pass up an outside stairway, through a door in the southwest corner, which admits us to the chapel, a large, rectangular room, well lighted and ventilated, and plainly seated, with a capacity, we judge, of ten or twelve hundred. At the further end is a door, through which the striped audience is filing in, taking their seats in squads as directed by guards. At the end by which we have entered, is an elevated platform, filled with the comfortable rustic chairs of the prison manufacture. These are being filled with that portion of the audience which are not in uniform. In the center of the platform, is a neat desk, on which lies a large Bible, and a cottage organ is on the eastern end. As soon as all the audience—consisting, on the main floor, as we judge, of about eight hundred men, uniformed, and a dozen guards who occupy chairs on raised platforms on either wall, and on the platform at the south end, of a company of thirty or forty well-dressed gentlemen and ladies—are seated, the choir of nine young men in the prevalent uniform, assisted by Miss Cleghorn,

of Joliet, at the organ, commence the singing of a familiar hymn, in which many of the audience join. The services then proceed very much as in any of our churches—prayer, reading of Scripture, singing, etc., after which the Chaplain delivers a plain, practical and pungent discourse from the text, Romans, viii, 34.

After the discourse, the Chaplain invited Mr. Jones, one of the Commissioners, who happened to be present, to make an address, who did so in an earnest appeal to the hearers to resolve to lead a better life.

During these exercises, the audience was quiet and attentive, and apparently as deeply interested as any we have ever seen. How much of this was due to the watchful eyes of the guards, we cannot tell. Although the attendance is not voluntary (except upon the class meeting), many, we presume, attend also from choice. If they do not do so for moral reasons, it must afford an agreeable diversion from the labors and thoughts of the week; and if they are greeted every Sabbath with such an array of youth and beauty as met them upon the occasion of which we write, we should think they would look forward to it with eager anticipation. But to be thus reminded of the sisters, wives, mothers and children, whose hearts they have broken and whose names they have dishonored and whose prayers and entreaties they have disregarded, may not be a cheerful sight!

As the chapel is not large enough to accommodate all the inmates, the east and west wing attend on alternate Sabbaths.

We scrutinized the audience closely to see if there was any marked difference in the apparent intellectual and moral development of the striped audience and the people we meet every day, and were forced to admit that no such difference was visible. We noticed, also, that many seemed to be deeply interested in the services.

After the service was over and the benediction pronounced, the largest portion of the uniformed audience withdrew at the north door, in charge of the guards. A part, however—about 200, as we judged—remained, and were seated in the front seats, when the Chaplain commenced a class meeting, opening it with singing, after which he called upon a brother to pray, when a young convict (who is the prison librarian) led in a fervent and well-worded prayer—every one in the seats kneeling. The brethren were then permitted to speak briefly, and ten or twelve responded, one after another, the Chaplain occasionally putting in a word of instruction or encouragement, and passing around in his audience and shaking them by the hand. It was a deeply interesting and affecting sight. Some alluded to their situation, spoke of the causes that had placed them where they were, and avowed their purpose to persevere, with the help of God. One or two thanked God that they had been put where they were, as it had been the means of their conversion. Among the number who spoke were three colored brethren, and one was especially fervent and happy. His face shone like that of Moses when he came down from the mount, and we have no doubt that

the brother had himself been upon the mount and held communion with his Maker. He avowed his love for Christ and his happiness since he had found Him. Nothing now, he said, gave him any trouble; all was joy and peace. He was full of the spiritual *elan* of his mercurial race, and spoke on with voluble earnestness, with his eyes rolled up to the ceiling, increasing, each moment, in fervor, his spiritual Pegasus mounting higher and higher, until he seemed just ready to go up in a chariot of fire, when he was brought back to earth by a judicious word or two from the Chaplain and the starting of a hymn, which brought the dark-skinned brother to his seat, seemingly, we thought, a little disappointed in being thus brought back to earth. The whole service was most admirably conducted by the Chaplain, who seemed to have his flock under perfect control. About one-third of those who remained seemed to belong to the class, or society. An opportunity was given to any of the rest to join. On this occasion, one did so, and was called out in front and greeted by the Chaplain with a hearty hand-shake and a word or two of advice.

The service was closed at half past 11 by the distribution of religious papers and the singing of the doxology, and thus we had spent two and a half hours in a most interesting manner and without weariness.

We were impressed with the conviction that the Chaplain is doing a good work in his chosen field; that he is the right man in the right place, and that he has, perhaps, as much evidence of his success as falls to the lot of most Pastors.

We understand that one of the Catholic Pastors of our city also holds a religious service at the prison, at which the inmates of that faith are permitted to attend, and that the Chaplain has an afternoon service for the women.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Previous to the adoption of township organization in 1850, the county had been divided into precincts for the purpose of election, with precinct Justices of the Peace and Constables, the county legislation and general business being transacted by County Commissioners. The list of County Commissioners from the organization of the county to 1850, is as follows:

Holder Sisson, 1836-39, 4 years, deceased; Thomas Durham, 1836-38, 3 years, deceased; James Walker, 1836, 1 year, deceased; R. L. Wilson, 1837-38, 2 years, deceased; J. Blackstone, 1839, 1 year, deceased; Thomas Cox, parts of 1839-40; W. B. Peck, 1839-42, 4 years, deceased; William Gougar, part of 1840-41, 2 years, deceased; H. Sisson, 1840, 1 year, deceased; Samuel Whalon, 1841-43, 3 years, deceased; N. Hawley, 1842-44, 3 years, deceased; F. Mitchell, 1844-46, 3 years; Willard Wood, 1843-44, 2 years; Robert Stevens, 1845-47, 3 years, deceased; James Walker, 1846-49, 4 years, deceased; J. B. Schemerhorn, 1848-49, 2 years; F. Worcester, 1847-49, 3 years.

On the first organization of the county, there was included a tier of four townships on the south, lying east of Wesley, and also that part of the townships south of

them and north of the Kankakee River, which were lost to us on the organization of Kankakee County in 1853, and it was from this part of the county that Thomas Durham and F. Worcester were chosen. On the organization of Du Page County in 1839, we came very near losing half the townships of Wheatland and Dupage. It was left by the act to the voters residing on the half townships to decide by vote in August to which county they would belong. They very wisely decided to remain in Will County. But they had not much wisdom to spare, as the matter was decided by a majority of one vote.

We shall now close our historical sketch by giving a list of all the other county officers from the erection of the county to the present time, and follow it with a list of those who have filled State and other offices from the county. This will be more cheerful reading, and will get many good men into history :

County Clerks.—Levi Jenks, 1836-42, 7 years ; N. D. Elwood, 1843-48, 6 years, deceased ; O. L. Hawley, 1849-56, 8 years, deceased ; William Tonner, 1857-64, 8 years ; Henry Logan, 1865-68, 4 years ; J. C. Williams, 1869-73, 5 years ; W. B. Hawley, 1874-77, 4 years ; W. H. Zarley, 1878, now in office.

Recorders.—G. H. Woodruff, 1836-42, 7 years ; R. C. Duncan, 1843-47, 5 years, died in 1874.

Circuit Clerks.—Levi Jenks, 1836-40, 5 years ; William Smith, 1841-37, 7 years, deceased.

Circuit Clerks and Recorders (offices united).—M. McEvoy, 1848-51, 4 years, died in 1861 ; R. E. Barber, 1852-55, 4 years ; Alex. McIntosh, 1856-59, 4 years ; B. F. Russell, 1860-67, 8 years, deceased ; Conrad Tatge, 1868-75, 8 years ; Robert Clow, 1876, 4 years ; now in office.

Treasurers.—C. Clement, 1836, 1 year ; Bennett Allen, 1837, 1 year, deceased ; Samuel Anderson, 1838, 1 year, deceased ; William Adams, 1839-42, 4 years ; Isaac Jessup, 1843-46, 4 years, deceased ; H. N. Stoddard, 1847-50, 4 years, deceased ; Benjamin Richardson, 1851-54, 4 years, died in August, 1869 ; C. H. Weeks, 1855-58, 4 years ; F. D. S. Stewart, 1859-60, 2 years ; Benjamin Richardson, 1861-62, 2 years, deceased ; Fred. Schring, 1863-66, 4 years ; A. J. Fries, 1867-68, 2 years ; R. F. Barber, 1869-70, 2 years ; A. J. Fries, 1871-73, 3 years ; James W. Martin, 1873-76, 4 years ; John T. Donahue, 1877 ; now in office.

Sheriffs.—F. Aldrich, 1836-39, 4 years ; H. D. Risley, 1840-43, 4 years, deceased ; James Broadie, 1844-47, 4 years, deceased ; Alonzo Leach, 1848-49, 2 years ; R. J. Cunningham, 1850-51, 2 years, deceased ; Alonzo Leach, 1852-53, 2 years ; P. P. Scarritt, 1854-55, 2 years ; George R. Dyer, 1856-57, 2 years ; Alonzo Leach, 1858-59, 2 years ; W. W. Bartlett, 1860-61, 2 years ; George Monroe, 1862-63, 2 years ; John Reid, 1864-65, 2 years ; George Strathdie, 1866-67, 2 years ; H. Johnson, 1868-69, 2 years ; R. W. Marshall, 1870-71, 2 years ; G. M. Arnold, 1872-75, 4 years ; Warren S. Noble, 1876-78, resigned ; Henry S. Piepenbrink, 1878.

County Judges.—Hugh Henderson, 1837, 1 year, deceased ; G. H. Woodruff, 1838, 1 year ; A. Cagwin, 1839-42, 4 years ; J. O. Norton, 1843-1848, 6 years, deceased ; G. D. A. Parks, 1849-52, 4 years ; S. Simmons, 1853-56, 4 years ; O. L. Hawley, 1857-60, 4 years, deceased ; C. H. Weeks, 1861-64, 4 years ; David Willard, 1865-73, 9 years ; Benjamin Olin, 1874, still in office.

School Commissioners.—Levi Jenks, 1836-40, 5 years ; James Stout, 1841-44, 4 years, deceased ; Thomas Allen, 1845, part of year ; G. S. Fake, 1845-46, two years ; H. N. Marsh, 1847-48, two years ; K. J. Hammond, 1849-52, 4 years ; S. W. Stone, 1853-54, two years ; S. O. Simonds, 1855-56, 2 years ; B. F. Allen, 1857-58, 2 years ; Edward Savage, 1859-60, 2 years, deceased ; S. O. Simonds, 1861-62, 2 years ; Charles McReading, 1863-64, 2 years, deceased ; Dwight Haven, 1865-68, 4 years ; S. O. Simonds, 1869-73, 5 years ; Mrs. S. C. McIntosh, 1874-77, 4 years ; Joseph F. Perry, 1878, still in office.

County Surveyors.—Addison Collins, 1836-39, 4 years, deceased ; R. J. Boylan, 1840-48, 9 years ; J. Woolley, 1849-52, 4 years, deceased ; A. J. Matthewson, 1853-60, 8 years ; Adam

Comstock, 1861-64, 4 years; N. D. Ingraham, 1865-66, 2 years; Adam Comstock, 1867-74, 8 years; A. J. Matthewson, 1875, 4 years, still in office.

Coroners—E. M. Daggett, 1836-37, 2 years; Joel George, 1838-43, 6 years; C. White, 1844, 1 year; Benjamin Richardson, 1845-51, 7 years, deceased; A. B. Mead, 1852-53, 2 years; J. H. Reece, 1854-57, 4 years; Charles Demmond, 1858-61, 4 years, died in 1867; E. E. Daly, 1862-63, 2 years; J. H. Reece, 1864-65, 2 years; A. J. Fries, 1866-67, 2 years; J. H. Reece, 1868-69, 2 years; Charles Richards, 1870-74, 5 years; M. B. Campbell, 1875-76, 2 years; Thomas McBride, 1877, still in office.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Town of Channahon.—George Tryon, 1850-52, 3 years; H. Henderson, 1853, 1 year, deceased; J. J. Schemmerhorn, 1854-56, 3 years; Charles C. Smith, 1857-61, 5 years; E. H. Jessup, 1862, 1 year; John T. Randall, 1863-65, 3 years; J. N. Fryer, 1866-77-78, 13 years, still in office.

Town of Crete.—N. Brown, 1850, 1 year; A. Wilder, 1851-53, 3 years; Willard Wood, 1854, 1 year; Z. Henderson, 1855, 1 year.

The town of Washington was then set off.

Crete (continued).—Willard Wood, 1856, 1 year; M. Kile, 1857, 1 year; H. H. Mynard, 1858, 1 year; W. Hewes, 1859, 1 year; C. Tatge, 1860, 1 year; N. Brown, 1861, 1 year; E. W. Beach, 1862, 1 year; H. A. Dean, 1863, 1 year; C. Tatge, 1864, 1 year; W. Hewes, 1865, 1 year; C. Tatge, 1866-7, 2 years; C. Horn, 1868, 1 year; J. O'Meier, 1869-71, 3 years; C. Horn, 1872, 1 year; J. O'Meier, 1873-74, 2 years; D. S. Bordwell, 1875-76, 2 years; J. O'Meier, 1877-78, 2 years, now in office.

Town of Dupage.—John Miller, 1850, 1 year; A. C. Paxton, 1851-52, 2 years; R. W. Smith, 1853-54, 2 years, died January 2, 1869; H. Boardman, 1855, 1 year; E. D. Eaton, 1856, 1 year; A. C. Paxton, 1857, 1 year; T. H. Abbott, 1858-59, 2 years; B. B. Clark, 1860, 1 year; J. P. King, 1861, 1 year; Robert Strong, 1862, 1 year; B. B. Clark, 1863, 1 year; E. Virgil, 1864, 1 year; R. W. Smith, 1865-67, 3 years; A. Godfrey, 1868, 1 year; J. B. King, 1869, 1 year; John Royce, 1870-73, 4 years; Thomas Williams, 1874-78, 4 years, now in office.

Town of Frankfort.—W. B. Cleveland, 1850-52, 3 years; M. Van Horne, 1853-56, 4 years; O. McGovney, 1857, 1 year; H. S. Higgins, 1858, 1 year; O. McGovney, 1859-60, 2 years; John Reid, 1861-63, 3 years; J. B. Etz, 1864, 1 year; Josiah Carpenter, 1865, 1 year; George Bez, 1866, 1 year; O. McGovney, 1867-68, 2 years; J. Hunter, 1869-70, 2 years; S. Shuberth, 1871-72, 2 years; H. R. Wood, 1873, 1 year; John Baumgartner, 1874-75, 2 years; John McDonald, 1876-78, still in office.

Town of Florence.—W. W. Monteith, 1851, 1 year; E. H. Strong, 1852, 1 year; J. Linebarger, 1853, 1 year; S. Morey, 1854, 1 year; J. Kahler, 1855, 1 year; J. Shoemaker, 1856, 1 year; M. Tuttle, 1857-58, 2 years; J. Shoemaker, 1859-61, 3 years; J. Kahler, 1862, 1 year; J. Linebarger, 1863, 1 year; J. M. White, 1864, 1 year; C. Hazard, 1865-69, 5 years; S. Morey, 1870, 1 year; J. Shirk, 1871-73, 3 years; Thomas Maher, 1874-76, 3 years; Royal S. Corbin, 1877-78, now in office.

Town of Greengarden.—J. A. Bemiss, 1853, 1 year; N. Johnson, 1854-55, 2 years; G. M. Green, 1856-57, 2 years; B. K. Hutchinson, 1858, 1 year; J. W. Young, 1859-1860, 2 years; M. F. Sanders, 1861-62, 2 years; A. A. Angel, 1863, 1 year; G. M. Green, 1864, 1 year; M. F. Sanders, 1865, 1 year; L. J. Burditt, 1866-67, 2 years; G. B. Wood, 1868-70, 3 years; H. Eisenbrandt, 1871-72, 2 years; H. H. Stasson, Jr., 1873-78, 5 years, now in office.

Town of Homer.—Samuel Blount, 1850, 1 year; Ira Austin, 1851, 1 year; Addison Collins, 1852-53, 2 years; Ira Austin, 1854-59, 6 years; Alanson Granger, 1860, 1 year; Amos Savage, elected in 1861; resigned to go to the war; J. D. Frazer, 1861, 1 year; S. Knapp, 1862, 1 year; Alanson Granger, 1863, 1 year; A. G. Rowley, 1864-65, 2 years; Levi Hartwell, 1866, 1 year; Amos Savage, 1867-72, 6 years; J. H. Randle, 1873, 1 year; J. D. Frazer, 1874, 1 year; Amos Savage, 1875-76, 2 years; A. G. Rowley, 1877, 1 year; J. D. Frazer, 1878, now in office.

Town of Jackson.—S. Johnson, 1850, 1 year; George Linebarger, 1851–53, 3 years; E. B. Crafts, 1854–55, 2 years; S. Johnson, 1856, 1 year; George Linebarger, 1857, 1 year; E. B. Crafts, 1858, 1 year; George Linebarger, 1859, 1 year; D. D. Powless, 1860, 1 year; S. Johnson, 1861, 1 year; S. Young, 1862, 1 year; George Linebarger, 1863, 1 year; H. Spangler, 1864, 1 year; George Linebarger, 1865–1867, 3 years; Thomas Tait, 1868, 1 year; H. Spangler, 1869–75, 7 years; W. F. Keith, 1876–77, 2 years; Henry Spangler, 1878, now in office.

Town of Joliet.—Charles Clement, 1850–52, 3 years; A. Cagwin, 1853, 1 year; F. Aldrich, 1854, 1 year; Joel George, 1855, 1 year; Edmund Wilcox, 1856, 1 year; E. Wilcox and R. Stevens, 1857, 1 year; S. W. Bowen and J. Shutts, 1858, 1 year; R. E. Goodell and E. Wilcox, 1859, 1 year; R. E. Goodell and H. B. Goddard, 1860, 1 year; R. E. Goodell and George Woodruff, 1861, 1 year; George Woodruff and J. C. Zarley, 1862, one year; S. K. Casey and J. Shutts, 1863, 1 year; W. S. Brooks and John Shutts, 1864–66, 3 years; W. S. Brooks and E. Daly, 1867–68, 2 years; W. S. Brooks and A. Schiedt, 1869–70, 2 years; William Werner and D. P. Hendricks, 1871, 1 year; William Werner and W. A. Strong, Jr., 1872, 1 year; William Werner and R. Walsh, 1873, 1 year; William Werner, A. O. Marshall, James Boland and N. D. Tighe, 1874, 1 year; W. S. Brooks, John Ryan, James Boland and Nathaniel Barnes, 1875, 1 year; W. S. Brooks, John Ryan, Antony Schiedt and William Werner, 1876, 1 year; F. J. Rapple, William Werner, John Ryan and Mansfield Young, 1877, 1 year; F. J. Rapple, John Schiedt, William Gleason, John Lyons, 1878, 1 year; now in office.

Town of Lockport.—J. W. Paddock, 1850, 1 year; Joel C. Mills, 1851–52, 2 years; Henry Torrey, 1853, 1 year; C. Dowd, 1854, 1 year; J. C. Mills, 1855, 1 year; R. B. Harrington, 1856, 1 year; A. S. Anderson, 1857, 1 year; C. E. Boyer, 1858, 1 year; William Hanley, 1859, 1 year; S. Sly, 1860–61, 2 years; S. Lonergan, 1862, 1 year; W. H. Baker, 1863–65, 3 years; J. Fiddymont, 1866–68, 3 years; P. Fitzpatrick, 1869–70, 2 years; J. F. Daggett, 1871, 1 year; J. H. Arnold, 1872, 1 year; W. W. Marcy, 1873–74, 2 years; Julius Scheibe, 1875, 1 year; J. A. Boyer, 1876, 1 year; George M. Arnold, 1877–78, 2 years; now in office.

Trenton.—William Nelson, 1850, 1 year; M. Baily, 1851–52, 2 years.

The town was then divided into Manhattan and Greengarden.

Town of Manhattan.—John Young, 1853, 1 year; Clark Baker, 1854–55, 2 years; John Young, 1856–60, 5 years; Clark Baker, 1861–62, 2 years; G. A. Buck, 1863–64, 2 years; J. E. Baker, 1865–69, 5 years; G. A. Buck, 1870–73, 3 years; Stephen Robinson, 1873–74, 2 years; Clark Baker, 1875, 1877–78, 4 years; now in office.

Town of Carey.—S. W. Cooper, 1850, 1 year; John S. Holland, 1851–53, 3 years; George Baker, 1854–55, 2 years; B. Sheridan, 1856, 1 year; D. Milliken, 1857–58, 2 years; now in office.

The town of Carey was then divided into Will and Monee.

Monee.—O. Kahler, 1859–62, 4 years; A. Herbert, 1863–64, 2 years; E. C. Howard, 1865, 1 year; A. Vass, 1866–68, 3 years; S. W. Cooper, 1869, 1 year; J. Griffith, 1870–72, 3 years; J. Kolstedt, 1873–74, 2 years; Leubbe Albers, 1875–77, 3 years; John Koldstedt, 1877, now in office.

New Lenox.—J. Van Duzer, 1850, 1 year; A. McDonald, 1851, 1 year; B. F. Allen, 1852, 1 year; G. McDonald, 1853, 1 year; J. C. Kerchival, 1854–55, 2 years; Dwight Haven, 1856–57, 2 years; J. C. Kerchival, 1858, 1 year; Dwight Haven, 1859–60, 2 years; A. Frank, 1861–63, 3 years; T. Doig, 1864, 1 year; Dwight Haven, 1865, 1 year; T. Doig, 1866–67, 2 years; Dwight Haven, 1868, 1 year; T. Doig, 1869, 1 year; C. Snoad, 1870–71, 2 years; J. Francis, 1872, 1 year; P. Cavanaugh, 1873, 1 year; Thomas Doig, 1874, 1 year; John Francis, 1875, 1877–78, 4 years; now in office.

Town of Plainfield.—L. Hamlin, 1850, 1 year; J. Ballard, 1851, 1 year; A. Culver, 1852, 1 year; L. Hamlin, 1853, 1 year; Cyrus Ashley, 1854, 1 year; Winthrop Wright, 1855–56, 2 years; A. Culver, 1857, 1 year; D. Vandersoll, 1858, 1 year; A. Culver, 1859, 1 year; Winthrop Wright, 1860, 1 year; W. P. Caton, 1861–68, 8 years; A. McClaskey, 1869–76, 8 years; Hervey Stratton, 1877–78, 2 years; now in office.

Peotone.—M. Wright, 1858, 1 year; S. Goodspeed, 1859–60, 2 years; J. P. Dean, 1861–62, 2 years; F. Fahs, 1863–64, 2 years; S. C. Guion, 1865–67, 3 years; S. Goodspeed, 1868–69, 2 years; T. Gilkerson, 1870, 1 year; R. Crawford, 1871–72, 2 years; David L. Christian, 1873, 1 year; R. Crawford, 1874, 1 year; Michael Collins, 1875–76, 2 years; J. B. Sollitt, Sr., 1877, 1 year; Michael Collins, 1878, now in office.

Town of Reed.—John Kilpatrick, 1850, 1 year; T. T. Tilden, 1851–53, 3 years; A. Yates, 1854, 1 year; R. S. Nobles, 1855, 1 year; R. Warner, 1856–57, 2 years; J. Martin, 1858, 1 year; F. D. S. Stewart, 1859, 1 year; T. T. Tilden, 1860–61, 2 years; F. D. S. Stewart, 1862–63, 2 years; M. Stewart, 1864–1865, 2 years; S. P. Stewart, 1866–67, 2 years; E. Gano, 1868–69, 2 years; William Conner, 1870–72, 3 years; Thomas Hennebry, 1873, 1 year; William Mooney, 1874, 1 year; H. Le Caron, 1875, 1 year; J. R. Marsh, 1876, 1 year; John Young, 1877–78, 2 years, still in office.

Town of Troy.—J. H. Robinson, 1850–51, 2 years; John McEvoy, 1852, 1 year; John T. Randall, 1853–54, 2 years; P. Rowan, 1855, 1 year; G. Kinsella, 1856–58, 3 years; J. Dillon, 1859–60, 2 years, died in 1867; N. Hull, 1861–62, 2 years; H. W. Searles, 1863–64, 2 years; J. Dempsey, 1865–1867, 3 years; D. C. Searles, 1868, 1 year; William McEvoy, 1869–71, 3 years; David Murphy, 1872–73, 2 years; James McDonald, 1874–75, 2 years; D. C. Searles, 1876–78, 3 years; now in office.

Town of Wilmington.—John Frazier, 1850, 1 year.

The town was then divided into Wilmington, Florence and Wesley.

Town of Wilmington.—A. J. McIntyre, 1851–52, 2 years; H. R. Whipple, 1853–55, 3 years; J. J. Camp, 1856–57, 2 years; R. S. Nobles, 1858, 1 year; J. D. Henderson, 1859–60, 2 years; D. U. Cobb, 1861–62, 2 years; A. J. McIntyre, 1863–64, 2 years; F. Mitchell, 1865, 1 year; E. R. Willard, 1866–67, 2 years; J. H. Daniels, 1868–70, 3 years; S. C. Camp, 1871–73, 3 years; R. C. Thompson, 1874–76, 3 years; S. Silliman, 1877–78, 2 years; still in office.

Town of Wheatland.—D. W. Cropsey, 1850–51, 2 years; S. Simmons, 1852–53, 2 years; F. Boardman, 1854–56, 3 years; Robert Clow, 1857, 1 year; S. Simmons, 1858–60, 3 years; Robert Clow, 1861–76, 16 years; J. M. McMicken, 1877–78, 2 years, still in office.

Town of Wesley.—John Frazier, 1851, 1 year; H. Warner, 1852–55, 4 years; David Willard, 1856–61, 6 years; John Frazier, 1862, 1 year; D. Willard, 1863, 1 year; S. S. Case, 1864, 1 year; David Willard, 1865–69, 5 years; Sylvester Jones, 1870–73, 4 years; Guy M. Beckwith, 1874, 1 year; H. Warner, 1875–78, 4 years; still in office.

Town of Wilton.—William Dancer, 1850, 1 year; James Kibben, 1851, 1 year; H. Hervey, 1852–55, 4 years; W. T. Nelson, 1856, 1 year; William Mills, 1857, 1 year.

The town of Peotone was then set off.

Town of Wilton, continued.—William Mills, 1858, 1 year; A. Warner, 1859, 1 year; M. O. Cagwin, 1860–63, 4 years; M. Dennis, 1864, 1 year; W. B. Bass, 1865–67, 3 years; J. Keniston, 1868–70, 3 years; S. Smith, 1871–73, 3 years; Samuel G. Nelson, 1874–78, 5 years, still in office.

Town of Will.—S. Storer, 1859–61, 3 years; H. N. Ingersoll, 1862–63, 2 years; F. P. Lilley, 1864, 1 year; H. N. Ingersoll, 1865, 1 year; F. P. Lilley, 1866–67, 2 years; James Maxwell, 1868, 1 year; F. P. Lilley, 1869–73, 5 years; J. B. Sollitt, Jr., 1874–76, 3 years; John I. Rice, 1877, 1 year; R. Patterson, 1878; still in office.

At the July session of the Board, all that part of the town of Reed lying east of the section line dividing Towns 3 and 4, and running south, through the township, was set off into a new town, and named Custer—thus making it sure that the name of the hero of a late Indian battle should be preserved; and at the September session of the Board, there was a new Supervisor for the town of Custer—George W. Petro, 1876–78, 3 years.

Town of Washington.—R. Richards, 1856, 1 year; J. White, 1857, 1 year; E. C. Richards, 1858, 1 year; Z. Dewey, 1859–60, 2 years; H. Bahlman, 1861–62, 2 years; R. Dunbar, 1863–64, 2 years; F. Kouka, 1865, 1 year; R. Dunbar, 1866–68, 3 years; H. Mathias, 1869–70, 2 years; F. Wilkie, 1871–78, 9 years; now in office.

Besides the county officers whose names are given in the preceding lists, Will County has furnished men to the Legislature, Senatorial and Congressional Districts of which she has formed a part, and to the State and United States service, as follows:

Governor.—J. A. Matteson, 1852.

Secretary of State.—David L. Gregg, 1851, also Commissioner to Sandwich Islands.

Members of Congress.—J. O. Norton, 1852, 1854, 1862; Henry Snapp, 1871, to fill vacancy.

State Senate.—John Pearson, 1843, resigned; Joel A. Matteson, special, 1843 and 1848; Uri Osgood, 1852; G. D. A. Parks, 1856; Henry Snapp, 1868, resigned; J. F. Daggett, 1871, to fill vacancy; William S. Brooks, 1872; A. O. Marshall, 1874 and 1878.

General Assembly.—James Walker (town of Plainfield), 1836; David L. Gregg, Joliet, 1840; Addison Collins, Homer, 1842; William E. Little, Joliet, 1846 and 1848; John Miller, Dupage, 1846 and 1848; O. H. Haven, Joliet, 1849, to fill vacancy; J. O. Norton, Joliet, 1850; S. W. Randall, Joliet, 1850; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet, 1854; Hiram Norton, Lockport, 1858; Charles E. Boyer, Lockport, 1862; A. J. McIntyre, Wilmington, 1864; Robert Clow, Wheatland, 1866 and 1870; George Gaylord, Lockport, 1868; William S. Brooks, Joliet, 1870; John H. Daniels, Wilmington, 1870; Jabez Harvey, Wilton, 1872; Amos Savage, Homer, 1872; John S. Jessup, Wilmington, 1872; H. H. Stassen, Greengarden, 1874; William Mooney, Reed, 1874; Frederick Kouka, Washington, 1876; L. H. Goodrich, Reed, 1874 and 1876; D. H. Pinney, Joliet, 1876.

United States District Attorney for Northern Illinois.—Jesse O. Norton; appointed by Johnson.

Circuit Judges.—John Pearson, 1857; Hugh Henderson, 1849; S. W. Randall, 1854; J. O. Norton, 1857; Josiah McRoberts, 1866, still in office; Francis Goodspeed, 1877, still in office; J. E. Streeter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

District Attorneys.—Uri Osgood, 1836; William A. Boardman, 1845; S. W. Bowen, 1851; F. A. Bartleson, 1857; Henry Logan, 1861; S. W. Munn, 1864; C. A. Hill, 1868; E. C. Hager, 1872; J. R. Flanders, 1876.

Canal Trustee for State.—Josiah McRoberts; appointed in 1853.

Surveyor General of Oregon.—John B. Preston, of Lockport; appointed in 1850.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention, 1847–48.—J. O. Norton, of Joliet; Hugh Henderson, of Joliet.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1861–62.—Francis Goodspeed, of Joliet.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention of 1870.—William C. Goodhue, of Joliet.

Penitentiary Commissioners.—N. D. Elwood, of Joliet, on first Board; G. D. A. Parks, of Joliet, 1864; John Reid, 1867.

State Board of Equalization.—William P. Caton, of Plainfield, 1867; Amos Savage, of Homer, 1876.

United States Assessors.—Henry Snapp, H. B. Goddard.

United States Collectors.—Charles M. Hammond, 1867; Horace Weeks, 1872; W. R. Pennington, Deputy.

Joliet Postmasters.—A. W. Bowen, from the establishment of the office, in 1835, to the administration of Taylor; J. T. McDougall, 1850, Taylor's administration; M. K. Brownson, 1853, Fillmore's administration; Calneh Zarley, 1854, Pierce's administration; Calneh Zarley, 1858, Buchanan's administration; J. L. Braden, 1861, Lincoln's administration; H. N. Marsh, Lincoln's administration; Alonzo Leach, 1865, Johnson's administration; Anson Patterson, first term of Grant's administration; James Goodspeed, second term of Grant's administration; James Goodspeed, Hayes' administration.

AN OMISSION.

We have already discovered one omission which was made in the list of early settlers on Hickory Creek, to wit: Asher Holmes, who came in the Spring of 1835, from Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He has been dead twenty years or more, but left a widow who still lives, and sons who perpetuate his name.

No doubt we have made other omissions; if so, it has been involuntary, and no one will regret it more than the writer.

PARTING WORDS.

The writer has now probably appeared in the role of a historian for the last time. Without feeling that he had any special fitness for the work, he has been led to undertake it by a desire to preserve the names and memory of the original settlers of Will County, and also of the brave boys, their sons, and the sons of the later comers, as well, who hazarded, and in many cases lost, their lives to save the Union. While the record may be somewhat imperfect, it is believed to be in both cases substantially correct. That he has been permitted to discharge this duty affords him no little satisfaction, although it has greatly interfered with his legitimate calling.

It is no small satisfaction, also, that he was permitted to see the region we now call Will County, when it was yet in its pristine beauty; its prairies, fresh from the Creator's hand, still the lair of the wolf and the wild deer, while the canoe of the Indian still shot along its streams, and the solitudes of its forests echoed the crack of his rifle, and the paths worn by his moccasined feet were still the guiding trail of the emigrant; and then to have lived to see those verdant wastes clothed with flocks and herds, with waving harvest-fields, and the vast forests of rustling corn, in whose depths armies might ambush; to see its solitudes become peopled with 50,000 civilized and intelligent human beings; its streams forced to subserve the ends of manufacture and commerce; to see the trail of the Indian obliterated by the railway track, and the ox-team and prairie schooner displaced by the locomotive and the rushing train; to see the landscape dotted with happy homes, churches and schoolhouses, and the silence of its wastes broken by

"The laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn,
Of Sabbath worshippers;"

to have been permitted to witness all this change during the years that have come and gone in quick succession while the panorama has been unfolding before him—this he counts one of his chiefest satisfactions. And while the memory delights to linger over the past, and the imagination to recall the lovely pictures presented to his eye forty-four years ago, he is not of the number of those who say or feel that "the former times were better than these."



W. E. Little
(DECEASED)
JOLIET.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

JOLIET TOWNSHIP.

The interest which attaches itself to all that is connected with the explorations and discoveries of the early French travelers in the Northwest increases as time rolls on. That history read in the blazing sunlight of the present day, has all the fascination of a romance, and, after more than two centuries gone by, the names of many courageous and devoted men rise up in peerless grandeur. Penetrated with enthusiasm, and bearing high the cross, Marquette, La Salle, De Frontenac, Joliet, Hennepin, De Charlevoix, the Chevalier de Trull, and so many others, made their way into unknown lands, and through perils, and in the midst of savages, in the face of sickness and privation, desolation and danger, they planted the flag of civilization in this great section of country, known as the Northwest. In this beautiful valley of the Des Planes, some of these early French explorers wandered a hundred years before the oldest of us were born. But in our attempt to write a full and complete history of Joliet Township, we do not propose to go back to the days of Marquette and La Salle, and of Joliet and Hennepin, but shall commence at a period still green in the memory of some who are yet living, and whose minds run back with much distinctness to the early settlements in the Des Planes Valley. But few more beautiful localities are to be found in the State of Illinois than this valley, and the country generally, as embraced in the township of Joliet. Its hills and bluffs and picturesque grottoes, its fine rolling plains, and its timber-bordered streams, present a variety of scenery of which the great prairies are wholly destitute. The town is watered by the Des Planes River, which enters its borders from the north, and, passing through the city of Joliet, runs in a southwesterly direction to its confluence with the Kankakee. Hickory Creek flows in from the east, and empties into the Des Planes at Joliet City; while several smaller brooks, together with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, pass through the township, so that no section could be better watered or better drained. Underlying the surface of a great portion of the town, perhaps the whole of it, are beds of stone, which for building purposes is almost without equal in this or any other country; and the numerous quarries, more particularly referred to in the chapter devoted to the city of Joliet, give employment to hundreds of men, and are, perhaps, the most extensive business carried on in the city, or even in

the township. The railroad facilities of Joliet are excellent. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, and the "Joliet Cut-off" of the Michigan Central, center in the city of Joliet, and traverse the township in every direction, affording means of transportation and of travel. The canal, too, is a valuable auxiliary, as well as a competitor, in moving the large quantities of freight from this section. The township is bounded on the north by Lockport, on the east by New Lenox, on the south by Jackson, on the west by Troy, and is known as Town 35 north, Range 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian, with a population, in 1870, aside from the city of Joliet, of 2,940 inhabitants. It is about one-half or, perhaps, two-thirds fine rolling prairie, while the remainder, principally along the Des Plaines River and Hickory Creek, is well timbered—or was at the time of the early settlement of the country—and is, in places, rather hilly.

In the early settlement of Joliet Township and City, the Empire State contributed much of the population, both of city and township. So far as we have been able to collect the names of early settlers, and the localities from whence they came, up to and including 1835, together with the date of settlement, we give them in the following tabulated statement, which we have taken considerable care in preparing :

Major Robert G. Cook.....	New York.....	1831
John B. Cook (his father).....	New York.....	1831
Philip Scott.....	New York.....	1831
Reason Zarley.....	Ohio.....	1831
Robert Stevens.....	Indiana.....	1831
David Maggard.....	Indiana.....	1831
Benjamin Maggard.....	Indiana.....	1831
Jesse Cook.....	Indiana.....	1831
Daniel Robb.....	.....	1831
William Billsland.....	Indiana.....	1831
Aaron Moore.....	Ohio.....	1832
R. E. Barber.....	Vermont.....	1832
Col. Sayre.....	New Jersey.....	1832
Seth Scott.....	New York.....	1832
Charles Clement.....	New Hampshire.....	1833
Rev. George West.....	M. E. Minister.....	1833
Rodney House.....	Connecticut.....	1833
Charles Reed.....	Indiana.....	1833
William Hadsell.....	New York.....	1833
Dr. A. W. Bowen.....	New York.....	1834
Elias Haven.....	New York.....	1834
Philo A. Haven.....	New York.....	1834
Orlando H. Haven.....	New York.....	1834
James Haven.....	New York.....	1834
Dr. David Reed.....	New York.....	1834
M. H. Demmond.....	New York.....	1834
Wm. B. Hawley.....	New York.....	1834
Benj. F. Barker.....	New York.....	1834

Benjamin Richardson.....	From the East.....	1834
James Rockwell.....	Connecticut.....	1834
Abner Cox.....	Indiana.....	1834
I. P. King.....	Indiana.....	1834
Joseph Zumalt.....	Indiana.....	1834
Jacob Zumalt.....	Indiana.....	1834
Charles Sayre.....	New Jersey.....	1834
James McKee.....	Kentucky.....	1834
Daniel Clement.....	New Hampshire.....	1834
Richard Hobbs.....	Indiana.....	1834
N. H. Clarke.....	.....	1834
Thomas H. Blackburn.....	.....	1834
O. D. Putnam.....	.....	1834
Harlow Webster.....	.....	1834
Geo. H. Woodruff.....	New York.....	1834
N. H. Cutter.....	Massachusetts.....	1834
Jay Lyons.....	.....	1834
Chas. W. Brandon.....	New York.....	1834
James C. Troutman.....	Ohio.....	1834
Edward Perkins.....	New York.....	1834
Fenner Aldrich.....	.....	1835
Hervey Lowe.....	New York.....	1835
F. Collins.....	Hoosier.....	1835
Oliver W. Stillman.....	Massachusetts.....	1835
Robert Duncan.....	Detroit.....	1835
Thomas Culbertson.....	Delaware.....	1835
Charles W. Hopkins.....	New Jersey.....	1835
S. W. Bowen.....	New York.....	1835
Dr. Zelotus Haven.....	New York.....	1835
Hugh Henderson.....	New York.....	1835
Wm. A. Boardman.....	New York.....	1835
Russell Frary.....	New York.....	1835
Michael Shoemaker.....	New York.....	1835
John L. Wilson.....	New York.....	1835
Richard L. Wilson.....	New York.....	1835
Charles L. Wilson.....	New York.....	1835
Abijah Cagwin.....	New York.....	1835
H. N. Marsh.....	New York.....	1835
J. Beaumont.....	New York.....	1835
George Higley.....	Ohio.....	1835
Levi Jenks.....	New York.....	1835
William Walters.....	Indiana.....	1835
O. F. Rogers.....	New York.....	1835
Rev. J. H. Prentiss.....	New York.....	1835
George Squire.....	.....	1835
Wm. A. Chatfield.....	Indiana.....	1835
C. C. Pepper.....	New York.....	1835
Francis Nicholson.....	New York.....	1835
W. R. Atwell.....	New York.....	1835
John M. Wilson.....	New York.....	1835
Allen Pratt.....	Massachusetts.....	1835
Barton Smith.....	Indiana.....	1835
Jonathan Barnett.....	New York.....	1835
E. M. Daggett.....	Indiana.....	1835

George Howlitsen	Scotland	1835
Asa Rowe		1835
Elias Hyde.....	New York.....	1835
S. B. Hopkins	New Jersey.....	1835

In 1836 we may notice among the arrivals in the new settlement, George Woodruff, Joel A. Matteson, R. Doolittle, Edmund Wilcox, Uri Osgood, Thomas R. Hunter, E. C. Fellows and Francis L. Cagwin, from New York, and Otis Hardy and H. Hartshorn, from Vermont; Orange Chauncey, Albert Shepard, James Stout, Thomas, Edward and Bennett Allen, John Curry, J. J. Garland, W. J. Heath, J. C. Newkirk, William Blair, Rufus Calton, Stephen Hubbard, Dr. Little, Henry Fish, M. Worthingham, David L. Roberts, Isaac H. Palmer, E. E. Bush, Theodore Woodruff, H. K. Stevens, David Richards, G. W. Cassedy, and a great many others, whose native States we have not learned. A number of these, together with others mentioned, will receive additional notice in the history of the city of Joliet, as well as in the general history. But immigrants were coming in so fast that it is impossible, after this long lapse of time, to keep trace of them. A confusion of dates occurs in the attempt, something like that of tongues at the Tower of Babel. We have enumerated, in the foregoing table, the settlers both in the city and township of Joliet, and as already mentioned, a preponderance of them were from New York. Among the first from that State were Major Robert G. Cook and his father, John B. Cook, and Philip Scott, who settled in the township in the latter part of 1831. The elder Cook was a Revolutionary soldier, and was old and feeble when he came to the settlement. A few of the early settlers who still survive remember to have seen him carried in the first Fourth of July procession had in the infant city. He died about 1833-4, and was one of the first deaths to occur in the town. Robert Stevens was born in Kentucky, but mostly reared in Ohio, and emigrated to Indiana, where he remained some years, removing to Illinois and to this township in 1831. He settled just east of the present city of Joliet, where his widow still lives. He arrived in the Spring of that year in time to raise a crop of corn. During the fright that prevailed in the scattered settlement incident to the Black Hawk war, Mr. Stevens took his family to Danville, and sent them under safe escort to Indiana, while he returned and "put in a crop." David and Benjamin Maggard and Jesse Cook were also from the Hoosier State, otherwise Indiana, and made settlements in 1831. Jesse Cook made a settlement in what was called Troutman's Grove, and now lives in the southern part of the State, and is quite an old man, but full of energy for one of his years. David Maggard, who is noted for having built the first house in the present city limits, as elsewhere mentioned, and Stevens, after he returned from seeing his wife safe beyond Indian outrages, worked their farms together, as a matter of safety and protection against surprise from the Indians. As a further means of safety, instead of occupying their cabins at night, would sleep in a cavern on the west side of the river, which they would always leave before daylight, that no lurking savage

might discover their place of refuge. Maggard's settlement was on the west side of the river, nearly opposite the Rolling Mills, while Stevens', as already stated, was on the east side. Usually at evening they would retire to the west side, and while Stevens cooked supper Maggard would stand guard, or rather *sit* guard in a tree-top. One evening he had *mounted* guard in a tree, and being tired from his day's labor, went to sleep and dropped his gun. The Maggards were related to Stevens' first wife, who survived the hardships of a frontier settlement but a few years. Robert Stevens was the first elected Sheriff of Will County, after it was detached from Cook, and with an utter indifference to the honors pertaining to office unknown at the present day, he declined to qualify and left the office to those more anxious to serve the dear people. William Billsland and Daniel Robb were likewise Hoosiers and came to the neighborhood in 1831.

Reason Zarley, to whom is generally attributed the honor of making the first permanent settlement in Joliet Township, came to Illinois in 1829, from Ohio, and to this neighborhood in the Spring of 1831, where he made a permanent settlement. He was a soldier in the last struggle of the United States with Johnny Bull, and was one of the few survivors of the bloody affair of Brownstown, where 100 American soldiers were attacked by 800 savages and 400 English, but little less savage than their red allies, and from which few of the former escaped to tell the tale of carnage. He was in the army, also, at the time of Hull's disgraceful surrender. Mr. Zarley is mentioned as a prominent and influential man, foremost in every enterprise calculated to promote the interest of the city and country. When he died, a Chillicothe (Ohio) paper noticed his death, as one of the pioneers of that section of the country. So far as can be obtained with any degree of reliability, this comprises all who came to the township during the first year of its settlement. And the next year (1832), but few additions were made to the little community, doubtless owing to the fact that the Black Hawk or Sac war was raging in all its terror, and the mutterings of the storm extended to this locality. Aaron Moore, a brother-in-law of Jesse Cook, came from Ohio; R. E. Barber, from Vermont; Seth Scott, a brother of Philip Scott, from New York. These are all that we have any account of settling here this year. But in 1833, the colony was augmented by the arrival from New York, William Hadsell; from Connecticut, Rodney House; from Indiana, Charles Reed; from New Hampshire, Charles Clement and Rev. Geo. West, a Methodist preacher. Where Rev. Mr. West came from, we have been unable to ascertain. Reed, one of the very first settlers of the city, and Charles Clement, generally acknowledged as the "oldest living inhabitant," will be noticed further in the city's history. William Hadsell is living, but old and infirm, both mentally and physically, and his memory is too feeble to give any information of special interest in this history. The year 1834, witnessed the greatest influx of new-comers of any year since the pale-faces had first "broke ground" in this section. During the year, the Empire State sent out to the new settlement Dr. A. W. Bowen, Geo.

H. Woodruff, Elias Haven and three sons, Philo A., Orlando H., and James Haven, Charles W. Brandon, Dr. David Reed, M. H. Demmond, Edward Perkins, William B. Hawley and Benjamin F. Barker. Benjamin Richardson was from the East, probably from New York; from Indiana, Abner Cox, Richard Hobbs, J. P. King, Joseph and Jacob Zumalt; from Connecticut, James Rockwell; from New Jersey, Charles Sayre; from Kentucky, James McKee; from New Hampshire, Daniel Clement, a brother to Charles Clement, who had come out the year before; from Massachusetts, N. H. Cutter; from Ohio, James C. Troutman; and Jay Lyons, N. H. Clarke, Thomas H. Blackburn, O. D. Putnam, Harlow Webster, whose native States cannot now be ascertained. Dr. Bowen was from Herkimer County, N. Y., and is noticed elsewhere as the first physician in the town. He arrived in March and made a claim on what was afterward known as the "Luther Woodruff Place," and during the early part of the Summer, built a cabin near where the Union School House now stands. Soon after his settlement, he opened a store, which he afterward sold to Frary. He lives at present in Wilmington, and receives an extended notice in the general history. Hon. George H. Woodruff, to whose able pen we are indebted for our general county history, is one of the few old landmarks still left in Joliet. The Havens came in the Fall of this year, and Philo and James went to California during the gold excitement, where they still live. The old gentleman died several years ago. Dr. Zelotus Haven was a brother of Elias, but came to the settlement the next year. Dr. David Reed also came in the Fall, and was the next physician after Dr. Bowen, and located on the west side of the river. Benjamin F. Barker came soon after Dr. Bowen, and built the first dwelling on the east side of the river, in the present city of Joliet. Charles Sayre, a nephew of Col. Sayre, was a tailor by trade, and the first in the town. Brandon came during the Summer. He was a stone mason, and built a house one mile below the present city. Martin H. Demmond arrived in June, and was one of the first merchants of the place. Perkins settled in Five-Mile Grove, in the southern part of the township, as the place was then called. Hawley settled during the Summer. Benjamin Richardson settled first in the Plainfield neighborhood, and came here in 1836. He was a chair maker, the first of that craft in the township. Abner Cox, Richard Hobbs, J. P. King and the Zumalts all made settlements during the year. Hobbs was, for many years, a Justice of the Peace, and his courts, in those primitive times, furnished the legal fraternity with numerous anecdotes, illustrative of the pioneer days. James McKee is mentioned in the general history of the county in another part of this work, as one of the enterprising men of that early day. He bought a claim from Charles Reed, and upon it erected a mill, the frame of which, is yet standing, but devoted to other purposes. Though not the first mill in Will County, it was built on a far more pretentious scale than had ever been attempted in this part of the State. McKee was the first Justice of the Peace on the west side of the river. Daniel Clement came

in May of this year. There were probably other settlers than those mentioned, who came this year, but if so, their names are forgotten by the few who still survive.

During the year 1835, the settlement grew rapidly. Among those who came this year were the following: Hervey Lowe, S. W. Bowen, Hugh Henderson, Wm. A. Boardman, Russell Frary, Michael Shoemaker, John L. Wilson, Richard L. Wilson, Charles L. Wilson, Abijah Cagwin, H. N. Marsh, J. Beaumont, Levi Jenks, O. F. Rogers, Rev. J. H. Prentiss, C. C. Pepper, Francis Nicholson, W. R. Atwell, Jonathan Barnett, John M. Wilson, Elias Hyde, from New York; Oliver W. Stillman and Allen Pratt, from the old Bay State; S. B. Hopkins and Charles W. Hopkins, from New Jersey; E. M. Daggett, Barton Smith, Wm. A. Chatfield, William Walters, F. Collins, from the Hoosier State of Indiana; Thos. Culbertson, from Delaware; Robert Duncan, from Detroit; George Higley, from Ohio; and J. Lyons, Asa Rowe, George Squire, whose native place we could not learn. Hugh Henderson came in the Fall of this year, and was the first lawyer in Joliet Township or City. Boardman came soon after, and was his partner in the law business. Russell Frary bought Dr. Bowen's stock of goods, who had opened a store soon after he settled in the town. Frary remained in the mercantile business several years, but finally sold out and returned to New York. Michael Shoemaker was a brother to Dr. Bowen's wife, and lived in Joliet till 1840. He formed a copartnership with Dr. Bowen, which continued from 1836 to 1838, when Bowen sold to J. A. Matteson, and the firm changed to Matteson & Shoemaker. The latter finally closed up his business and went to Jackson, Mich., and is at present a member of the Senate of that State. Hervey Lowe was a brother-in-law of Gov. Matteson, and now lives in Chicago. John L., Richard L. and Charles L. Wilson were brothers, and the middle initial of each name was the same, and was for the mother's family. They were from Albany, and came in March. Charles died within the present year; Richard died several years ago, and John is in Chicago—one of the proprietors of the *Evening Journal*. Abijah Cagwin settled on Section 12, of this township, and is still living. H. N. Marsh, whose father first settled in Crete Township, was a cabinet maker, a business he followed until 1847, when he purchased the *True Democrat*, as noticed in the history of the city of Joliet. Rev. J. H. Prentiss was a Presbyterian preacher, and the first resident minister in the city or township. Chas. Hopkins settled here during the Fall. His wife was a literary lady, and a writer of considerable merit. Robert Duncan was at one time Recorder, and for many years an active merchant. Oliver W. Stillman was the first Justice of the Peace on the East Side, and was elected in 1836, while McKee was the first on the West Side, as already noticed. John M. Wilson is the well-known Judge Wilson, of Chicago. Collins came this Summer, and lived for a while in Robert Stevens' house, whose wife had died just before Collins came to the settlement. Levi Jenks was for some time Clerk of the County Court, and at last accounts of him was in California. Wm. Walters settled on the West Side, and now lives in

Grundy County. Chatfield was another West Sider, and one of the early Justices of the Peace. Allen Pratt was an old bachelor or widower, and was a little near-sighted. "The girls used to have a deal of fun with him," as an old lady expressed it to us. One evening, he had been with a party of young ladies, and returning home by moonshine saw what he thought was a black place in the road, and upon stepping on it found it to be a cow lying down. It sprang to its feet, bringing him astride its back, and dashed away at full speed, treating him to a kind of John Gilpin ride. C. C. Pepper was one of the early disciples of Blackstone. L. B. Hopkins was a merchant, on the East Side, and Hyde was a carriage maker on the East Side. Atwell was a blacksmith, and one of the first in the settlement. Of the others mentioned, not much information can now be obtained. Thus we have endeavored to briefly notice the early settlers of Joliet Township. It may be that the names of many of those who settled here in the years named have been omitted from the list given, but we have taken much pains and trouble to obtain them so far as possible, and in doing so have drawn pretty freely on the memories of the few early settlers still living and within our reach.

When the first white man came to Joliet Township in 1831, there were plenty of Indians in the present limits of Will County, and, though of the friendly Pottawatomies, yet the very fact that they were surrounded by savages, whose ferocity, when aroused, is scarcely equaled by wild beasts, coupled with the fact that low mutterings were now and then borne to them on the gale, of the threatening troubles with the Sacs, then on the verge of taking the war path, all conspired to divest the wilderness of its romance, and render their every-day life, to say the least, unpleasant. The Pottawatomies, though friendly as already stated, were looked upon with much suspicion at times, and required a good deal of watching to prevent their petty thieving, a *penchant* for which is a native characteristic of the red man. While the Black Hawk war was raging in 1832, the few settlers who remained upon their claims built a fort in the present city limits of Joliet, which they called "Fort Nonsense," but as it is graphically described in the general history, we pass it with this slight allusion. Nearly half a century has passed since Black Hawk led his painted warriors over the prairies of Illinois, and the wilderness where a few hardy pioneers braving danger, planted a feeble settlement, has "flourished and blossomed like the rose." The Indians have long since taken up their line of march toward the "land of the setting sun"; their council fires burn far away in the "untrodden West," and the little settlement on the Des Plaines River, which had its birth, as it were, in the midst of an Indian war, has grown into a prosperous community, with a prosperous city in its midst. The half dozen families that settled in Joliet Township in 1831, have increased in numbers, and, including city and township, aggregate several thousand.

In all new communities, one of the first things thought of is a mill. This branch of enterprise engaged the attention of the people of Joliet Town-

ship at a very early period of its settlement. When we look around us at the magnificent mills of to-day and the unbounded facilities for procuring our supplies of meal and flour, it seems almost impossible to realize the limited means of obtaining bread by the pioneers of fifty years ago. What would we think at the present day, of having to go to Peoria to mill, with a wagon and team, and a rainy season coming on, of being detained six weeks? And yet there are those living within sound of the church bells of Joliet, who remember such an experience. The first attempt at a mill in Joliet Township was made by one John Norman, in 1833-4. It was built at the head of an island nearly opposite the penitentiary and was rather a primitive affair. He built a dam across one branch of the river, and thus turned the current in the other. In this his wheel was placed, the shaft communicating with the machinery of the mill. It was a small log structure, and its capacity for grinding rather limited, as we have been told that fifteen bushels of grain in twenty-four hours was good work for it. The next mill was McKee's, built on the west side of the river, just above Jefferson street, the frame of which is still standing, a monument to pioneer enterprise. Several saw-mills were built in the town. A. Cagwin built one on Hickory Creek, near where the Reed Mills now stand. Col. Sayre and Mansfield Wheeler had a saw-mill also on Hickory Creek, in which was sawed the lumber for the first frame house in Joliet. Clement & Clark, and the Haven Bros. built mills in the early times, as noticed in the general history of the county. But the day of usefulness of these original mills has long since passed, and the more modern inventions and improvements fill their place.

The first roads through Joliet Township were the old Indian trails and emigrant trails, the latter made by the settlers' wagons passing through the swamps and prairie grass. When a man in those days started to a certain place he took the most direct route and turned aside for no surmountable object. The stage route from Chicaga to Ottawa was the first effort at a public highway, and was opened for travel as early as 1834. Coaches were put on this route, which ran along on the west bluff of the Des Plaines River, and was considered a grand improvement on the mode of transit, to the "ox-team express" hitherto in use between the settlement and Chicago. But for a number of years, there were no bridges over the water-courses and sloughs, and, as a consequence, travel on this was sometimes prolonged beyond the specified periods laid down in its time tables. The first post office was established through the instrumentality of Dr. Bowen, in February, 1835, who was appointed Postmaster, a position he held until the election of Gen. Taylor as President in 1848. The mail came by a cross line from Plainfield where it connected with the Chicago and Ottawa stage line, that being the nearest station of the line to this settlement, at that time. A man of the name of McDougall succeeded Dr. Bowen as Postmaster. The first store in Joliet Township was in the present limits of the city of Joliet, where it will be noticed. The church history of the township is so closely identified

with the city that it also will be noticed in that connection, as well as some other points usually given in the township histories.

The first birth in Joliet Township cannot, at this distant period, be given with any degree of correctness. Mr. Woodruff, in his "Forty Years Ago," in speaking of this matter, says: "My own impressions would be in favor of a McKee, as, according to my recollection, such an event was a yearly one at the McKee mansion." This is as definite as "Forty Years Ago" is on the subject, and our own inquiries have failed to elicit any further information; so, with Mr. Woodruff, we will accord the honor to McKee, in absence of authority to the contrary. The first death in the settlement is likewise involved in some uncertainty. Some are of the opinion that Mr. John B. Cook, mentioned elsewhere as a Revolutionary soldier, was the first to cross over the "Dark River." He was verging on to his fourscore when he came to this township with his son, Major Cook, and, it is said, died in a few years after he came. Others there are who think that the first wife of Robert Stevens was probably the first death. She was a lady of delicate constitution, and survived wilderness life but a few years, at furthest. The first marriage occurring in this township, was Thomas Ellis to Miss Anne Pence, of the Hickory Creek settlement, and the matrimonial knot was tied for them by Benjamin F. Barker, a Justice of the Peace. The marriage took place on the 4th of July, 1835, and was a part of the exercises—not on the programme—of the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Joliet Township. This celebration of our National Birthday consisted of music, a procession, reader, orator, dinner, etc., and was held in a little grove of timber near the present round-house of the C. A. & St. L. R. R., and enjoyed by the crowd as such free entertainments usually are. Rev. J. H. Prentiss was Chaplain of the occasion, Jonathan Barnett, Marshal of the procession, Dr. Bowen read the Declaration of Independence, but the name of the orator of the day has been suffered to sink into oblivion. It was doubtless interesting, and did honor to the day they celebrated.

The first practicing physician in the town, as already noted, was Dr. A. W. Bowen, who settled here in 1834, and is at present living in Wilmington, enjoying in his old age the competence obtained through a life of honest toil and square dealing with his fellow-men. Dr. Charles Reed was the next physician after Dr. Bowen, and came in the following Autumn. The first lawyers are more particularly noticed in the history of the city, where legal talent usually congregates, and where it is mostly employed. The first Justices of the Peace of Joliet Township were Oliver W. Stillman, on the east side of the river, and James McKee on the west side, and were elected in 1836, the first year of the formation of the county. The courts of these early Justices afforded many ludicrous and humorous incidents characteristic of the backwoods. One of these dispensers of justice, named — Lawler, usually held his courts in a building, the front room of which was occupied as a saloon. A case was tried before him one day in which two well-known attorneys were engaged—Messrs. D. L. Gregg

and E. C. Fellows. It seemed rather a plain case, but the Justice decided it adversely to what the majority really expected, which so exasperated Mr. Gregg, whose case had thus been defeated, that he jumped to his feet with the complimentary remark, "You are a — old jackass!" Fellows arose, and with much dignity said, "May it please your Honor, the Court has been insulted, and should fine the offender \$1,000 and imprison him for life." "Oh," said the 'Squire, "Mr. Gregg and I understand each other. Boys, lets all go and take something to drink." William R. Atwell was the first blacksmith, and had a shop on the west side of the river as early as 1834. The first school house was built about 1836-7, and was in the present city limits, and is further noticed on another page. A man named John Watkins taught the first school in this primitive temple of learning, and is still living (in New Lenox Township), though old and feeble and nearly blind. This was not, however, the first school in the township, or settlement it was then; but the honor of teaching the first school is awarded to a Miss Cleveland, who, it is said, taught in the "old fort," which has been frequently mentioned in this work. She lived in California, the last known of her. Of the early schools of the township but little can now be learned. The first records are mislaid or destroyed, and hence no information can be obtained through that source. Through the courtesy of Mr. Fay, the School Treasurer, we have examined all the books in his possession, which consist mostly of loan, cash and account books, but no early records beyond these account books. The school facilities have increased somewhat since Miss Cleveland taught in "Fort Nonsense," and Watkins in the little school house, as we find in the report of 1872 that there were eleven school districts, with pupils enrolled to the number of 3,589. Forty-five teachers were employed, and there were in the town seventeen school houses. The special tax of township was \$2,140.12, and city school tax \$4,419.70. Mr. Fay's last report to the County Superintendent of Schools shows the following:

Number of males in township under 21 years of age	3,125
Number of females in township under 21 years of age.....	3,101
Total.....	6,226
Number of males attending school in township.....	1,107
Number of females attending school in township.....	1,043
Total.....	2,150
Number of male teachers employed	5
Number of female teachers employed.....	45
Number of graded schools in township	2
Number of ungraded schools in township.....	10
Number of public high schools in township.....	1
Number of private schools in township	6
Number of male pupils in private schools	247
Number of female pupils in private schools	357
Number of teachers employed in private schools.....	14
Estimated value of school property.....	\$66,400 00
Estimated value of school libraries.....	250 00
Estimated value of school apparatus.....	465 00
Principal of township fund.....	6,881 80
Amount of district tax levy, etc	22,192 00

There are in the town eighteen comfortable and commodious school houses, five of which are built of stone, and the others are substantial frame buildings. The first bridge in the township of which we have any account was built over the Des Plaines River in the latter part of 1837. At that time, two substantial wooden bridges were built about where the lower and middle bridges now are. They were both washed away, however, in the next Spring, which was a season of unprecedented high water, and many a day passed before they were rebuilt, or other accommodations provided for crossing the river than a "dug-out," or ferry boat, when it was too high to ford. But at the present day, the town is well supplied with excellent bridges, wherever those useful and convenient inventions are needed.

In the early settlement of this section of the country, claims were usually made by "squatting" wherever the new-comer found land or a situation that suited him, provided there was no prior claim. Building a cabin and enclosing and cultivating a patch of ground established a pre-emption right to their claim—that is, a right to purchase it, when it should come into market, at the Government price of \$1.25 per acre; and at the land sales, though there might be ever so many speculators present, they dare not bid against a settler, unless they chose to risk rousing their vengeance. They (the settlers) had organized a regular court to protect and settle their claims, which was a kind of "Higher Law," and woe unto him who trespassed upon the rights of this court or the settlers. A compromise was finally effected between the settlers and speculators, whereby the latter paid for the land and the settlers gave them half, and thus securing to themselves a reasonable amount of land for nothing. The land sale of 1835 caused a great rush of immigration to this section and a rage for land speculation, and soon all the most valuable and available lands were taken up or secured by the speculators. In 1850, the county adopted township organization, and this further added to the convenience of laying claims and locating lands. Upon the organization of townships, this one received the name of Joliet—a name conspicuous in the early history of Illinois as that of one of the early French explorers, LOUIS JOLIET. The first Supervisor of Joliet Township was Charles Clement, who held the position for three years successively. The present township officers are as follows, viz.: Frederick Rappell, Supervisor, and John Scheidt, John Lyon, William Gleason, Assistant Supervisors; — Kelly, Township Clerk; W. D. Fay, School Treasurer; J. T. Millspough, Police Magistrate; R. Doolittle, Edmund Wilcox, J. P. Murphy, Patrick Shanahan and William P. Webber, Justices of the Peace.

Joliet Township, including the city, politically is Democratic; and has always, we believe, been of that color in politics wherein party lines were closely drawn. As now, so it was in the days of Whigs and Democrats; and upon all important occasions, the latter usually carried the day with ease, particularly during "canal times," when they used to bring the sons of the "Ould Sod" to the rescue. As to the township's record in the late war, it has been

so ably and truly given in the "Patriotism of Will County" that we make no mention of it here other than to refer the reader to that excellent work. Perhaps the history of Joliet Township would not be complete without some notice of Joliet Mound, notwithstanding it is referred to in the general county history. It attracted a good deal of attention in the early explorations of the country, and was believed by many to have been the labor of the Mound Builders, the remains of whose works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found within the limits of the United States. But more modern theories and investigations have exploded that idea, and it is generally conceded to once have been an "island in the ocean," or in the mighty river which is supposed to have flowed through this valley ages and ages ago, as the southern outlet of Lake Michigan. That it was formed by the action of water there can be little doubt, since the mound has been dug into a considerable depth and found to be composed of sand and gravel, deposited upon a bed of clay. Being something of a natural curiosity, it seems to be a pity to have it destroyed, as is being done at present by the Mound Tile Factory. It would be an eligible site and a most beautiful place for a park. Should the city buy it for that purpose and convert it into a park, a very fine one could be made of it, and the outlay would be well and judiciously made.

Having traced the history of the township through its early settlement and down to its organization, touching upon the main points of interest, we come now to the history of

THE CITY OF JOLIET.

Joliet, or as sometimes styled, and very appropriately, too, the "Stone City," is situated on both sides of the Des Plaines River, in a beautiful valley, with its suburbs extending back on to the bluffs like the wings of a great army. It is thirty-eight miles from Chicago, and connected with that suburban retreat by two of the greatest railroads in the State of Illinois, and has also water communication with Chicago via the Illinois & Michigan Canal. If Joliet is not a "city set on a hill," it is certainly "founded on a rock," for the entire surface upon which it is situated is stone. It is well laid out, the streets broad, with excellent sidewalks, and bordered with handsome trees. Many fine residences and business houses, built of stone—products of its own enterprise—are to be found here which would adorn any city. Its railroad facilities are excellent; having the advantage of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific to the West; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis to the South; the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern to the Southwest; and the Michigan Central to the East. These roads have been of much advantage in building up Joliet; and their machine shops located here give employment to a large number of men. A full sketch of the railroads and of the canal is given in the general history, and so will not be repeated here.

The names of many of the early settlers of the city have already been given in the settlement of the township, but no mention made of them beyond the

date of their coming to the county, their works and their deeds being left for this chapter. As common in townships containing county seats, most of the important history of Joliet centers in the city of the same name. Here many of the more stirring events of the times transpired, and here, as just stated, much of the important history has occurred. Charles Reed is generally regarded as the first settler in the city of Joliet, or was, at least, the first to lay claim to any portion of the land in the original city. He had made a claim on the southeast quarter of Section 9, upon which, in 1833, he built a small log house, west of the river, and very near where the National Hotel now stands. Reed was from Indiana, and had settled in Reed's Grove about 1831; but, attracted by the water power, came to this place, as already noted, and commenced preparations for building a mill. In the Fall of 1833, James B. Campbell and James McKee purchased the "floats" granted by the State to Silvia and Rachel Hall, two girls who had been captured by the Indians, as narrated in the general history. Campbell located his float in the early part of 1834, on the east side of the river, embracing a part of the present city of Joliet. On the 13th day of May, the Surveyor's certificate was filed, and on the 10th of June, 1834, the plat was recorded and the town christened to "Juliet," for Campbell's daughter, it is said; a name it bore until 1845, when it was changed by act of the Legislature. President Van Buren and his Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Paulding, while on a tour through the West, stopped at "Juliet," and, noticing the difference in the name of the city and of Joliet Mound, urged the people to have the former changed to correspond with the latter, which was done as above stated, by act of the Legislature, and approved February 26, 1845. The act further provided that all additions subsequently laid out "shall be known as additions to Joliet." In January, 1834, McKee, after purchasing the claim of Reed, located his float on the west side of the river, and laid it out into one-acre lots. In April, 1834, Charles Clement bought one acre from McKee, for which he paid him \$125, and on which he erected a story and a half building, the first frame house in West Joliet. Bailey Brothers had sometime previously built a frame house on the East Side.

As already stated, Charles Reed is regarded as the first permanent settler in the original town of Joliet, or "Juliet." David Maggard, however, settled in what is at present the city of Joliet, some three years before Reed. But at the time Maggard built his house, which was nearly opposite the Rolling Mill, there was no city of Joliet, and it was years after the birth of the city before it extended its limits to include Maggard's original cabin. Charles Reed, the pioneer of Joliet, finally went to Winnebago County, where he died a few years ago. Charles Clement, who is considered the oldest living resident of the city, settled permanently in the Spring of 1834. He commenced merchandising after he had been here some time, a business he continued for many years. In 1839, he with others started the first newspaper in Joliet, which is more particularly referred to in the history of the city press. In late years, he has retired

from active business life, and is enjoying his well-earned possessions. Hon. George H. Woodruff, perhaps the next "oldest inhabitant," also came to Joliet in 1834. He is still an active business man of the West Side, and entertains the warmest feelings for the "country beyond the river," and it may be, some prejudice for that side of the city. His able pen has furnished some valuable history to the county, in his lectures of "Forty Years Ago" and the "Patriotism of Will County," a book every soldier of the late war should have. His last literary effort, and perhaps one of his best, is the writing of the General County History of this work. Otis Hardy settled here in 1836. His father died when he was but 16 years old, leaving the care of the family to him, a duty he faithfully performed. He began business in Joliet as a carpenter, but finally drifted into the lumber business, which he followed for twenty years. Mr. Hardy has been a member of the M. E. Church since 22 years of age, a member of the Quarterly Conference since 1837, and President of the Will County Bible Society for forty years. He is a man of large benevolence and exalted charity, and built at his own expense the Richards Street Methodist Church and parsonage at a cost of over \$5,000, besides liberal contributions to the other Methodist churches of the city. He had little when he came to Joliet except a strong arm and willing hand, and here he has accumulated his wealth. George Woodruff, one of the successful merchants and bankers of the city, came here in 1836. He first commenced in the grocery and commission business, which he continued a number of years. In 1852, he built a grain elevator and engaged in the grain business until 1864, in which year the First National Bank was organized, with him as President—a business he is still engaged in. Edmund Wilcox is another of the old settlers of 1836. He was for a time engaged in merchandising in partnership with Charles Clement. In 1858, sold out and became one of the originators of the Joliet Gaslight Company, was its first President, and superintended the erection of the works of the company. He is at present one of the Justices of the Peace of the city and township. In 1852, he was on the Legislative Committee for laying off the city into wards, and also member of a committee to confer with Eastern capitalists as to the expediency of building a railroad, the final result of which was the building by the Michigan Southern, the Rock Island Railroad, one of the best appointed roads in the State of Illinois. Another of the business men of the city still surviving, is R. Doolittle. He came in 1837, and was elected Justice of the Peace a few years later, an office he held for twelve years; was also Assignee in Bankruptcy during the existence of the old bankrupt act of the United States years ago. In 1852, he resumed business as a merchant, which he had formerly been engaged in, and the firm of Doolittle & Stone erected the three-story brick building on the south side of Jefferson street, which was the second building west of Ottawa street. He sold to his partner in 1864, and engaged in railroad contracting, and, in 1871, was again elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. Uri Osgood came from New

York in 1836, and was a leading lawyer and prominent business man and banker of Joliet. It is said that he once bought all the land on Jefferson street from Ottawa street to the river, for two black horses and \$50 in money. It would take a national bank or two to buy the same district now. H. N. Marsh settled here in 1835, and engaged in cabinet making. In 1848, he purchased the *True Democrat*, which, on the organization of the Republican party, was merged into the *Joliet Republican*. He continued in the newspaper business until the completion of the Rock Island Railroad, in 1852, when he took charge of the offices here, a position he has ever since held, with the exception of three years from 1864 to 1867, when he served as Postmaster of Joliet. Joel A. Matteson is another of the early business men, to whom Joliet, as well as the State of Illinois, owes much of its prosperity. He settled in the city of Joliet in 1836, and the woolen mill was one of the monuments of his enterprise. His public life commenced as a Justice of the Peace, and ended as Governor of the State, and was characterized throughout by wise and able judgment in promoting the interests of the country. His business life, however, did not remain unspotted to the end. His connection with the canal scrip is familiar to most of our readers, and without a wish to revive painful and disagreeable reflections, we leave it to them to draw their own conclusions. The Cagwins, prominent business men of Joliet, came here when the city was not. H. A. Cagwin came in 1834, Abijah in 1835; Francis L. and O. D. came in 1838. Abijah Cagwin first settled one and a half miles from the city, where he remained until 1840, when, having been elected "Judge of Probate" he moved into Joliet, where he has lived ever since. He and Francis L. engaged in merchandising, produce, lumber, etc., which they continued some time. The latter is now in the banking business, and the former is dealing in grain. H. A. Cagwin clerked for Cox, the first merchant of the place, when he first came to Joliet; lives now in California, and O. D. Cagwin lives in Lockport. He made a trip to California during the gold excitement in 1849-50, and was gone three years. Rodney House is another of the early settlers of the city. He came from New York in 1835, and settled on the east side of the river, and was the first carriage maker on this side, while J. Beaumont was the first on the west side, and had come to the new city a short time before House came. Francis Nicholson came from New York, and settled on the west side in 1836. He has been living in the house he now occupies, for thirty-four years. Dr. A. W. Bowen first settled outside of the city, but moved into it in a short time, and was among the first merchants, as well as the first Postmaster and the first practicing physician. We have, so far as possible to obtain them, given the names of early settlers. If any who are entitled to rank as old settlers have been overlooked, it is unintentional, and is owing to their names having escaped the memory of the few still living.

The first merchant in Joliet was a man named Cox, who commenced the mercantile business, in a very limited way, about 1833-4. It was for this man



Henry D. Hyinbotham
(DECEASED)
JOLIET

Cox, that H. A. Cagwin clerked when he first came to the place. Further than this, we know little of this first store and first merchant. The next store was opened by M. H. Demmond, who used one room of his residence for a store-house, as soon as it was finished. In the mean time, while waiting for the completion of his house, his goods were stored in Chicago, in the first warehouse ever built in that city. In January, 1835, Demmond bought McKee's claim, except his mill property, and laid it off into town lots—McKee having previously divided it into acre lots only—the plat being recorded in June, 1830. Soon after laying out the West Side, Clement built a saw-mill, and under the firm name of Clement & Clark, a brisk lumber trade was at once inaugurated. This year, Demmond set the example, since so extensively followed in Joliet, by putting up the first stone building. It is the block of business houses on the West Side, opposite the National Hotel, and upon its completion was appropriately celebrated by a ball, at which all the young people for miles around congregated. By way of embellishment, we draw on "Forty Years Ago," for the following anecdote, which occurred while Demmond & Curry kept a store in this stone block. Dr. Adams had a fancy hog, one of the long-nosed kind, that are said to stick the snout through a fence and pick off the third row of corn. In those days, all stock was permitted to run at large in the street. This hog of Adams' seemed to know in a moments when Demmond & Curry's cellar door was open, and no matter in what part of the town he might be wandering, he instantly appeared upon the scene and slipped in. As they did a large barter business, they of course took in a great deal of butter, and thus many a jar was rendered unfit for anything but a Chicago restaurant, by the hog, and the merchants swore vengeance against him. One rainy night, as they were closing up, they heard him enter the cellar, and, instead of driving him out, closed the door and held him prisoner. They caught him, and after saturating him thoroughly with spirits of turpentine, took him to the door, touched the candle to him and bade him go. *He went.* With an unearthly yell he tore through the streets, lightening up the darkness with the lurid blaze, and terribly frightening the canal people, men and women, who verily believed it was the "divil himself," and they called upon all the saints in the calendar for protection. On, on he went, putting straight for the river, like the swine of old, plunged in the stream and silence and darkness reigned. With this little digression, parenthetically, we will resume our subject. The next stone building was erected by John L. and Richard L. Wilson, in 1836, on the East Side, just south of the City Hall, in which they opened a store. In 1837, the stone block known as "Merchant's Row," was built. These, with a number of wooden buildings that had been put up in the mean time, were filled with stores of different kinds, and Joliet was becoming a place of considerable business. The first blacksmith of whom we have any account, was W. R. Atwell, who opened a shop on the West Side, in 1835. The first tinsmith was William Blair, who settled on the West Side, in 1836, and opened a tin-shop, where he

remained several years, then removed to Chicago. Charles Sayre was the first tailor, and as elsewhere noted, settled in Joliet in 1834. J. Beaumont, Rodney House and Elias Hyde were the first carriage makers. Beaumont was on the West Side, while the other two settled on the East Side. Hugh Henderson is credited as the first lawyer in the city of Joliet. William A. Boardman and E. C. Fellows came soon after Henderson; Boardman and Henderson were partners in the law for a time. Fellows was from New York, and settled first in Channahon Township, where he married a daughter of Judge Peck. Benjamin Richardson, who settled in Plainfield Township, in 1834, and in 1836 came to Joliet, was a chairmaker, and followed the business for some time in this city. Many of these men, noted as beginning business here more than forty years ago, are still at their post, and it is a theme of remark that Joliet has a larger number of aged business men than any other city in Northern Illinois. To this fact is attributable, perhaps, the energy and enterprise and solid business qualities which are so strongly characteristic of the "Stone City," for men usually, as they grow older, lose some of the wild speculative recklessness of youth, and weigh all new projects well before taking hold, and younger men will make a fortune—and sometimes lose one—while they look at a proposition and debate the practicability of investing in it.

The grain trade, which is one of the most important branches of business in Joliet, was begun in an early day. John M. Wilson and Charles Clement were the first grain merchants of the place, and used an old barn on Block 16 for storage purposes. Their net profits for the first year, and the only one, in which they handled grain, are said to have amounted to the immense sum of *nine dollars*. They made a corner in the market and retired from the business at the end of the first year. But without attempting to follow the grain trade through all its stages, from Wilson & Clement's "corner" to the vast proportions it has since assumed, we will endeavor to give something of its present status. There are now five able firms engaged in grain, viz.: Carpenter & Marsh, A. Cagwin & Co., E. R. Knowlton, H. C. Teed, Wheeler & Co. and J. E. Bush. Carpenter & Marsh are the heaviest dealers. As an illustration, we give their shipments for one week, taken from a newspaper publication of 1874:

Monday.....	48 car loads.
Tuesday.....	44 "
Wednesday.....	21 "
Thursday.....	33 "
Friday.....	30 "
Saturday.....	42 "
Total for the week.....	218 "

They handle annually not far short of three and a half million bushels of grain, and all of which is shipped direct to Eastern markets. Their elevator capacity is about thirty thousand bushels, and twelve to fifteen men are employed in loading and unloading grain. Last year, this firm alone handled 3,750,000

bushels of grain, most of which was corn and oats, but a little wheat and barley. A. Cagwin & Co. handle annually about five hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats, most of which is shipped direct to the East. The elevator used by this firm was built by Carpenter & Marsh, and will store from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand bushels of grain. It is owned by M. O. Cagwin. H. C. Teed, Wheeler & Co. handle about five hundred thousand bushels annually, and have storage room for about thirty thousand bushels in Michigan Central Elevator. They also handle pressed hay, mill feed and wool, which, together with grain, they ship East, viz.: to Canada, New England and Pennsylvania. E. R. Knowlton handles about three hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats, which are shipped East. He has two elevators, one of which was built by Cagwin, in an early stage of the grain business, and will store about eighteen thousand bushels of shelled corn, and the other about twelve thousand bushels of oats. His cribbing capacity is about five thousand bushels of ear-corn. J. E. Bush, whose warehouse and elevator stand near the Jefferson street bridge, handles about six hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats annually, and ships both to the East and to Chicago—to the latter place by canal. He has storage room for about forty thousand bushels. As will be seen, most of the grain handled in Joliet is shipped direct to Eastern markets. This is done by the "Cut-off" division of the Michigan Central Railroad, a very important road for the business of Joliet, as it avoids the delay and expense of shipping by Chicago. Much of the grain and stock going East over the Chicago & Rock Island and Chicago & Alton Railroads are here transferred to the "Cut-off" Railroad, and do not go to Chicago at all, which, added to that bought at this point, makes Joliet quite a center of trade.

Next to the grain interest, and perhaps even surpassing it in importance and as a source of actual wealth to the city, is stone quarrying. Joliet stone is known throughout the State, and to a considerable extent in many other States. From the inexhaustible supply of the finest building and flag stone, the large number of stone buildings and most excellent sidewalks, the city has justly received the pseudonym of the "Stone City." The neighborhood of Joliet is as prolific of stone as some neighboring sections of coal. Indeed, from a ramble among the quarries, we should judge the supply to be sufficient almost to build a "Chinese Wall" around the entire State. So far, it has been impossible to form any accurate idea of the extent or quantity of stone in this vicinity, as the number of quarries now in successful operation required no labor to open them other than the scraping off of the trash from the surface, and no cause exists for going to any great depth for superior qualities of the "raw material." As pertinent to the subject, we quote from the Geological Survey of Illinois; "Only from twelve to fifteen feet of bed's furnishing 'dimension stone' are now quarried. as the bottom of this brings the quarryman down to the water-level, and the supply has thus far been so abundant as to make deeper explorations

unnecessary. . . . The stone itself is a very compact, fine-grained, clinking, magnesian limestone, but thin seams of greenish clay run irregularly through the whole mass, which, upon long exposure in situations alternately wet and dry, must ultimately cause the most solid layers to split up. The separation in the quarry into 'ledges,' often twenty-four, thirty and forty inches in thickness, simply results from the presence of somewhat thicker partings of this same greenish, shaly clay. These beds were formerly described as composed of light buff stone, while the deeper portions of the quarries now furnish 'blue stone.' The difference results from the difference in amount of oxidation of the small portion of iron disseminated through the whole mass, the change having resulted from atmospheric influence: The same change must ultimately take place in all the 'blue stone' which is brought to the surface."

Who was first to engage in quarrying, as a regular business, we have been unable to ascertain, but are of the opinion that as the city grew and developed, enterprising individuals gradually and mechanically, as it were, drifted into it to supply the increasing demand for building stone. M. H. Demmond, who is mentioned on another page as having built the first stone house in 1835, must have been the first quarryman, though it does not appear that he extended the business beyond his own immediate wants. From that insignificant beginning the stone business has continued to increase until it has reached vast proportions, and the quarries in and around Joliet, in ordinary times, give employment to more than five hundred men. One of the large quarries here in operation is that of W. A. Steel, who employs a large number of men, and ships immense quantities of stone to almost every part of the country, and commands a large trade throughout this State, having shipped some sixty thousand car loads to the Government works at Rock Island alone. The Custom Houses at Des Moines, Iowa, and Madison, Wisconsin, and the Capitol of Michigan were built principally from his quarries. But our space forbids a more extended notice of Mr. Steel's well-known quarries. Bruce & Co. have one of the oldest quarries in the vicinity and employ a large number of men. From having been long in the business, they command a large trade and ship extensively to other sections of the country. The Joliet Stone Company's quarries are among the largest and best in operation. The Company was organized in 1877, under the State law, with G. H. Munroe, President; G. M. Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer, and D. C. Hays, Superintendent. So recently organized, they have not yet fully developed their quarries, but furnish a superior quality of limestone, and the bottom layers of the quarries are cement stone. They employ from twenty-five to one hundred men, and have the most complete steam machinery for sawing and rubbing stone in use. The Company has recently purchased and opened a quarry in Alabama, which they are now working extensively. The Werners are largely engaged in the stone business. Charles, William and Adam Werner operate separate quarries, of which Charles, perhaps, does the largest business. William Davidson & Bro. opened their quarries in 1845, and

ship largely to different parts of the country. Their quarries are on the Rock Island Railroad and the canal, thus affording them excellent facilities for shipping. Bannon and Kronmeyer both own and operate large quarries, the former on the west side of the river and the latter on the canal, just south of the prison, and have a large trade both at home and abroad. There are other quarries around the city, perhaps, some of which we believe are doing but little business, while others are standing wholly idle. In this brief glance at the stone interests of Joliet, it will be seen that the business is one of immense volume and value. Concluding our brief sketch, we would note the fact that the United States Government has subjected this stone to new and critical tests, as compared with the stone from all the important quarries in the country, and both the War and Treasury Departments for years past have recognized its superiority and drawn on Joliet for immense quantities of it for the erection of public buildings throughout the country.

The history of the press dates back almost to the beginning of Joliet. The first newspaper, a copy of which we have before us, was issued on the 20th day of April, 1839, and was called the *Joliet Courier*. It presents a very attractive appearance, for a country village of forty years ago, and we extract from its well-filled columns, the following dedicatory poem, by M. N. H., whom many of our readers will doubtless recognize :

FOR THE JULIET COURIER.

Go, Courier, forth ! and, heedless of all
 The thorny paths thou may'st be called to tread,
 Press onward ! breaking from the Lethean thrall
 That dark discouragements may round thee spread.
 Press onward ! and thy banner undismayed
 Spread to the breeze that sweeps the sunny West—
 Our Country's banner ! while beneath its shade,
 The birds of Jove amid her stars at rest,
 Protection all may find, and be with freedom blest !
 Press onward ! and with fearless heart proclaim
 Rest to the weary 'neath the tyrant's yoke ;
 Freedom to all who groan beneath a chain ;
 Joy to the heart by stern oppression broke !
 Then fearless of repulse may'st thou invoke
 The sons of freedom to cheer on thy way ;
 And feudal serfs from their long dream awoke,
 Led by thy high report, shall hither stray,
 And find beneath our happier skies a more auspicious day.
 Yet shall the watchfires on our hills decay,
 And factions wrangle round our sacred flame ;
 The stars of Union from their orbit stray,
 Like the "lost pleiad," ne'er to shine again
 In our proud standard over earth and main ;
 Cease not to raise thy voice until its tone
 Shall rouse the Patriot to shake off the chain
 That fatal luxury has round him thrown ;
 For his whole country's good to toil, and that alone.

And as thy weekly message thou dost bring,
 The cause of virtue ne'er forget or slight;
 Nor fear to strip from vice its covering,
 Before their gaze who look to thee for light!
 Nor in thine intercourse with others slight
 Their faith which may to thee like error seem;
 But thine untiring zeal for truth unite
 With charity for those who strangely deem
 Their cause the cause of truth, and THINE an idle dream.

Go forth! and ever round thine onward course
 May flowers of intellect unnumbered spring;
 And Genius taught by thee her own resource,
 To thee her joyous tribute gladly bring;
 And Poesy her bright imagining,
 Entwine into a garland for thy brow;
 While lofty honor bears with tireless wing
 Above all dalliance with the mean and low;
 And public favor, all thou dost deserve, bestow.

The paper was started by thirteen of the enterprising citizens of Joliet, or Juliet, of whom were the Allen brothers, Charles Clement, R. Doolittle, Judge Henderson and E. Wilcox. The press had been shipped to Ottawa, but not being wanted there, was offered on favorable terms, and was bought by Joliet. After considerable search they found a man of the name of O. H. Balch who had edited a paper in Michigan, and was also a practical printer, and him they secured as editor and publisher. It was a true-blue Democratic paper, and in his salutatory the editor promulgated this sensible doctrine: * * * "He will only state in general terms that he intends to publish a newspaper in which the principles of Democracy shall be enforced and vindicated, and in which the National Constitution shall be held up to view as the foundation of our Republican institutions and the bond of our Union and as the safeguard of our civil liberties." In its columns we find this item of news, which was probably quite an achievement in its day, but when compared to present improvements, is dwarfed into insignificance: "*Rapid Traveling*.—It is stated in the *Wilmington (N. C.) Journal*, that the mail is now carried from New York to Charleston (by way of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad) in eighty-four hours." It experienced the usual struggle for a foot-hold in the newspaper field, and, after many changes, passed into the hands of D. L. Gregg, a brilliant young lawyer, and afterward a member of the Legislature, then Secretary of State, and afterward United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands. In 1843 it was purchased by Hon. Wm. E. Little, who changed its name to that of *Joliet Signal*, which name it still retains. He, in a year or two, sold it to Hon. S. W. Randall, and he sold it to A. O. Stillman, who in May, 1846, sold it to C. & C. Zarley, sons of Reason Zarley, the first settler of Joliet Township. Calvin Zarley, before his death, disposed of his interest to P. Shuts, the other Zarley still retaining his interest. The firm is Zarley & Co., and their paper has ever remained Democratic, carrying out the principles heralded to the world on the day of its birth.

The *Joliet Republican* is the next oldest paper to the *Signal*. It was originally established by A. McIntosh in 1847, as the *True Democrat*. In 1848 he sold it to H. N. Marsh who owned and edited it until 1852, when Mr. McIntosh bought it back, and, in 1857, sold it to Joseph L. Braden, at one time Postmaster of Joliet, who, in 1864, changed its name to *Joliet Republican*. In 1866, Bruden died, and the paper being sold, was bought by James Goodspeed, Esq., the present owner, and the present Postmaster of Joliet. The *Republican* is a semi-weekly paper and quite readable.

The *Joliet Record* was established in 1870, as a Democratic journal, and is a live, free, outspoken newspaper. It is an able defender of the "true faith," and death on political stealings and unprincipled doings generally. A large quarto paper, it is well filled with chaste reading matter, and a good fireside journal. D. C. Henderson, the proprietor, is a man of considerable journalistic experience, and understands making a readable newspaper.

The *Phoenix* is a weekly paper. In January, 1877, a consolidation was effected of the *Will County Courier*, *Lockport Phoenix*, *Lemont Eagle* and *Plainfield Echo*, and two other publications were added, one at Wilmington and the other at Braidwood. An editor was stationed at each of these towns; the type set up by them and shipped to Joliet on publication day. The matter was then assorted in such a manner that the reader obtained the local news of all these points. This plan gives more home news than is usually contained in ordinary country newspapers. Each editor has more time to devote to news-gathering, and therefore a better paper can be published at each point and sold cheaper than by the old plan. The issues at present, together with the editors and proprietors, are as follows: *Joliet Phoenix*, J. S. McDonald, editor and proprietor; *Lockport Phoenix*, J. S. McDonald, proprietor, and Leon McDonald, editor; *Wilmington Phoenix*, J. S. McDonald, proprietor, and C. H. Duck and F. H. Hall, editors; *Lemont Phoenix*, J. S. McDonald and W. P. Haughey, proprietors, and W. P. Haughey, editor.

The *Joliet Sun* was established July 12, 1872, by C. B. Hayward, as a Republican newspaper. In October, 1874, the proprietor issued the first copy of the daily *Sun*, and since then a daily and weekly paper has been issued, the daily being an evening paper, and the largest daily issued in the Seventh Congressional District. The *Sun* is a live newspaper, and a true exponent of Republican principles.

The *Joliet News* was established in April, 1877, as a morning paper, three columns, by Charles F. Dutcher, as editor and proprietor, and was Independent in politics. In October, of same year, it was bought by Nelson, Ferris & Co., and a weekly Greenback paper added. It is still owned by these parties, and published daily and weekly in the interests of the Greenback party. It is in a flourishing condition, and rapidly increasing in importance.

The first hotel of which we have any account was the "Juliet Hotel," and was erected in 1834. It was kept by William H. Blackburn in 1836, but

whether or not he built it, deponent testifieth not. The "Old American House" was another of the ancient hostelries, and could it have been imbued with the power of speech for a little while, doubtless it could "a tale unfold," and have detailed an interesting history of early times and events. But these landmarks have passed away, with their cramped capacity for accommodating "man and beast," and no city of its size can boast of better or more commodious hotel arrangements than Joliet at the present day. The "Robertson House," the "St. Nicholas," and the "National" (when in operation), are models of comfort and elegance. And a number of others, such as the "Atkinson," "Mansion," "Auburn," "City," etc., though making less pretensions, are comfortable houses of entertainment.

We mentioned in the history of Joliet Township, the erection of the first school house in 1836, which was likewise the first in the city of Joliet, as it was built within the present city limits on Hickory street, and is or was recently occupied as a residence by Wm. Terrell. It was built by Demmond, McKee, Beaumont and some others for school purposes, and was also used for a temple of worship. As previously noticed, John Watkins taught the first school in this house—the pioneer teacher, who had taught one of the very first schools in Chicago. As the demand for school facilities increased, other edifices were erected, and to-day the city is well supplied with substantial school buildings. The High School, or graded school buildings on the East and West Side, are built of stone, though not presenting as attractive outward appearance as some other school buildings in the county. The schools of Joliet are divided into three classes, viz., primary, intermediate and high school, and the city into two school districts by the river. Each district has a high or graded school, under the supervision of six inspectors—three to each school, and all subject to the control of the city government. Then of the ward or primary schools there are six, viz.; The Rolling Mill, Third Ward, Fourth Ward, Fifth Ward, Sixth Ward and Seventh Ward. Pupils are required to attend the primary schools in their respective wards until far enough advanced to enter the high schools. In addition to the common schools, there are a number of private and Catholic schools. Mrs. Sarah C. McIntosh, formerly County Superintendent of Schools, and whose term of office expired in 1877, has since opened a kind of academy, which is rapidly increasing in popularity. She at present occupies the second story of the National Hotel building on the West Side, and has a large and flourishing school. Mrs. Judge Olin also conducts a private school, but more of a primary than the one just mentioned. The Convent of St. Francis, in charge of Mother Francis, Lady Superior, is a kind of boarding-school or academy of a high order. The first building was put up in 1858, and a large three-story addition made to it in 1870, at a total cost of about \$13,000. It is built of stone; is beautifully situated on the West Side bluff, overlooking the city, and will accommodate sixty or seventy pupils. There are about ninety Sisters connected with the order here, but most of them travel over the country

and teach wherever their services may be needed, and only about fifteen are here permanently. In addition to the Convent of St. Francis, there are three good schools, aside from the common schools and the Monastery of St. Francis, conducted under the charge of the Franciscan Fathers of the German Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, and are supported exclusively by the members of this Church, without any aid from the public money. These schools are attended by about 300 children. Thus, it will be seen from these observations, that the stranger locating in Joliet is blessed with abundant school privileges, and can have his choice of public, private or Catholic schools.

It is supposed by some that the first sermon preached in "Juliet" was by Rev. George West, a Methodist preacher, whose arrival in the settlement is noticed as being in 1833; while others think that Rev. J. H. Prentiss, a Presbyterian, was the first to proclaim the Word of God. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that the first church was built under the auspices of the Methodists, while the first regular church society was organized by the Episcopalians. This pioneer was, as it is still, known as Christ's Episcopal Church, and was organized by Bishop Chase, the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, on the 16th day of May, 1835. (Bishop Chase was the founder of Jubilee College, near Peoria.) The following were the original members: Comstock Hanford, John Griswold, Miles Rice, Orlen Westover, A. W. Bowen and wife, Julia Ann Hanford and Amorette B. Griswold, all of whom, except Dr. Bowen and wife, resided in the adjacent country. Rev. Andrew Cornish was the first settled Rector of this Church. Before his advent, Rev. Mr. Hallam, Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, used to come down at times and officiate. The church edifice was built in 1857, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Locke, now Rector of Grace Church, Chicago. It is a frame building, cost about \$6,000, and was dedicated by Bishop Whitehouse, the second Bishop of Illinois. Before the building of this church, the society worshiped in the school house or wherever convenience dictated. The present membership is about 160, and the parish is without a regular Rector. The ministers who have been in charge since its organization to the present time are as follows: Rev. Andrew Cornish, Rev. Wm. Bostwick (who died in 1845), Rev. Mr. Brown (his brother-in-law), Rev. Mr. Todd, Rev. Mr. Pulford, Rev. Wm. Bostwick, Jr., Rev. Mr. Locke, Rev. Mr. Wilkerson, Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Green, Rev. Mr. Tays and Rev. Mr. Morrill. A flourishing Sunday school is connected with this Church, under the superintendence of Henry Knowlton, with an average attendance of about seventy-five children. An Episcopal Mission has been organized at the Rolling Mills, which is in a very prosperous condition. It was established by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, and is usually attended by the Rector of Christ Church. It also maintains an interesting Sunday school.

As before stated, the first church edifice in Joliet was built by the Methodists, in 1838, and cost \$2,500. The Rock Island Railroad when built, in 1852, struck the house and bought it, allowing the society \$800 for it. There

are, we believe, several claimants for the honor of preaching the first Methodist sermon in this settlement. Father Beggs and a local preacher named Isaac Scarritt both contend for it, while others accredit a local Methodist preacher, Rev. Mr. West, as having preached the first sermon. Father Scarritt claimed to have also preached the first sermon in Chicago, and to have done so barefooted, having been in a shipwreck the day previous, and lost his shoes. A class was formed in the settlement in 1832, the bounds of the mission extending from Chicago to Peoria and from State line to Fox River, and from 1832 to 1835, was known as Des Planes Mission; from 1835 to 1837, as Des Planes Circuit, which extended from Blue Island to Ottawa, when it became Joliet Station, and the first church edifice commenced and finished, as above stated, in 1838. In 1852, after disposing of their first church to the Rock Island Railroad Company, who converted it into a blacksmith shop, the society built a brick church, at a cost of \$10,000, including a parsonage. This church was burned in 1859, and was without insurance. The same year, their present stone church was built, at a cost of \$8,000, and afterward remodeled, with \$2,000 additional cost, and was dedicated by Bishop Simpson. It has now a membership of about two hundred and fifty, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Axtell, and an excellent Sunday school, of which Elijah Hunter is Superintendent. The Richards Street Methodist Church, an offshoot of this, was built in 1877, at a cost, including parsonage, of \$5,500, and was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Otis Hardy bore the entire expense of building this church, except \$500. The membership, including the Rolling Mills Mission, is about one hundred and fifty. It has a flourishing Sunday school, with Miss Kate Swarhouse as Superintendent. The Rolling Mill Chapel was built in 1874, and cost about \$2,200. Its membership is included in the Richards Street Church. It has a large Sunday school, and Mr. Webb is Superintendent. The three Methodist Sunday schools have a regular average attendance of about four hundred children.

St. John's Universalist Church was organized as a church society in 1836, by Rev. Aaron Kinney. Until they erected a church they used the Court House for a time, and then fitted up a room in "Merchants' Row," on Chicago street, in which they worshiped. The first church edifice was built about 1840, and dedicated by Rev. W. W. Dean. It was a frame building, and cost about \$1,800. Their present elegant stone church was built in 1856, at a cost of \$20,000, and was dedicated by Rev. Henry Walworth. It has a large and increasing membership, and is under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Laing. Its Sunday school has an average attendance of about eighty children, is in a flourishing state, and Mrs. C. A. Dean is Superintendent.

First German Evangelical Lutheran, of Joliet and vicinity, is an offshoot, or, rather, a part of the German Evangelical Church on the West Side, of which Rev. Christian Sans became the Pastor in 1860. In 1871, a separation took place, and the more liberal of the members, with Rev. Mr. Sans, organized a

church on the East Side, with the above title. They have erected a very elegant church, but have only the basement completed, owing to a failure to receive money subscribed by people in Chicago just before the great fire. They are making efforts, however, to finish it off by next June, in order to have it dedicated under the auspices of the Wartburg Evangelical Synod, of Central and Southern Illinois, to the jurisdiction of which this Church belongs. So far the building has cost about \$6,000, and it will require \$2,500 more to complete it. Rev. Christian Sans is still Pastor of the flock he has so faithfully served for eighteen years, and the services of his Church are conducted in German. He is also Superintendent of the large Sunday school, which is attended by from seventy-five to eighty children. A Young Men's Christian Association and a Ladies' Sewing Society have been organized in connection with the Church.

The first religious effort of the Presbyterians was inaugurated by the Rev. J. H. Prentiss, in the Winter of 1834-5. Under the auspices of the American Home Mission Society, he visited "Juliet," and "finding that there were even then heathen enough to justify the step," says Mr. Woodruff in his "Forty Years Ago," "came on the next Summer with his family, established preaching, and soon after organized a Presbyterian Church, some time in 1835." He preached in a little stone building that stood on Broadway until the building of the first school house, when services were held in it. This Church had its ups and downs, and finally died out, comparatively speaking, but was revived under the ministerial labors of the Revs. Hiram and Lucius Foote. The remnants of Mr. Prentiss' old church, some old professors and new converts, were organized into a Congregational Church, under the name of the "Union Church," and the Rev. Hiram Foote chosen Pastor. Some years later, when it had again become somewhat lukewarm, there came a Second Adventist, who, as an old member informed us, "turned things topsy-turvy for a few weeks." John M. Wilson (now of Chicago) turned preacher, and proclaimed "the end at hand" to his excited hearers, who were so thoroughly convinced of the fact as to have their "long white robes in readiness." C. E. Fellows, a popular lawyer of the time, was another of their leaders and preachers, and took the ground that whoever provided worldly comforts for the future would certainly be lost, and so would only buy food enough for one meal at a time. But when the appointed time came, and this rolling world continued to revolve upon its axis in the usual way, Fellows became disgusted, and forswore belief in all religious sects, "and," says the old member referred to, "went to the devil as fast as possible." Indirectly, from this old original Presbyterian Church and upon the remains of those that followed, has arisen the Central Presbyterian Church of the present day. As such, it was organized in 1844, by Rev. Benj. W. Dwight, with twenty-two members, and for a time they hired a room on the West Side, but afterward moved across the river and occupied the Court House, and still later, the Universalist Church. In 1852, they erected their

present building, at a cost of \$3,000, and, in 1871, enlarged it at an additional cost of \$3,000. It is a frame building with stone basement, and was dedicated by Rev. R. W. Patterson and Rev. A. H. Dean, Pastor at the time. It has now about 250 members. A Sunday school was organized coterminously with the Church, George H. Woodruff, Superintendent. E. L. Spangler is the present Superintendent, with an average attendance of 164 children. The following are the names of the Pastors of this Church since organized as the Central Presbyterian: Rev. M. Strong, called from Rochester, N. Y., preached one Sabbath and was then taken sick and died. The next, Rev. B. W. Dwight, Rev. R. Reed, Rev. Mr. De Loss, who built the church, Rev. J. Kidd, Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Rev. H. D. Jenkins and Rev. A. H. Dean, the present Pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized August 3, 1866, with fourteen original members. The church, which is of stone, was built in 1867, at a cost of \$9,000, and what is strangest of all in this age of stupendous church debts, it is free from all pecuniary incumbrances. It was dedicated by Rev. O. A. Kingsbury, and at present has 101 members. The following are the Pastors from its organization to the present time: Rev. O. A. Kingsbury, 1866-1869; Rev. C. R. Burdick, 1869-1873; Rev. James McLeod, 1873-1876; Rev. Mr. Knott, 1876-1877; Rev. Thomas M. Gunn, 1877, and still occupies the position. The Sunday school was organized in 1863, several years previous to the Church, and has an attendance of about 125, under the superintendence of D. W. Pond.

The Baptists organized a society as early, almost, as any other religious denomination. Their first meetings were held and their first church organized in the building on the West Side, on Broadway, at present used as a school house; and one of the first Pastors of this society was Rev. S. Knapp, who is yet living in Jolie. This Church seems to have become for a while extinct, and that the present one on the East Side grew out of it. The latter was fully organized February 16, 1853, a council having been called for that purpose, which was presided over by Rev. R. B. Ashley, of Plainfield. The following are the original members: Prudence Burdick, J. B. Wait, Jesse Kyrk, Michael Tate, Margaret Tate, Thos. Tate, Eliza Henry, F. Crouch, Eliza Crouch, Henry Watkins, J. C. Williams and Sarah Williams. Their meetings were held in the Court House and other places until July, 1858, when it was resolved to build a church, not to cost more than \$8,000. This section of the country being poor, and in its infancy, comparatively speaking, it was determined to send a representative East to solicit aid, and accordingly Mrs. S. F. Savage was chosen. She was gone six months, and during that time sent to the Building Society an average of \$500 per month. In this manner, together with what was obtained at home, their present elegant church building was erected, and dedicated to God in 1859. The following are the Pastors of this Church since its organization: Rev. J. F. Childs, 1853-1854; Rev. W. J. Clarke, 1854-1856; Rev. A. B. Foskett, 1856-1857; Rev. E. P. Savage, 1859 (supply); Rev. E. Button, 1859-1862;

Rev. W. P. Patterson, 1862-1864; Rev. C. H. Remington, 1864-1868; Rev. A. G. Eberhart, 1868-1871; Rev. R. Leslie, 1871-1874; Rev. J. P. Phillips, 1874-1877, and Rev. A. H. Stote, the present Pastor. A large and flourishing Sunday school is carried on in connection with this Church.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is one of the oldest Catholic churches in the diocese of Chicago.* The Society of St. Patrick was organized in 1838, under Rev. Father Plunkett, who commenced the building of the church that year, and continued on as money could be obtained until their zeal and perseverance have resulted in the magnificent stone church on Broadway, which has cost altogether over thirty thousand dollars. Between two hundred and three hundred families worship at this sanctuary, and there is also a well-attended Sunday school. The sad death of Father Plunkett is remembered still by many of the old members. He had been out on a collecting mission for his church, and was returning home in the midst of a March snow-storm, riding very fast against the wind, with his head bowed low to protect his face from the storm, when his head struck the limb of a tree extended over the road, killing him almost instantly. After the death of Father Plunkett, Rev. Father Du Poutdavis, a Frenchman, became the Pastor, and remained about four years and was succeeded by Father Ingolsby. He remained also about four years, when Father Hamilton took charge, remaining about four years, and was followed by two other clergymen, whose names are forgotten, neither of whom remained long. Father Farley then came and remained in charge for fourteen years, when he was succeeded by Father Power, the present Pastor. In 1868, the parish was divided, and another formed on the east side of the river, known as St. Mary's Parish.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Joliet, was separated from the original parish in 1868, and the new parish formed under the pastorate of Rev. P. W. Riordan, now Pastor of St. James Church, Chicago. He had been preceded by Rev. Father Flanagan, who remained about a year, and built a small wooden church near the Alton depot, which still belongs to the parish. Father Riordan remained about two years and was succeeded by Father Mackin, who remained in charge for five years. Father Murphy was the next Pastor and in about one year was succeeded by Rev. Maurice F. Burke, the present Pastor, who took charge in April, 1878. The corner stone of the present magnificent church, which, when completed will be the finest church edifice in the city, was laid by Father Murphy in August, 1877, and the work pushed forward with so much rapidity as to have the basement ready for occupancy in one year, and on the 11th of August, 1878, it was dedicated by Bishop Foley and Rev. Dr. McMullin, of Chicago. It is built of Joliet limestone; is 70x132 feet, and 112 to the top of the tower. The spire will extend 90 feet above the tower, and the entire structure, when completed, will cost about fifty-five thousand dollars. The supervising architect is P. C. Keeley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the

*Mr. Keegan informs us that when he came here, in 1840, there was but one little Catholic Church in Chicago.

stone contractors, Charles and William Werner, and wood contractor, Francis Devine. A Sunday school is connected with the Church, taught by the ladies of the parish, and under the superintendence of the Pastor.

The German Catholic Church was organized in 1852, on the West Side, and the building commenced at the time was erected of stone, at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. In 1866, having become too small for the growing society, it was pulled down and a fine stone edifice erected upon the site, costing nearly fifty thousand dollars, with a parsonage in connection, also of stone, and which cost between three and four thousand dollars. The first officiating priest was Father Regel, a Frenchman, but who spoke the German language. Since then, the Church has been supplied as follows: Father Caspar Mueller, Father Rauch, Father Charles Kumin; then the Benedictine Fathers had charge of it about one year, and were succeeded by Father Algeir, and he by Father F. X. Nolte, who remained for nine years. In 1876, the Franciscan Monks, with Father Gerard Becher as Superior, took charge of it, and still continue to administer its affairs. About three hundred families (all German) worship in this sanctuary.

There are two other German churches in the city, viz.: the Evangelical Church and the German Lutheran. The latter is located on the West Side, and is under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Synod, and is the Church to which Rev. Christian Sans was called in 1860, and of which he remained the Pastor until 1871, when a separation took place, as narrated elsewhere. The Evangelical Church is on Herkimer and Cass streets, is quite a handsome frame building and in a flourishing condition.

Having given the first settlement of Joliet, and traced it through its different sources of enterprise to its present commercial importance, we return to its early organization as a village. In March, 1837, a meeting of the legal citizens of the village of "Juliet" was held, pursuant to ten days' notice, under provision of the General Act of Incorporation. Joel A. Matteson was President and George H. Woodruff Clerk of the meeting. The question voted upon was whether the village should be incorporated, and was decided unanimously by seventy-eight votes in the affirmative. An election was held at the old American Hotel on the 31st of March for five Trustees, which resulted in the election of Joel A. Matteson, J. J. Garland, Daniel Reed, Fenner Aldrich and R. C. Duncan. On the 4th day of April, 1837, the Board organized for business and appointed Dr. William Scofield Clerk, and thus the village of "Juliet" was duly incorporated. In 1841, the Trustees resigned on account of the repeal by the Legislature of the Act of Incorporation, and from that time until 1852 it was without any form of government other than township organization. In these early days, there was a good deal of rivalry between the east and west sides of the river, in illustration of which we make the following extract from "Forty Years Ago": "The town was divided into two wards by the river. The point contested was to get the odd Trustee, as by the charter each

ward had two. It was necessary to own real estate in the town to be a voter. The boys on each side counted noses, and it was found that the West Ward had a small majority. There were some then on the East Side who were not willing to be fairly beaten. A plan was accordingly devised to overcome this majority. There happened to be a circus in town, and Charley Sayre executed to thirty-six of the circus employes a deed of a lot, supposed to be somewhere in Bowen's Addition, and they were allowed to swear in their votes! This gave the victory to the East Side. But although the concocters of the scheme were so elated at their success that they had a big drunk over it, I don't think they ever reaped any material advantage from it. One good thing, however, came out of the affair. Of course the circus boys did not stay to look after their lot and pay the taxes, and Charley Sayre wouldn't, so our worthy citizen, N. H. Cutter, bid it off at a tax sale for a poor widow, Margaret McGinnis, who built a little house on it, and so got a home very cheap, which she occupied many years." But these little contests are long past. The magnificent bridges which span the river have united the rival sections, and no cause now exists for jealousy or ill-feeling. In 1839, during the great financial depression which followed the crisis of 1837, work was suspended on the canal, and from that time until 1841 the town experienced hard times, as did all other cities, towns and villages. Eggs sold in Joliet for 3 cents a dozen, venison for 1½ cents a pound, and other things in proportion. But with the resumption of work on the canal, in 1845, the prosperity of the place revived and the people awoke to renewed life. Since then, it has grown and developed into what it is now—a prosperous city.

Joliet was incorporated as a city June 19, 1852, and laid off into five wards by legislative act. The following officers were the first elected under city organization: C. C. Van Horn, Mayor; Aldermen—N. H. Cutter and D. Cassedy, First Ward; Jacob George and M. Shields, Second Ward; E. Wilcox and T. J. Kinney, Third Ward; F. L. Cagwin and S. W. Bowman, Fourth Ward; P. O'Conner and Uri Osgood, Fifth Ward. We give below the names of Mayor and City Clerk, from organization down to the present time:

Mayor.	City Clerk.	Terms.
C. C. Van Horn.....	S. W. Stone.....	1852
"	"	1853
J. E. Streeter	"	1854
W. D. Elwood.....	"	1855
"	Charles Snoad	1856
Firman Mack.....	S. S. Buffum	1857
"	"	1858
Frank Goodspeed.....	Samuel D. Smith.....	1859
"	"	1860
S. W. Bowen	"	1861
"	"	1862
W. A. Strong, Jr.....	W. H. Zarley.....	1863
Edwin Porter.....	"	1864
"	"	1865

Mayor.	City Clerk.	Terms.
S. W. Bowen	W. H. Zarley.....	1866
Elvis Harwood.....	"	1867
"	"	1868
W. A. Steel.....	"	1869
"	"	1870
Edwin Porter.....	W. H. Zarley.....	1871
W. A. Steel.....	"	1872
W. E. Henry	"	1873
A. Scheidt.....	"	1874
W. A. Steel.....	"	1875
R. E. Barber.....	"	1876
Jas. G. Elwood.....	"	1877
"	William Tonner.....	1878

The following are the present Board of Aldermen : M. G. Demmond and F. E. Freeman, First Ward ; F. W. Woodruff and Wm. Gleason, Second Ward ; F. Sehring and M. Moran, Third Ward ; T. A. Mason and H. N. Marsh, Fourth Ward ; Peter Collins and P. C. Haley, Fifth Ward ; H. Fanning and Henry Schoettes, Sixth Ward ; Dorrence Dibell and J. P. King, Seventh Ward. Other city officers are : Charles Werner, Collector ; John Gorges, Treasurer, and Thomas O'Brien, Chief of Police. The police force consists of one policeman in each ward, and in good discipline under Chief O'Brien. While touching upon the affairs of the city government, we notice in the highest terms the efficient and well-equipped fire department. It was organized on its present basis in 1877, prior to which time it was a voluntary department. The department consists of two engines, hook and ladder, with twenty-one men—nine men to each engine, and three to the hook and ladder, all under charge of J. D. Paige, Chief Engineer. Recently, the new fire alarm has been introduced, with seven boxes and two 16-inch gongs, one in each engine house. The horses belong to the department, are well trained, and the engines are of the very best in use. In a word, the department, under Chief Paige, is as perfect as in any of the large cities, as a proof of which is the fact that it captured three of the prizes at the late Firemen's Tournament, in Chicago, viz.: First national prize, for putting out fire, \$350, gold, and a silver water service valued at \$160 ; third national prize, from throwing water a distance, \$100, gold ; and third State prize, for throwing water a distance, \$75 in greenbacks.

In the older countries and the larger cities of the world, there is usually some peculiar characteristic to be observed, either in the style of architecture, the grandeur of public works or buildings, of magnificent ruins, manners and customs, etc., but always something to distinguish each city or people from the rest of the world. Hence, Egypt was noted for its colossal pyramids ; Pompeii is still famous for its stupendous ruins, and Jerusalem, the mighty city of the plain and the Mecca of the Israelites, is famed wherever civilization has extended, for Solomon's Temple, the glory of which has never been equaled by man. Coming down to modern times, London is characterized by St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the most magnificent churches in the world, and Paris is



Edw. J. Joliet
JOLIET

noted for the Tuileries. In our own great country, New York has her Crystal Palace; Boston, old Faneuil; Philadelphia, Independence Hall, and Joliet—has her Court House. This huge pile of cream-colored granite, looming up above the surrounding buildings, as the giant oak of the forest towers above the insignificant willow, with its lofty cupola piercing the clouds, surmounted with an illuminated clock, was built in 1846, at a cost of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (!), and is a building of which any city *might* feel proud. But as this magnificent temple of justice is more particularly referred to in the general history, we pass it with this merited compliment. It is an old historical landmark and should be highly appreciated by the citizens of Joliet.

We have alluded to the first mills of Joliet in other parts of this history—of McKee's, the Haven Brothers, and of Cagwin's and Clement & Clark's saw-mills. The operations of these primitive establishments have ceased; the days of their usefulness have long passed, and more pretentious enterprises of like character have taken their place. The City Mills were built by William Adam, on the site of the Havens' Mills, mentioned elsewhere, and originally had five runs of buhrs. They were remodeled in 1867, and two additional runs put in, for grinding feed principally. This is the oldest water-power on the river; the dam used was built before the State dams and produces a 200-horse power, which remains about the same during the entire year, and which it is intended to lease out to other manufactories, thus making this a manufacturing district. These mills were burned July 22, 1877—loss about \$30,000—and have never been rebuilt; but a wire fence manufactory has been erected on the site, as noticed on another page. Before they were burned, the firm, as William Adam & Co., did a large business in addition to milling, in meal, feed, etc., with lumbermen, and their trade extended up among the pineries. The Joliet Mills were built in 1856, by Houck & Preston, near the upper bridge, cost about \$35,000, and have six runs of buhrs. They are now owned by G. W. Hyde, who, in 1866, built a grain elevator in connection, at a cost of \$12,000, with a capacity of about 25,000 bushels. The Joliet Woollen-Mills were quite an enterprise in their day, and were one of the works of Hon. J. A. Matteson, who was the prime mover in the affair of their erection. The building was 45x100 feet, and cost about \$63,000. After running about two years, it was sold to Woodruff, Aiken, Hyde and others, who operated it two years longer, when it stopped work and remained idle until 1873. It was then sold to W. E. Henry, but for several years has not been running, and is at present a useless enterprise. A paper-mill has been erected near where the City Mills were burned. It was begun in July, 1877, and finished and commenced to work about the last of October of the same year. The mill was built by Young & Riebling, but is owned by F. H. Riebling, operated by Riebling & Kramer and run by the power of the Adam Manufacturing Co. It cost about \$12,000, and has a capacity of from two to two and a half tons a day. Rag wrapping and hardware paper are specialties, with sometimes small lots of Manila No. 2. The

mill employs usually about sixteen hands, and has its largest trade in Chicago, which is mostly wholesale and shipped in car-load lots.

The Rolling Mills of Joliet are among the largest works of the kind, not only in the United States but in the world. This immense concern, known and entitled the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, is located on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, just north of the city limits of Joliet, with a switch connecting with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The corner stone of the Iron Works was laid in March, 1870, and the Steel Works built in 1873, and to their location at this point Joliet owes much of her present prosperity. To give a full and complete history of this gigantic establishment would require more space than we can devote to the subject in these pages. A few points will be given, however, showing their extent and capacity, labor employed, etc., from information received from H. S. Smith, Esq., General Superintendent. The Company's works comprise 100 acres of level ground with solid rock bottom a few inches below the surface, upon which have been erected the following structures: Two blast furnaces, coke and coal washing works, fire-brick works, the Bessemer works, the steel rail mills, the iron rail mills, the puddle mill, the shops and water works. The walls of all the buildings are of Joliet limestone, which, considering its cheapness and the size and shape in which it is quarried, renders it perhaps the best building stone in the world. The engine and train foundations are of dimension stone of great size and thickness, laid with but little trimming, yet nearly with the accuracy of ashlar work, on a flat rock, the upper layer of which is 480 feet thick. The character of the masonry and the size of the stones in the buildings are first-class throughout. To give some idea of these vast works, the "blast furnaces," with the different buildings pertaining to this department, comprise extreme ground dimensions of 420x240 feet; the extreme dimensions of the Bessemer works' buildings are 215x157 feet; the new steel rail mill is 445x105 feet, and 25 feet high; the iron rail mill is 230x80 feet, and 20 feet high; the puddle mill building is 190x75 feet; the buildings of the fire brick works are 400x50 feet. The shops belonging to the works are of themselves no inconsiderable establishment. The machine shop is 120x70 feet, and 20 feet high, with slate roof; the foundry is 100x60 feet, 25 feet high, with slate roof; the smith shop is 70x60 feet, 18 feet high; the boiler shop is a wooden extension of the smith shop 75x60 feet; the pattern and carpenter shop is a 2-story building 70x38 feet, with slate roof; the office and drawing room is a 2-story stone building 45x24 feet. The entire force required in the steel works when running at full capacity is about 800 men, and 400 for a "single turn." The capacity is as follows: Bessemer plant, ingots per week, 1,700 tons; new rail mill, rails per week, 1,400 tons. The iron and puddle mills are not now in operation, nor have they been for some time, but other departments are running regularly. That these improvements are very substantial, may be gathered from the fact that eight or ten

years ago, 1,000 tons a month was the maximum capacity of the best Bessemer works in America, and that the average production of the best English works of the same nominal size, five years ago, was 1,500 tons per month. At present the Joliet Works have attained a capacity of from 6,500 to 7,000 tons per month. But it is impossible to transfer to paper in our limited space, the full magnitude of these works, and will pass the subject with this meager notice.

The Solar Stove Works are located but a short distance south of the Rolling Mills. They were established in 1871, by the late Wm. N. Moore, and at his death passed into the hands of the present proprietors, known as the Solar Stove Works—A. Cochran, President; F. S. Moore, Treasurer, and I. D. Stevens, Secretary. Since the first organization of these works, they have enjoyed an uninterrupted prosperity. They employ about forty men, turning out annually some 3,000 cook stoves and 40,000 pieces of hollow-ware, consuming 3,000 tons of the best pig iron in their production. The stoves of which they make a specialty, are the Commonwealth, Interior, Columbia, Fidelity and the George Washington. They also manufacture a Cooper's Barrel Heater, which has been sold and used in nearly every State and Territory in America. The company has a large trade and are shipping quantities of stoves through the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota, and Dakota Territory.

As a manufacturing city, Joliet has considerable prominence among the cities of Illinois, and its location is favorably adapted to this kind of industry. With such a net-work of railroads, together with the canal, it has the very best shipping facilities, and then the water-power is of incalculable value to the manufacturing interests, and should the whole force of the water-power of the Des Plaines contiguous to Joliet be utilized, her citizens will be convinced of the fact that "there's millions in it." One of oldest manufacturing establishments now in operation in the city is the Joliet Manufacturing Company. It was originally established in Plainfield, under the firm name of Dillman & Co., in 1849, as a foundry and a machine shop. In 1863, it was removed to Joliet, and was still operated by the old firm until 1867, when it was merged into a stock company with the above title, and A. H. Shreffler, President; L. E. Dillman, Treasurer, and E. C. Dillman, Secretary. From twenty-five to eighty men are employed, and a specialty is made of corn shellers; but reapers, mowers and plows were at one time largely manufactured by these works. Capital stock is about \$69,000, and the factory is near the Michigan Central Depot. R. Sandiford, successor to the firm of Sanger & Co., and proprietor of the Joliet Agricultural Works, located near the Jefferson street bridge. These works manufacture land rollers, Champion reapers and mowers, horse-powers, etc., and is an extensive establishment of the kind, employing usually from ten to fifteen hands. It furnishes power to the factory of the Joliet Wire Fence Company.

The Adam Manufacturing Company was organized and commenced business in April, 1877—William Adam, President; F. G. Stanley, Vice President, and

W. J. Adam, Secretary and Treasurer, with \$10,000 capital stock. The Company manufactures barbed fence wire and staples; from two to two and a half tons of the former per day, and about one ton of staples, is the capacity of the works. From twenty-five to thirty hands are employed, and the items mentioned are specialties, though other work is done to some extent. The water-power of the Company is excellent, the best perhaps on the river, as well as the oldest, and furnishes power to the paper mill, as elsewhere noticed. The Lock Stitch Fence Company, manufacturers of barbed wire for fence purposes, have their office at the Joliet Manufacturing Company, and their factory near Hyde's Mills at the upper bridge. This Company employ about fifteen men, and their capacity is from one and a half to two tons per day.

The Joliet Wire Fence Company has a factory just below the Jefferson street bridge, the power of which is furnished by Sandiford's Agricultural Works; it also has a factory at the prison, with its business office on the west side of the public square. The capacity of the two establishments is sufficient to require the employment of about seventy men, continually. The Company was organized October 1, 1866, with capital stock of \$65,000. H. B. Scutt, President; W. S. Brooks, Treasurer, and J. R. Ashley, Secretary. This is the pioneer establishment, and succeeded H. B. Scutt & Co., who were the first parties to manufacture barbed wire in Will County. They have a large and growing trade, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. There are, we believe, some other factories of this branch of industry about to begin operations, but of them we have but little information. From the facts given it will be seen that the manufacture of barbed wire for fences is developing into quite an extensive business.

The tannery of Houck & Brown is quite a large establishment of the kind, and is located near the Rolling Mills. The business was originally begun by Firman Mack & E. Cleghorn, about 1854. Mack had carried on the business since 1850 on a small scale. The business passed into the hands of M. Cleghorn (after the death of Mack, which occurred by drowning), who built the present works about 1863. The works were finally sold, and bought by the present firm, who have conducted the business on a much larger scale than heretofore, and operate a store in addition to their tannery. They employ twenty-one men, and their business amounts to about \$80,000 annually.

The Wind-mill Manufactory of L. Leach is one of the largest of the kind in the West. In 1871, he invented "Leach's Wind-mill," and began the manufacture of it, and does a very large business in wind-mills, selling in nearly every State in the Union. He manufactures only his own inventions; and to wind-mills is added the manufacture of earth augers, well-boring machinery, etc. There are several other wind-mills represented in Joliet, but Leach's is the most extensive.

The breweries of Joliet are quite a large industry. The Eagle Brewery of E. Porter, is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State. Mr.

Porter erected his first brewery in 1858, which was burned down ten years later, when he erected his present massive buildings on the West Side, which are 80x100 feet, and three stories high. An artesian well, forty-five feet deep, affords an unfailing supply of water for carrying on the works. The goods manufactured by the Eagle Brewery are well known and command a large sale throughout the country. The Columbia Brewery, by F. Sehring, is another mammoth establishment, and sells a large amount of goods annually. Mr. Sehring purchased the Columbia in 1868, and has since remodeled it, putting in steam power and all the modern improvements, and it is now one of the best appointed establishments of the kind outside of Chicago. There are one or two other breweries in the city which manufacture considerable goods; these mentioned, however, are much the largest, and have most of the trade.

The manufacture of sewer pipe, drain tile, fire and bath brick and all this class of goods is an extensive business of Joliet. The material produced in this section is superior to that of any part of the State of Illinois. The clay is peculiarly adapted to drain tile and sewer pipe, and wherever the Joliet tiles have been used, their reputation is good and their merits fully appreciated. For more than a quarter of a century, this line of industry has been in course of operation here, and increasing with the lapse of years, until it has become one of the most extensive branches of business. Joliet has the honor of being the only point in the United States where bath brick is manufactured and makes a large quantity of them annually, while the amount of sewer pipe, drain tile, of every size in use, manufactured each year is simply immense. Of other manufactures of Joliet, in addition to those already mentioned, such as brick-making, lime kilns, sash, door and blind factories, planing-mills, etc., etc., the city is well represented in all these lines and branches; and they are rather too numerous to admit of particularization in our limited space. With the brief mention we have made of this particular source of enterprise, our readers cannot fail to observe the importance of Joliet and its advantages as a manufacturing city.

Banking was begun in a small way by private individuals in Joliet more than thirty years ago. The first regular banking institution was the old "Merchants' and Drovers' Bank," of which Joel A. Matteson, R. E. Goodell and William Smith were, we believe, the principal stockholders. It was chartered and organized as a bank under the above title in 1850, and continued as such for a number of years. There were, however, banks prior to this, of a private character, or individuals who did a general banking business in a private way, of whom Uri Osgood was one of the first in this business. But, as stated, the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank was the first organized effort. In those days, the banking system was not so thorough as at the present time, and "wild-cat" banks were as common and as popular (?) as savings banks used to be in Chicago. Joliet was no exception, and so wild-cat banks existed here, as well as several sound institutions, before the era of National banks, among which may be men-

tioned the Will County Bank, the Joliet City Bank, etc. The period of National banks dates back to 1864, and the first one organized under the National bank law was the First National Bank of Joliet. It was established September 4, 1864, with George Woodruff, President, and a capital stock of \$100,000. Mr. Woodruff is still President, and F. W. Woodruff, Cashier.

The Will County National Bank was organized October 10, 1871, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and Henry Fish, President; Calvin Knowlton, Vice President, and George P. Jones, Cashier. In January, 1873, Calvin Knowlton was elected President; J. A. Henry, Vice President, and Henry Knowlton, Cashier, all of whom hold these positions at the present time. The Joliet City Bank was originally established in 1857-58, by the Cagwins, Woodruff and others. It is still one of the leading banks of the city, and is ably managed by Francis L. Cagwin, whose credit is beyond question, and who, in a long business life, has always paid 100 cents on the dollar. The Stone City Bank was organized by Henry Fish in 1873, the first President of the Will County National Bank. He is still the proprietor of it, and is doing a large and safe business. Goodspeed's Bank was organized in 1870, by Goodspeed & McGovney. In 1872, he bought out McGovney, and has since been sole proprietor. Westphal & Lagger organized the German Loan and Savings Bank in the Fall of 1875. It is still conducted by them and is the only banking institution on the west side of the river.

Secret societies are probably coeval with man's existence in organized society, and perhaps will continue to exist until the last syllable of recorded time. We know that the causes which actuate them are beneficent and good, because the results achieved are so grand and glorious. Freemasonry bears an early date in Joliet. From records preserved by W. W. Stevens, Esq., and furnished us for perusal, we find that a lodge was organized as early as 1840, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, before Illinois had a Grand Lodge of her own. The dispensation was signed by Most Worshipful Abner Cunningham, Grand Master of Kentucky, and Right Worshipful Philip Swigert, Grand Secretary, dated November, 1840, and issued to Juliet Lodge, U. D., Juliet, Illinois. Right Worshipful C. Jackson, proxy of the Grand Master of Kentucky, came all the way from that Grand Jurisdiction to institute this Lodge, and set the brethren to work upon the square. It continued under dispensation until October, 1842, when it was chartered by the same august body, as Juliet Lodge No. 10. The first officers under the charter were Jacob Patrick, Master; Norman Hawley, Senior Warden; Aaron Kinney, Junior Warden; Robert G. Cook, Treasurer; Maurice Murphy, Secretary; Thomas J. Wade, Senior Deacon; Fenner Aldrich, Junior Deacon; Thomas J. Kinney, Tiler, with twenty-seven original members, besides the officers. Among them will be recognized the names of many of the leading citizens of that day, viz.: Jared Runyon, Thomas Williams, David L. Gregg, Joel A. Matteson, James Brodie, Henry G. Brown, Ethan Wetherbee and Benjamin Richardson, all of whom, with three exceptions,

joined the first year. This was the first Masonic Lodge in Will County, and, from the number, appears to have been the tenth in the State. It continued to work under its charter until 1846, when some dissensions having arisen in the Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the mean time having been organized, the latter Grand Body annulled the charter of Juliet Lodge, No. 10, and afterward issued a dispensation to establish Mt. Joliet Lodge. In due time it was chartered as Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, by Most Worshipful Nelson D. Morse, Grand Master of Illinois, and under which name and number it still exists. The first officers of the new Lodge were Wm. C. Little, Master; Myron K. Bronson, Senior Warden; and Joel George, Junior Warden. For years, the first Lodge (Juliet, No. 10) had no regular place of meeting, but kept their paraphernalia in a chest, and met on the "highest hills, or in the lowest vales," metaphorically speaking, but usually in the old stone block on the West Side. The present officers of Mt. Joliet Lodge are John Gray, Master; P. B. Ryan, Senior Warden; J. G. Patterson, Junior Warden; and John S. Millar, Secretary, with 160 members on the roll.

Matteson Lodge was organized under dispensation in 1855, by Most Worshipful James L. Anderson, Grand Master of Illinois. In October, 1856, it was chartered as Matteson Lodge, No. 175, and named for ex-Gov. Matteson, one of the influential Masons and enterprising business men of the town. The first officers were: William Smith, Master; Nelson B. Elwood, Senior Warden; James T. McDougall, Junior Warden; Abijah Cagwin, Treasurer; John McGinnis, Jr., Secretary; Benjamin Richardson, Senior Deacon; W. S. Brooks, Junior Deacon, and C. H. Swayne, Tiler. The following are the present officers: W. G. Wilcox, Master; J. C. Lang, Senior Warden; George C. Raynor, Junior Warden, and J. L. Raynor Secretary, with about one hundred and fifty names upon the roll of membership.

Joliet Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered in November, 1855, by Most Excellent Ira A. W. Buck, Grand High Priest of Chapter Masonry for the State. The first officers were: William Smith, High Priest; Nelson D. Elwood, King, and A. S. Jones, Scribe. It is in a most flourishing state, and its affairs are at present administered by the following worthy companions: David Rosenheim, High Priest; C. C. Olney, King; C. Puffer, Scribe, and John C. Lang, Secretary, with about one hundred and seventy-five members.

Knighthood, the highest order of Freemasonry, was introduced in 1858. A Commandery of Knights Templar was organized in the Spring of this year, under dispensation, and in October following, was chartered as Joliet Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, by Right Eminent Sir J. V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander of Illinois. The first officers under the charter were: Sir Nelson D. Elwood, Eminent Commander; Sir S. S. Brooks, Generalissimo; Sir H. W. Hubbard, Captain General. It is at present officered as follows: Sir John S. Millar, Eminent Commander; Sir E. W. Willard, Generalissimo;

Sir William Dougall, Captain General; Sir J. B. Fithian, Recorder, and the roster shows a record of 137 members. Sir J. G. Elwood, a member of this Commandery, is at present Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State. The Masonic Hall, in which all the bodies held their meetings, was burned in February, 1866, with a loss to the fraternity of about \$7,500, including jewels, paraphernalia, the private uniforms of members, etc. No one could enter the hall, and hence, nothing was saved. The insurance was about \$4,000. In July, 1872, they were again burned out, this time at a loss of \$8,000, with an insurance of about \$6,000. They have elegant rooms now in Masonic Block, but do not own the building. It was, however, built specially for their accommodation, and they rent the upper part of it.

Odd Fellowship is represented by two Lodges and two Encampments. Pow-han Lodge, No. 29, was chartered July 13, 1847. Charter members were: J. T. McDougall, Abijah Cagwin, Phineas Wheeler, Mansfield Wheeler, S. W. Bowen, A. McIntosh, Harvey Wheeler and William McDougall. The charter was issued by W. W. N. Parke, Grand Master, and S. A. Corneau, Grand Secretary. The first officers were: J. T. McDougall, N. G.; Phineas Wheeler, V. G.; S. W. Bowen, R. S.; A. Cagwin, Tr., and Wm. McDougall, P. S. The present Noble Grand is William Hingston, and R. Sandiford, Secretary, with sixty-five members. As a matter of interest, we would state here that S. O. Simonds, a prominent merchant of Joliet, was Treasurer of this Lodge for nineteen years, without interruption, besides holding other offices of distinction in the fraternity.

William Tell Lodge, No. 219, was chartered October 13, 1857, by Augustus C. Marsh, Grand Master, and Samuel Willard, Grand Secretary. The charter members were: Leopold Schwabacher, Adam Werner, Sol. Louer, Gabriel Hauch, J. L. Guirard and Martin Wagoner. Joliet Encampment, No. 72, was chartered by Charles Parke, Grand Patriarch, and N. C. Mason, Grand Secretary, October 8, 1867, and the following were charter members: Ed. Cleghorn, A. D. Edgworth, G. H. Uchman, Isaac S. Watson, Jacob Whitmore, Gabriel Hauch, Fred Schring and C. C. Braun. Eagle Encampment, No. 139, received its charter from A. H. Lichty, G. P., and N. C. Mason, Grand Secretary, October 8, 1872. The charter members were: A. D. Edgworth, Franklin Haines, James McEvoy, F. J. Richards, John Brown, John F. Tarball and George S. Kinney. The present C. P. is W. L. Green, and C. B. Brainard, Scribe. Pocahontas Lodge, No. 59, Daughters of Rebecca, was chartered October 14, 1873, by G. Bross, Grand Master, and N. C. Mason, Grand Secretary. This is an order conferred on the female relatives of members of Odd Fellowship.

By far the most important item in the welfare of a city, and that which adds to the health and prosperity of its citizens, is a plentiful supply of pure, fresh water, and on this element, in a measure, its safety depends. The blessed, health-giving water! No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not mad-

ness and murder, and no blood stains its liquid glass. Pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depth, but health and life sparkle upon its surface. The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the weary traveler still slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The lofty columns of Persepolis are moldering into dust, but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The "Golden House" is a mass of ruin, but its Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its liquid stream. The temple of the sun of Tadnor in the wilderness has fallen, but its fountain sparkles as freshly in his rays, as when thousands of worshipers thronged its gilded colonnades. It may be that Joliet will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site but piles of crumbling stone. But the numberless wells of pure water will continue to throw their liquid columns toward heaven as they do now. There are few cities in Illinois that can favorably compare with Joliet in its supply of good water, the health-giving element. The artesian wells, of which there are a number in the city, supply an abundance of water, and that of a quality, too, unsurpassed by any city or country. The limestone springs of Kentucky, supposed to afford the best water in the world, scarcely equal that of the artesian wells of Joliet. These wells, with their inexhaustible supply, are an acquisition to the city, of which the people should be justly proud, and one, too, that will last as long as their own granite hills. The first artesian well was put down in 1866-7, and since that time, in addition to three public wells, a dozen or more have been sunk by private individuals. The well at the corner of Chicago and Jefferson streets is 455 feet deep, and at its completion raised water sixty feet, with thirty-one pounds pressure to the square inch, and with a daily flow of about fifteen thousand barrels. Pipes were laid on Chicago and Jefferson streets from this well, but owing to some defect it does not at present supply them. Another of the city wells is at the East Side public school, and was bored about one thousand one hundred feet deep. The other public well is on the West Side. These wells, together with the number of private ones in the city, afford an apparently inexhaustible quantity of water for all practical purposes. Before the era of artesian wells the city was supplied by the ordinary wells, in which water was usually obtained by digging down to the gravel. From the "Geological Survey of Illinois," it appears there are two strata of sand rock reached in boring these artesian wells, one at a depth of about four hundred and fifty feet and the other at about one thousand two hundred feet below the surface, and it is in these the best water is obtained. But without going into a full detail of this feature, the reader is referred to the "Geological Survey," extracts from which are found in another department of this work.

Beyond the products of her own manufactories, Joliet makes little pretensions toward a wholesale trade. Though all lines of merchandise are well represented by first-class, enterprising business men, they do not aspire to anything further than a good retail trade, which compares favorably with that of any other city of its size in this section of the State. The close proximity of

Chicago would not admit of successful competition in a wholesale business; there are a few firms, however, that, when occasion offers, wholesale to some extent, but make no special exertions that way. With a population of about twelve thousand inhabitants, and such an admirable location, easy of access, renders Joliet a fine trading point, and we can safely predict for it a prosperous future. Its citizens are intelligent and hospitable; its merchants and business men are enterprising and energetic, and the majority of its business houses are far superior to those usually to be seen in country towns. As noticed elsewhere, its grain trade is not exceeded in volume in the State, except in Chicago, and its stone quarries are unrivaled almost in the world. Its rolling mills and other manufactories are of the very best, and command a large trade throughout the country. All these interests, centering here, conspire to render this city second to no other section of the country for the man of wealth to invest his superfluous capital. We have said that the business houses were better than in a majority of country towns. Indeed, there are blocks of buildings in Joliet that would be an ornament in any city—Munroe's new block, the Centennial Block, Aiken's Block, the Masonic Block, the different bank buildings, the post office, Robesson Hall and the Opera House and many others.

The Opera House was built by the Joliet Opera House Company, and is, perhaps, the best appointed building of the kind in the State outside of Chicago. It was built in 1873, is of Joliet limestone from the quarries of William Davidson, and cost \$60,000. The upper part is used for an opera house, and the first floors for stores. Of the latter, three are used by G. Munroe & Son and the other by G. L. Vance. This building was erected by a company, of which the following are some of the principal stockholders: G. Munroe & Son, Wm. Davidson, J. A. Henry, James Ducker, James B. Speer, Dr. Williams, Henry Fish, Rodney House, R. E. Barber, W. A. Steel, F. Zirkle, J. D. Paige, Knowlton, Higgenbotham & Co., D. McDonald and William Gleason, with James Ducker, President; George H. Munroe, Treasurer, and C. H. Weeks, Secretary. Robesson Hall was built in 1876; is a handsome stone front; the lower part business houses, and the upper part a public hall. The post office building is an elegant stone front building, and was erected in 1877 by James G. Elwood, present Mayor of the city, specially for post office purposes, and was so adapted and arranged. The lower part is leased to the Government for ten years, at \$600 per annum, while the upper part of the building is the Mayor's office, Surveyor's office, etc.

The Joliet Gaslight Company was organized in 1857, with a capital stock of \$60,000 paid up. Hon. E. Wilcox was the first President, and superintended the erection of the Company's works, which were completed and the city lighted for the first time in January, 1859. The works are located on North Bluff street, and have sufficient capacity to supply a larger city than Joliet. They have some eight or ten miles of pipe now laid, and two gasometers—one on each side

of the river. W. A. Strong, an enterprising citizen of Joliet, is President of the company.

The Joliet Public Library was organized and opened to the public in November, 1875. It is a free public library, and is kept up by taxation. A well-stocked reading room is in connection with the Library, where all the periodicals and leading publications of the day are kept on file for the benefit of those who feel disposed to pay a visit to the place. The Board of Directors of the Library Association are: G. D. A. Parks, Mrs. H. S. Smith, Dorrance Dibell, Mrs. E. M. Raynor, Benjamin Olin, A. W. Heise, Thomas J. Kelly, Edwin Porter and George Munroe. G. D. A. Parks is President; Mrs. H. S. Smith, Vice President; Dorrance Dibell, Clerk, and Miss Charlotte Aiken, Librarian. This association bought the books owned by the old Joliet Historical Society, and have now about 1,500 volumes, and are adding more as fast as their means will allow them. The Joliet Historical Society was organized in 1867, and assumed the liabilities of the old Library; and it, in its turn, was succeeded by the present Library. Among the private libraries of Joliet is that of Hon. W. A. Steel, which consists of several thousand volumes, and embraces most of the standard works of the day, together with many old and rare books not often found in a private library.

Joliet was supplied with street cars, this modern addition to city travel, in 1873. Their lines encircle the city, affording cheap transportation within its limits to all who desire this mode of transit to "Walker's Express." The enterprise of a street railway was inaugurated by E. T. Chase and Norman Carl. They sold it to a man named Cooper; and he, after operating it for a time, sold it to the present owner and manager, J. A. Henry. While, apparently, not doing a very extensive business, it is yet paying a small dividend above running expenses.

Oakwood Cemetery was laid out in 1854, and organized under act of the Legislature in 1857, receiving its charter from the State. It is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence on the north bank of Hickory Creek, east of the city limits, and reached by a branch of the City Railway. The grounds are handsomely and artistically laid out with serpentine walks and drives, well graded and graveled. Cultivated flowers, ornamental shrubbery and native forest trees add their beauty to the place, while the "green grass grows rank in the vapors of decaying mortality." The beauty and care bestowed on the grounds show a kind regard for the "loved and lost" by surviving friends. St. Patrick's Cemetery (Catholic) is a beautiful burying-ground, and kept in good order by the Catholic citizens of Joliet. St. John's Cemetery (German Catholic) is situated northwest of the city, and is a beautiful and well-kept churchyard.

The professions, both legal and medical, are well and ably represented in Joliet, and combine an array of talent that will compare favorably with any city in the State. As a work of this kind is not devoted to eulogiums or fulsome puffs of

any one, we shall not attempt to particularize the professions beyond the bestowal of a well-merited testimonial to their character and worth. Joliet has also produced some eminent men—men who have filled high positions with credit to themselves and honor to their country. In the court, the camp, upon the bench, and at the holy altar, they have figured with distinction. And at the head of the State Government, in the halls of the law-makers, and as our representatives abroad, they have acquitted themselves with honor and the dignity due their exalted stations. As the “notables” have been particularly mentioned, however, in the general history, we will leave the subject, and conclude our history of Joliet *sans ceremonie*.

LOCKPORT TOWNSHIP.

This town is diversified between woodland and prairie, and is divided by the Des Plaines River & the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which pass through it from north to south. Away from the river-bottom, the elevation rises almost to abrupt bluffs, beyond which, on either side, are beautiful table-lands or broad rolling prairies of the most productive soil, relieved only by a belt of timber on the east side of the Des Plaines, mostly in Lockport, but extending a short distance into Homer Township. A peculiarity of this section of the country is said to be the non-existence of timber on the west side of the water-courses. Old settlers mention this fact and advance their theories as to the cause, some of which are vague and far-fetched; but without attempting to solve the problem, we will state upon the authority of several parties of this vicinity, that not a tree stands on the west side of the Des Plaines but such as have been transplanted by the white people, while a fine forest lined its eastern shore at the time of the early settlement. As regarding this strange freak of nature, we will pass it with the philosophical reflection of the schoolboy, whose theory as to the cause of the magnetic needle pointing to the north was “that it is a way it has.” As a civil township, Lockport is described as Town 36 north, Range 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and is bounded north by Dupage Township, east by Homer, south by Joliet, west by Plainfield, and is one of the wealthy towns of Will County.

The first permanent settler in Lockport Township was Armstead Runyon, who came to the neighborhood in October, 1830. He was born in Kentucky, but removed to Ohio when but 15 years old, where he remained until 1827, when he came to Danville, Ill. Here he remained until his removal to Lockport, as above stated. His first Winter in this section was that of the “deep snow,” so vividly remembered by the few old settlers still surviving, and who were here that memorable Winter. Mr. Runyon had a large amount of stock, most of which he left at Danville, except some hogs which he brought with him, thinking they would winter on nuts and acorns, but they all perished during the deep snow, as he had nothing to feed them. The next Spring, as

soon as the snow had sufficiently disappeared to allow travel with safety, he took his men and went to Danville after the remainder of his stock and for provisions. The high waters, consequent on the melting of such quantities of snow, detained him six weeks beyond the time he expected to be gone, and his family run short of provisions before his return. Mrs. Boyer, of Lockport, a daughter of Mr. Runyon's, informed us that for several weeks before he returned they had nothing to live on but salt pork and corn bread made of meal so musty that it did not seem fit for a dog to eat. She remembers but two families then living in what is now Lockport and Homer Townships besides her father's, viz., Edward Poor and a man named Butler, who lived where Mr. Milne now lives. Of Butler she remembers but little except that he lived there; but whence he came or whither he went she has forgotten. When her father decided to remove to this section, he gathered up, brought his family and hired men to the place and lived in a tent until he got his cabin ready to move into. Mrs. Boyer remembers very distinctly how the prairie wolves used to come round that tent and render the night hideous with their blood-curdling howls. When the news came of the Black Hawk war, and that the savages were moving in this direction, Mr. Runyon was plowing in the field, which he continued until noon notwithstanding the exciting rumors. He then gathered together his family and what goods he designed to take, and moved on to Hickory Creek, where the settlers were to rendezvous preparatory to retreating toward Danville. But upon his arrival there he found they were already gone. His company consisted of his own family, Edward Poor's, Holder Sisson's and Selah Lanfear's. Finding that the Hickory Creek people were gone, they held a council of war, and, at Mr. Runyon's suggestion, went to Chicago, or Fort Dearborn, instead of Danville, as originally intended. He was also the first to propose to come out from Chicago and build the block house which was built on Mr. Sisson's place, as noticed further on. Indians were plenty in this section when they first settled here, but of the friendly Pottawatomies; and Mrs. Boyer remembers an encampment, or Indian town, on both sides of her father's place, and their trail from the one to the other was by the house. They used nearly always to come in when passing, but did nothing wrong and generally behaved very well. While Mr. Runyon was gone to Danville, and detained so long, it was reported that the small-pox was at the Indian camps, and Mrs. Runyon refused to let any of them come into her house; when they were seen approaching, the proverbial latch-string was drawn in. This very seriously offended the "noble red men," but they offered no molestation. Mr. Runyon went to California in 1849, where he lived until his death, which occurred in September, 1875. His daughter, Mrs. Boyer, made a trip there to see him the Summer before he died. Though one of the very earliest in this section, he had been away so long that none but the oldest settlers remember him personally.

Many of the early settlements of Lockport were made by New Yorkers—men of intelligence and enterprise—qualities still distinguishable at the present

day. Among these early pioneers, we may mention the following from the Empire State: Holder Sisson and his brother-in-law Cyrus Bronson, Selah Lanfear, Lyman Hawley, and his son Warren Hawley, Nathan Hutchins, William Thomas, William Gooding, Isaac Preston, A. J. Mathewson, David C. Baldwin, Edward P. Farley, Col. James Wright, James S. Baker, Justin Taylor, Horace Morse, Hiram Norton, Henry Bush and perhaps others. Sisson was one of the first settlers in the township, and located on the east side of the river, in October, 1831, on what has since been known as the Hanford place. He was born in Rhode Island in 1790, and died in April, 1878, at the ripe old age of 88 years. Though born in Rhode Island, most of his life had been spent in New York, until his removal to the West. He served six months in the war of 1812; was Captain of a company during the Black Hawk war, and built a fort or blockhouse on his place near the village of Lockport, in the Spring of 1832. He first located in Indiana, near the present city of Evansville, at which time the country was new and very sparsely settled. During the fifteen years he remained there, he improved five farms, and, finding no market there for his produce, built flatboats and carried it to New Orleans. As an example of his indomitable energy, of the four trips he made to the Crescent City, he returned from two of them on foot. From this Indiana settlement he returned to New York, but did not remain long, until he again removed to the West, as already noticed, in October, 1831, and settled in this township. When the Black Hawk war broke out, the families of the few settlers were removed to Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) for safety; they made the trip to that haven of peace in ox-teams, and on the return to the settlement of the men, Mr. Sisson was elected Captain, and proceeded at once to build a blockhouse, and make preparations for defense. On receiving his command, he was ordered by Gen. Scott to proceed with his company to Indian Creek, in La Salle County, and bury the unfortunate whites massacred there by the Indians. In November, after settling in Lockport, he went to Michigan where he had sold a drove of cattle "on time" while living in the Wabash country, to try to make some collections; but the trip was a fruitless one, as well as one of privation both to him and his family at home, which at that time consisted of a wife and five little children. The Winter set in, and he was detained long beyond the time he had intended remaining; his family was almost without provisions, or any of the necessities of life. During his absence his wife had to go out and cut wood in the forest and carry it to the cabin to keep her children from freezing. There were few neighbors, and they were at a distance; Indians were plenty, but mostly of the friendly Pottawatomies, and under these circumstances, the heroic woman endured the long absence of her husband ignorant of his fate, and hardly daring to hope for his return, owing to the severity with which the Winter had set in. His sufferings and perils were great, and a man of less courage and energy would have sunk beneath them. As he was returning from this fruitless trip, while crossing Mud Lake with his Indian pony, the ice gave way and pony and

rider were submerged; the weather was piercing cold and the snow nearly two feet deep. It was night, and in his frozen clothes he rode on to his home, not knowing whether he would find his wife and children alive or dead. Upon his arrival, finding them all well and comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances, he sat down and wept like a child. But we draw a veil over the meeting, and, as the novelists say, leave it to be imagined; to describe it is beyond the power of any who never experienced a similar meeting. Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, he sold his claim to Comstock Hanford and removed to the west side of the Des Plaines, on the bluff where George Wightman (who married Mr. Sisson's youngest daughter) now lives. The second night after his removal to this place, a prairie fire, one of those terrors to the early settlers, came well-nigh ruining him. Sixty tons of hay, standing in ricks, were burned, and to-day handfuls of the cinders can be picked up on the spot where the ricks stood. Of 170 head of sheep, they were all burned to death or injured so that they died from the effects, with the exception of six or eight; and of forty head of cattle, many died from the scorching, and those left he was obliged to sell for a dollar or two apiece to prevent them from starving on his hands, as he had nothing left to feed them.

Such were the hardships borne by the pioneers who made this country what it is, and prepared for us homes which cannot be surpassed in any State, or in any country. And yet we frequently hear people complaining of hard times. Hard times! Why, the present generation knows no more of hard times than, to use a homely phrase, "a hog does of holiday." The few survivors who settled here forty years ago or more can bear witness to the fact of hard times now and then. Mr. Sisson was elected one of the first Commissioners of Cook County, when Will, Du Page and Lake were included in Cook; and when Will County was set off, was one of its first Commissioners, both of which facts stand as evidence of his integrity and ability. At the time of sale of the Government land, he was selected by his neighbors to look after their claims and interests, and all who remember the period of "claim law," know something of the importance and peril attaching to his position. But a look at his face, or his ringing voice, assured all that with him it was not safe to trifle. When Mr. Sisson died, the Lockport *Standard* paid an eloquent tribute to his worth, from which we make the following extract: "His word was law, his courage has been for nearly two generations a household word; no taint of suspicion mars the soundness of his private and public character. His children simply worshiped him, and they are a unit in the expression that he was never known to do a mean thing, or set a bad example. His widow's views are tersely expressed in these few words to the writer, that he was the most upright and perfect gentleman she ever knew; that his judgment was always clear; he knew no side but the right. Through all his apparent sternness, he was exceedingly social, and in many directions as confiding as a child, as loving as a woman; and it is no exaggeration to say that few lives are so complete in all their details

and leave so rich a legacy to those that live after it." Cyrus Bronson, a brother-in-law to Sisson, settled on Section 10, on west side of the river, in 1834. He was born in the land of wooden nutmegs, but had lived some time in New York before removing to Illinois. He was killed by lightning in September, 1857, leaving several sons to perpetuate his name. Cyrus M. Bronson lives one and a half miles from where his father settled forty-four years ago; another son, Montraville Bronson, lives in the village of Lockport; David H. Bronson lives in McHenry County and Eliel S. Bronson lives in Dupage Township. The widow of Mr. Bronson is still living but is quite old and rather feeble. Cyrus M. Bronson, one of the sons above referred to, is quite a remarkable man and has a most tenacious memory. In fact, as pertaining to early events, and dates of particular occurrences, he is a walking encyclopedia, and we have drawn on him extensively for information contained in these pages. Nathan Hutchins settled under the bluff on the place where Fitzpatrick now lives, who bought it of Hutchins. The latter's father came with him to this country, but did not live long—was a very old man when they settled here, and died in 1835, one of the first deaths which occurred in the town. A brother of Hutchins came out in 1834, and remained two years, when both removed to the neighborhood of Rockford. He was a great hunter (the brother) and had but one eye, which adapted him for shooting without the trouble of having to close an eye to draw a bead. A. J. Mathewson, the present County Surveyor, came West in 1837, and was some time engaged in surveying the canal. In 1865, he was appointed by the Board of Public Works of Chicago, for deepening the Canal, and, in 1867, was engaged to make a survey of the Illinois River from La Salle to its mouth. He still resides in the village of Lockport, with an office in Joliet. William Thomas, General Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, with headquarters at Lockport, settled in Michigan in 1836, but after a time returned to New York. In 1871, he was appointed Superintendent of the Canal which position he still holds. D. C. Baldwin settled in this township in 1834, where, after farming a number of years, sold out and removed into the village, embarking in the mercantile trade, which he still pursues. He is noted for having taught the first school in Homer Township. Horace Morse came about 1835, and is mentioned as the first tavern-keeper of the township.

William Gooding, together with the family of his father, who are also mentioned in the history of Homer Township, came to Illinois in 1833. He had been prevented from coming earlier on account of "wars and the rumors of wars" of Black Hawk. He and his wife and infant son were the first passengers to come around the head of Lake Michigan with the United States mail, and arrived in Chicago in May of the year mentioned, when the metropolis of the Great Northwest was mighty in nothing but its mud and mire, and contained but about one hundred and fifty inhabitants besides the garrison. Three days later, they arrived in Gooding's Grove, then a part of Cook County. In 1836, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal,



E. Harwood
(DECEASED)
JOLIET

which position he held until its completion, in 1848. He traveled over the first completed section of railway in the United States, from Albany to Schenectady, N. Y. The cars were something like old-style stage-coaches, and were drawn by horses. He died at his home in Lockport, in May, 1878. E. P. Farley settled in this township in 1837, but of him not much could be ascertained. The Hawleys settled here in 1835. The father, Lyman Hawley, settled near where Warren Hawley now lives, and at the time, there was not a house or cabin between his settlement and Plainfield. The elder Hawley is dead, but his son, Warren Hawley, is still alive, and one of the thrifty farmers of the country. Isaac Preston came to the settlement in 1836. He was born in New Jersey in 1792, and had lived some time in New York before coming to Illinois. He remembers to have seen his father with crape on his arm, as mourning for Gen. Washington, when the "Father of his Country" laid down his earthly life. J. B. Preston, a son of Isaac Preston, was a man of much note, and is said to have been the youngest man that ever received the office of Surveyor General. Hiram Norton was one of the most enterprising men the town of Lockport has known, and did more in his day, perhaps, for the building-up of the place than any other man; and though he has long since gone to his reward, the evidences of his works are still seen and felt by those who survive him. Col. Wright sprung from a good old Revolutionary stock, his father and grandfather both having served in the great struggle for independence, and participated in many of its battles. He came from Saratoga, N. Y., to Illinois, in 1833, and to Lockport Township in 1837, and settled in the present village of that name, on the identical spot where he now lives. He was brought up on the battle-ground of Stillwater, where Burgoyne received his first check, and which was the first of a series of brilliant engagements that resulted finally in the surrender of the British General and his proud army to the Continental forces under Gen. Gates. Col. Wright's father owned the farm upon which stood the house in which Gen. Frazer died. All readers of our Revolutionary history are familiar with the death of that gallant officer. One historian thus describes it, in the battle of Stillwater: "Here Arnold did an act unworthy of the glory of the well-fought battle. He ordered up twelve of his best riflemen, and pointing to Frazer, who, on horseback, with brandished sword, was gallantly animating his men, he said: 'See that officer. Himself is a host. Let me not see him long.' The riflemen flew to their places, and in a few moments the hero was cut down." Col. Wright says he has often seen the blood-stain on the floor of this house, where Frazer was laid, just under the window, when brought in wounded, and where he breathed his last. A few years ago, there was, says the Colonel, a pot of gold found buried in the barn upon this same farm, and is supposed to have been buried there by some of the British officers. Baker settled in the present village of Lockport in 1837, where he has ever since resided. He is a carpenter by trade, and has always followed that business, and perhaps has left his mark on as many edifices as any other man of his

age in Will County. There are, he says, but three men living now in the village that were here when he came, viz., A. J. Matthewson, D. C. Baldwin and Joshua Croneen. The village proper of Lockport was laid out, but there were no houses except the Canal office and perhaps a log cabin or two. In one of the latter a man had lived for a time, named Everdeen, but had moved to Bachelor's Grove. There are some who accredit the man Everdeen as the first settler in Lockport Township, but we have been unable to learn anything very definite concerning him, and, from information received from other sources, are of the opinion that he was not the first settler in the town at all. He moved to Bachelor's Grove, in Cook County, but what further became of him we do not know. Selah Lanfear settled here in 1832, and was so near the line as to be hard to say whether he was in Lockport or Homer Township. He was in the block-house during the Sac war, a member of Capt. Sisson's company. He was a brother of Deacon Asa Lanfear, who settled in Homer a few years later. Justin Taylor settled here in 1834, but had come out the year before, on a tour of inspection. He was at Chicago at the Indian treaty, and saw several hundred Indians start for their new hunting-grounds beyond the Father of Waters. He died in 1847. His widow married William Sanborn, and is still living. A coincidence in the family may be mentioned in the fact that they have four sons dead and four living, one daughter dead and one living. Alomon Taylor, a brother of his, came here in 1835, and settled on the farm just north of where Fitzpatrick now lives. He went to California in 1850, and died from an accident received there. In 1852, his widow married Jacob Smith, and at present lives about a mile from their original settlement. Joseph Heath came from Hartford, Conn., about 1834, and settled where C. S. Allen now lives. He was a young man then, but afterward married and raised a large family of children, who have gone out in the world to do for themselves, and he has removed to Minooka, where he now lives, enjoying his wealth, gained by a life of honest toil. Thomas Webb also came from Connecticut, and settled where Stephen Williams now lives, in August, 1833. He had lived for a time in Ohio before coming to Illinois, and after remaining on this place about four years, moved just over the line in Dupage, where he died, in 1840. Michael Noel was a son-in-law, and lived on the place for some time after Webb moved away, when he finally sold it to Williams, who now occupies it, as already stated. William Rogers was from Ashtabula County, Ohio, and settled near where Daggett's mill now stands, in 1832 or 1833. Mrs. John Giffin, a daughter of his, is living about one mile southwest of Lockport village. He finally moved up on the bluff, where he died, some years later. His widow afterward married John Mulligan, a man of Irish extraction, but had been raised mostly in England, and was a member of the Episcopal Church. It is said that she loved him most devotedly. He was on his way to Pike's Peak, during the gold excitement of 1859, when he died, and she had him brought back and interred at home. She then rented the farm and went to live with her children, in Livings-

ton County, where she died, about three years ago, but made the request that he should be disinterred and taken to that locality and buried before her, and she then laid by his side. Her request was complied with, and side by side they sleep. Harvey and Thomas Reed were from Kentucky; the latter came in 1832, and the former in 1834 or 1835, and settled where William Maurer now lives. He went to California during the gold excitement of 1849-50, and to Pike's Peak during that excitement, in neither of which he seems to have amassed any great fortune, thus verifying the saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." Thomas Reed settled where D. Mallon now lives, on the West Side. He sold out about 1858 or 1860, and removed to Iowa, where he died, a few years ago, more than 90 years of age. He was a warm-hearted Kentuckian, fond of his bitters, good-natured and jolly, but whole-souled, and generous to a fault.

James B. Marvin settled in this township in 1834, about one mile east of the village, where he lived until his death, which occurred a few years ago. He, with Mr. Mason, mentioned more particularly in the history of Homer Township, made the trip to California, overland, during the gold fever in 1849 and 1850. They were in Sacramento City when it was burned as a huge bonfire on the election of Gen. Pierce as President of the United States. A son of Marvin now lives on the homestead, and the place has never been out of possession of the family since its entry in 1834. Hale S. Mason first settled in Homer Township, where his history is more fully given, but has lived in Lockport since 1846. B. B. Clarke, whose father settled in Plainfield, and lived for years in Dupage Township, where their history is given, is now a prosperous merchant in the village of Lockport. Gen. James Turney was from Tennessee and John W. Paddock from New York, the first representatives of the legal profession, and came about 1836 or 1837. Luther C. Chamberlain came from New York, but settled first in Homer Township. Dr. Chancy White was an early settler, and one of the first physicians. Joseph Haight was from the Nutmeg State, and settled in 1834. Patrick Fitzpatrick is a son of "Ould Erin," but had resided in Canada from early youth until he came to Illinois. His first visit was in 1832, but owing to the Sac war then going on, he returned to Canada where he remained a year and a half, and came back to this section. He bought the claim of Nathan Hutchins, and settled on the bluff west of the village of Lockport, where he still lives. He is one of the few old landmarks still left in the country. When he settled here, he says there was not a cabin from his place to Plainfield, and Will County was a part of Cook. He voted at the first election held in Will County, but has forsworn politics since the defeat of Van Buren in 1840.

Dr. John F. Daggett, who has practiced medicine in Lockport and the surrounding country for forty years, is a native of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and came to this neighborhood in 1838. He entered the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., when but 19 years of age, and taught school through the

Winter to pay his course through college, from which he graduated in 1836. He married Angelina Talcott, of New York, a sister of the late Mancel Talcott, of Chicago, and of Edward B. Talcott, one of the engineers who surveyed and laid out the Illinois & Michigan Canal. He still lives in Lockport, and looks as if he was good to practice his profession forty years longer. John Bovee came from Ohio in 1837 and settled in this township, but has been dead many years. Hon. Charles E. Boyer came from Reading, Penn., and first located in Chicago, where he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1839, he came to Lockport and opened a store, but closed it out in a short time and took a contract on the Canal. He went to California in 1850, and contracted to build Bear River Canal. He served a term in the State Legislature, and was a candidate for the State Senate when he died in September, 1868. Robert Milne came from the "banks and braes" of Scotland in 1836, and stopped first in Chicago, where he bought out the first lumber merchant of the Garden City and engaged in that branch of trade. Although pretty well off in regard to worldly wealth, it would probably take a longer purse than his to buy the lumber trade of Chicago to-day. In 1840, he engaged in contracting on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and built five of the locks. He settled in the village in 1846, owns an excellent farm adjacent, and devotes a great deal of attention to raising blooded cattle, and has imported some very fine animals from the old country. John Griswold came from Vermont, and settled here about 1834 or 1835, where he still lives, a prosperous farmer. Benjamin Butterfield is an early settler, one of the very early ones, and is said by some to have built the first log cabin in the township; but we are unable to vouch for the truth of this statement. He was in the block house built by Sisson in the time of the Sac war, and went to Iowa. He is said by some to have been in Homer Township, but he has been away so long that few can tell much about him now. Judge Blackstone, First Lieutenant of Sisson's company while in the blockhouse, was also a very early settler, but there is some discrepancy as to his settlement, whether it was originally in Homer or Lockport. This embraces many of the first settlers of Lockport Township up to the time when the influx became too great to keep pace with the arrivals. It may be that there are omissions of the names of many who should be mentioned as pioneers, but if so we have been unable to learn anything in regard to them. Many of them have gone to their account, and others have moved away and all trace of them lost.

As already stated, there were plenty of Indians here when the white people began to settle in the vicinity, but they were friendly, lazy, and not at all times disposed to heed that commandment forbidding us to steal. Says the "Will County Gazetteer," of 1860: "From the observations of the first white settlers in this vicinity, it is evident that what is now Lockport had long been a favorite resort of the Indian tribes which had occupied this section of the country. The spreading oaks, the clear running brooks, the rapid river, all made this one of the brightest spots in this paradise of the red man. Here their graves are

found, their *caches*, or places for hiding their corn, etc., and arrow-heads, stone hatchets and other evidences of their having lived and died here. Even after the settlements by the whites commenced, the Indians often came here to spend the hunting and fishing season. Another reason why this became an important stopping-place for them was, that here was the best ford across the Des Plaines River, and a crossing could be effected here in consequence of the rapid fall and numerous channels into which the river was divided in extreme high water, when it could nowhere else." But the time came when, "Lo! the poor Indian," with the star of empire, had to wend his way westward. Their old hunting-grounds have changed into broad, cultivated fields, and herds of domestic animals now graze where they once chased the wild deer. Their war-whoop is no longer heard, their council-fires have gone out in the forests and few now living remember them from personal knowledge. Mrs. Wightman says she very well remembers the last Indians she saw in this settlement. She and others of her father's children were sitting on the fence eating butter and bread, when two Indians came along on their ponies, and snatched the butter and bread from their hands. Mr. Rogers, who lived in the neighborhood, had called for something and witnessed their act to the children, became incensed, and seizing Mr. Sisson's horse-whip rode after the Indians and whipped them every jump for a mile or more. She was a small child at the time, but remembers the occurrence and that they were the last she ever saw in the country. Mr. Bronson says that when they took up their line of march for their new hunting-grounds beyond the Mississippi, they presented a rather sad and mournful spectacle, as they trudged along on foot in true Indian file, with heads bowed down and a melancholy and dejected cast of countenance, that might well have become the bard of Bonny Doon, when he wrote

"Farewell my friends, farewell my foes,

My peace with these, my love with those."

The first white child born in Lockport Township, is supposed to have been Orrin Runyon, who was born on the 27th of May, 1833. He lives now in California. This is doubtless correct, as at that time there were but a few families in the town. The first birth on the west side of the Des Plaines River, in the present limits of Lockport, was Eliel S. Bronson, a son of Cyrus Bronson, born April 23, 1835. The first marriage was that of Louisa Webb and Michael Noel, and the matrimonial knot was tied by C. C. Van Horne, a Justice of the Peace from the Hickory Creek settlement. C. M. Bronson says that upon its being reported that the wedding was to take place, and no invitations having been received by any of the neighbors, he, but a boy at the time, was dispatched to Webb's to reconnoiter, but ostensibly to borrow something, as borrowing was an every-day occurrence at that period of the country's settlement. Upon presenting himself as an Electoral Commission of one, he found the old gentleman sitting on a three-legged stool, eating a piece of the wedding cake, Van Horne riding away from the place and the new bride and bridegroom sitting on the bed looking very

sweet at each other, all of which seemed to indicate that the deed was done, which proved to be correct, for on entering the house he was introduced to the bride, and offered a "hunk" of the wedding cake. The Webbs were from Ohio, and Noel, it seems, had been the girl's lover before the family came West, and for two years after their removal to Illinois she neither saw nor heard from him, when finally he decided to pay her a visit, which culminated in a marriage, the first of which we have any record in Lockport Township. The first death was that of a maiden lady—a Miss Miner, and a sister of Dr. Miner, who lived on a part of Armstead Runyon's land. She died in the Summer of 1834, of consumption, and was buried on what is now known as the Hanford Place. Another of the early deaths was that of the father of Nathan Hutchins, who lived with his son on the west side of the Des Planes, and died in 1835. A custom prevailed in that early day of carrying all dead people to the grave, which seemed to the simple-minded settlers to show more affection for the departed than hauling them in a hearse or wagon. The Fall Mr. Hutchins died was one of almost unprecedented age, even in this agreeable climate, and it was hard to find, says Mr. Bronson, four men to carry him to the grave who were not shaking with the age. There were no grave-yards or cemeteries laid off at that time, and they carried him up on the bluff and buried him near where Fitzpatrick's barn now stands. As nearly as the spot can be designated, it is directly in front of the barn-door, where every time Fitz steps out he treads upon the sod that covers the old pioneer; and it would not be in the least surprising should his troubled ghost rise up sometime and confront Fitz for this apparent desecration of his lowly resting-place. The following circumstance is, perhaps, not out of place in this connection. A son of Nathan Hutchins went to Chicago with a wagon and team. He carried a load of produce to be exchanged for groceries and such goods as were needed at home. They were then living near Rockford, having moved to that section in 1836. The young man's team was found stabled by some one who recognized it, and word sent to Hutchins, who came and took it home. It had been there several days, the proprietor of the stable feeding and caring for it without knowing to whom it belonged. From that day to this, the young man has not been heard of. It is said that he had a little money, and whether he ran away or was murdered is, and will perhaps remain forever, one of the unrevealed mysteries.

The first practicing physician in Lockport Township was a Dr. Miner, who came to the settlement in the Winter of 1833-34, and lived on Mr. Runyon's place for a year or two. He was an Eastern man, but from what State could not be ascertained. He was a bachelor or widower, and a maiden sister lived with him and acted as housekeeper, and is mentioned elsewhere as the first death in the township. Mrs. Boyer remembers both him and his sister well, though but a child at the time, but does not know what finally became of him. Dr. Bronson was, perhaps, the next physician, and removed to Joliet. Dr. Chancy White came in 1836, and was from New York, and now lives in Gales-

burg, Ill. Dr. Daggett was, perhaps, the next, and has been administering to the afflicted of the community since 1838. The lawyers, stores and post office of the township are more intimately connected with the village of Lockport, and will be given in that chapter. The first Justice of the Peace was Jared Runyon, and was acting in that capacity as far back as 1836 or 1837, though no one can now tell with certainty just when he received the appointment. One of the first roads in the town, other than the Indian trails, was near where the canal is located, and extended from Lockport to Joliet. In 1838, the Canal Commissioners cut a road direct to Chicago, which bears off to the right of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and, in 1839, the road was opened through from Chicago to Ottawa, on the west bluff, and which afterward became quite famous as a stage route. It used to be a great thoroughfare of travel, when stage-coaches were the common mode of transit. The first mill in Lockport Township, or in Northern Illinois, of any consequence, was built in what is termed West Lockport, by William Gooding, Eli S. Prescott, William Rogers and Lyman Hawley. Rogers had pre-empted the land on which the mill was built, and the names given above were the original proprietors. It was begun in 1836, and completed in 1838; was built of stone, and cost \$30,000; with four runs of buhrs, and is still in operation. Dr. Daggett bought it entire in 1855 but had owned an interest in it for several years previous. Other mill and grain interests will be mentioned in the history of the village.

The first minister of the Gospel in this section of the country was a young man from Massachusetts, of the name of Greenwood, sent out by the Home Mission of the Presbyterian Church, and who preached for a year and a half at the house of the elder Bronson, on the west side of the Des Plaines River. After leaving his labors in this town, he went to the wilds of Wisconsin, and once got lost in what was well known in an early day as the "Big Swamp" of the Badger State, and came very near starving to death before he found his way out. He had some property, and when believing he was doomed to perish in the dismal swamp, sat down and wrote his will, threw it on the ground and lay down by it to die. But reviving somewhat after a while, got up and pursued his way in a kind of listless manner, until the crowing of a cock infused new life into him and assured him that relief was at hand. He found the cabin of a settler, who took him in, gave him food, and where he remained until his exhausted energies were fully restored. The next preachers to proclaim salvation in this township were the Methodist itinerants, Revs. Blackburn and Beggs, the latter now living in Plainfield, resting from a long life of labor in the vineyard of the Lord. Another of the early preachers of that day was a Congregational minister of the name of Foster, who used to preach at the schoolhouse, long before there was a church edifice in the town. The old fellow had a way of wiping his nose on his coat-tail, when preaching, a performance not altogether agreeable to his hearers; and so Dr. Daggett, with some others, raised a contribution and bought the good old preacher a beautiful red

bandana, which, with due solemnity, they presented to him. The elder Mr. Bronson was in Chicago one day with his team, and when about starting home was accosted by a very polite, courteous gentleman, with a slight foreign accent, who asked to ride out with him. He brought him out in his wagon, found him very intelligent, and was well pleased with him. Acting upon the injunction to be kind to the wayfaring man, for many have so entertained angels unawares, he kept him over night, and in the morning sent him on to Joliet. A few days later, Mr. Bronson was in Joliet, when the same gentleman came up and spoke to him, apparently very glad to see him. He then learned that it was Father Plunkett, sent to Joliet to take charge of the Catholic Church there, and whose melancholy death is noted in the history of that city.

Education received attention at a very early period in the history of Lockport. The first school of which we have any account was taught in 1835, by a young lady from Joliet, whose name is now forgotten. She afterward married a man named Eastman, and removed to Chicago. The next was taught by a Miss Royce, of Dupage Township. Both of these schools were before the day of schoolhouses, and were taught in a little room built by Capt. Sisson as an addition to his dwelling and intended for a kitchen, but surrendered it for school purposes. The first schoolhouse was built by the neighbors en masse, and was a small log cabin. The work and material were donated—one man giving logs enough, delivered on the spot, for a side and an end, and another for a side, etc., while another cut down a tree, sawed it up and made “shakes,” or boards, to cover it. A log was cut out for a window, a large fire-place with a stick chimney, and benches made by splitting open a small tree, boring auger-holes and putting in legs, is a pen photograph of this primitive schoolhouse. There are some who assert that the first school was taught by a Miss Warren, of Warrenville, Du Page County, as early as 1834, just in the edge of Lockport, near what was known as the Barnett Place. But of this school we are unable to learn anything very definite. The schools of Lockport have expanded somewhat since that day. In 1872, we find there were 10 school districts, 1,244 pupils enrolled, 1 graded school, and 15 teachers employed. There were 10 schoolhouses, 4 districts having libraries, with an aggregate of 320 volumes, and the amount paid to teachers was \$6,490. The special tax levied for school purposes was \$8,574.60; total expenditures for the year, \$9,839.81—leaving a balance of \$1,068.36 in the treasury. Further mention is made of the schools and churches in the history of Lockport Village.

At the land sale which took place in Chicago, for the land embraced in Lockport Township, the people had organized a kind of protective society against speculators, and appointed one of their number to look after their interests. That man was Holder Sisson; and faithfully he performed the duty. As the numbers of the claims were called, while Sisson bid on it for them, they would stand around and watch to see if a speculator bid, and if so, unless he took it back very suddenly, they put him in the river until he did. The auc-

ioneer favored the settlers, and as soon as the Government price was reached, it was with him "going, *going*, GONE." Finally, a compromise was effected, whereby the speculator paid for all the land and gave the squatter half. This enabled many to procure homes who did not have money to even pay the Government price for a "forty" or an "eighty." As the country settled up, old settlers say it seemed rather hard that they could not let their stock run at large, and cut their wild hay where they pleased. When the first settlers came in, everything was free, the country wild, and every man, for scores of miles, neighbors. As it settled up, these things changed, and people became more and more selfish, until it seems, at the present day, that it is every man for himself, and the ——— take the hindermost. Then a man would loan another a horse or an ox, or anything else that he had, except his wife and babies, though he had never seen him before. But now such confidence would, in nine cases out of ten, be abused. These somber reflections are not those of the historian, but the echo of some of the old settlers who have seen the country grow up, and have marked these changes in the people and in their manners and feelings toward one another.

C. M. Bronson remembers two species of birds quite common here when his father removed to this section, in 1834, but which have long since disappeared. One of them was about the size and very similar to the English curlew. It had a bill about seven or eight inches long, and when disturbed would rise in the air, and, circling overhead, pronounce very distinctly the word *chelee*. The other was somewhat smaller in size, but similar in appearance, and could say very plainly, "go to work." But as the English and Irish came in, who are fond of birds as food, and took to shooting them, they soon disappeared. Mr. Bronson informed us that he was once bitten on the great toe of his right foot by a massasauga, or prairie rattlesnake, and for eight years was unable to do any work. He was finally cured by a severe attack of fevers, in which he came near dying, but which had the effect of driving the poison from his system, and when he recovered from it was free from the other also. He describes a sickly season when 500 canal men died and were buried, and upon the graves of whom not a drop of rain had fallen from the burial of the first to that of the last. They had come from a country of a different climate, were little used to eating meat, and here they had plenty of it, and working hard in the hot sun, would sicken and die by scores. When one "shuffled off the mortal coil," the others would hold a "wake;" no matter how pressing work might be, everything was "dropped;" and if the departed had any of the world's wealth, not a lick of work would the others do while it lasted, but drink and fight, and sometimes, in their drunken orgies, prepare the material for another wake. A grave-yard was laid out and consecrated for their special benefit, as the Catholic Church never bury their members except in holy ground. The following anecdote, by a correspondent of the local press, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Styx," will serve to illustrate somewhat the Irish character as represented

here during the building of the Canal. Writing of some of their little frays, the correspondent says: "Representatives from different parts of Ireland gathered into separate settlements, and raising the old songs and war-cries that have so often torn 'the Harp of Erin' to tatters, they have re-enacted the refreshing dramas of 'Donny Brook Fair' and the 'Kilkenny Cats,' in which every sprig of shillalah was rampant and restless. Funerals and 'wakes' followed on the heels of each other—the 'wakes' being productive of more funerals, and the funerals of more 'wakes!' The writer remembers seeing a funeral cortege that started from the flat, near where the prison now stands, consisting of a dirt-cart with the coffin and mourning occupants, and preceded by the carriage of the priest, who led the way to the Lockport burying-ground. Wrapt in that kind of dreamy forgetfulness that was introduced by the exciting watches of the previous night, the occupants did not notice how the hind-end-board of the wagon had jolted out, nor did they notice, while climbing the hill at the old prison quarry, the coffin had taken a notion to slip out after the end-board, but went on to the grave-yard full of grief and lamentations. 'Begorra, Jamie's gone!' was the startling remark of the sexton as he reached after the missing casket."

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad passes through Lockport Township from north to south, and was built through in 1856. But as a full and complete history of this great road is given elsewhere in this work, we deem it unnecessary to recapitulate here. The same applies to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which also passes through the town from north to south, and the history of which is fully given in another page. There is a point or two, however, upon which we may touch in regard to it. That it is designed to become, at no very distant day, a ship-canal, upon which will float thousands of crafts from all parts of the country, there can be little doubt, since a few shovelfuls of dirt have been judiciously removed from the low divide between the Chicago and Des Planes Rivers, permanently uniting Lake Michigan and the Father of Waters. With this few miles of canal widened and deepened for ships to pass through, it would be of untold advantage to the whole country. There are those living to-day who will yet see mighty steamers unloading cotton and sugar at the piers of Chicago, and taking in the grain of the prairies and the minerals of the Superior country, steam away to the Crescent City of the South. As pertinent to the subject, the following extract is from a speech delivered in the Congress of the United States, by Hon. Carter Harrison, on this very enterprise: "Fifty years ago, only a prophet could have seen at Fort Dearborn the site of a mighty city. But his mantle of prophecy need not have been heaven-born. It was only necessary that its woof and fabric should be woven of commercial and engineering sagacity, united to close observation of the little bayous and the low divide separating its waters from those of the Des Planes River close by. That divide was only a few inches above the average surface of the lake, and in high water the birchen canoe of the

savage passed freely from one to the other. * * * Ages ago, the prairie States of the Northwest were a vast inland, shallow sea. Its deep pools were the beds of the present lakes. When the bottom of that sea was upheaved and the barriers to the east and south were broken down, the waters of Lake Michigan flowed through a long cycle of centuries, through the Des Plaines River to the Mississippi. As the prairies to the south were gradually lifted, and the outlets to the east were deepened, the southern outlet became nearly closed. Nature thus wrote on that low divide the first engineer's report in favor of a ship-canal to unite the Mississippi and the Lakes. She traced along that flat marsh in the dark waters of that little bayou the plan for tying the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A gentle breeze parted sister-waters in that sullen creek and carried them to far-distant oceans, where one would be caught in the grasp of the stream coming down from Labrador, the other to be wooed by the warm embrace of the Gulf-stream, again to be re-united in mid-ocean." With all its natural advantages, it does seem that the making of this a ship-canal would be one of the grandest improvements of the age, and we have no doubt but that a few more years will witness the inauguration of such a movement.

Politically, Lockport Township is Democratic. In the days of building the Canal, whereon were employed so many sons of the "old sod," it polled up sometimes rather huge Democratic majorities, as the first thought of the Irishman when he arrives in this country is the right of franchise, and hundreds of them had been freshly imported for canal purposes.

"Young Barney O'Toole was a broth of a boy,
Who crossed over the sea with bold Pat Malloy.
They landed at night—it was rainy withal—
And the next day got work on the raging 'canawl,'"

It is stated, and very reliably, too, that at the Presidential election of 1840, some of the "Canalers" voted not less than twenty times apiece; and it is estimated that along the Illinois & Michigan Canal there were probably 5,000 illegal votes polled for Van Buren. But with the completion of the Canal and the exit of the "Irish Brigade," it has toned down, and the two great parties are more evenly divided, though the Democrats still have the majority. The name of Lockport was given to the village by Armstead Runyon, and the township named for it. The name originated from the first lock on the Canal between Chicago and Lockport being at the latter place, and hence, was deemed an appropriate name.

THE VILLAGE OF LOCKPORT.

Lockport village is situated on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, about thirty-three miles southeast of Chicago and four miles north of Joliet. The town site for Lockport was chosen by the Canal Commissioners, and the village laid out by them. It was selected with a view of making it their headquarters, and soon after its selection, they erected

their Canal office here, which has ever since, with some improvements, been used for that purpose. The village was laid out under the supervision of William B. Archer, by a surveyor named Wampler, and the first sale of lots took place on the 22d day of November, 1837, and lots sold to the amount of \$6,000. The Canal office was the first building of any importance erected in the town, and doubtless had considerable influence in inducing the first settlers of the village to come to the place. The Canal Commissioners, as well as many other persons of intelligence, probably over-rated the advantages of this locality for a commercial and manufacturing town. Joliet, only four miles south of the site selected for Lockport, had at that time been laid out and established as the county seat, and the natural advantages of its position, with the agricultural and mineral wealth surrounding it, would preclude the existence of other towns in such close proximity. Lockport, with all her wealth, must eventually become a part of Joliet. It was laid out with much care, and fine taste exercised, as will be seen from its broad and regular streets. The residences are built with regard to beauty as well as utility, many of them being surrounded with tastefully laid out and highly ornamented grounds. With its eligible location and romantic site on a sloping hillside, and withal its healthy condition, it is very favorably adapted for, as it no doubt will some day be, a suburban retreat of Chicago.

The first store was established in Runyontown town (now North Lockport) by a man named Kellogg, and was but a sort of grocery store, a rather small affair. Goss & Parks kept the first dry goods store at the same place, and at the laying-out of Lockport proper, removed within its limits, Goss and Stephen Gooding opening a store in partnership, and Parks likewise opening one on his own hook. After the retirement of Stephen Gooding, Oliver P. Gooding took charge of this, and soon other mercantile establishments were opened, and Lockport grew rapidly. The first building of any pretensions erected, was the Canal office, as already stated. There were, however, several cabins and huts put up within the present limits of the village, by the early settlers, long before it was laid out as a village. The first tavern was built by Horace Morse, but Mr. Runyon, we believe, kept travelers before this tavern was built, though he did not pretend to keep a regular hotel. The first post office was established in 1836, over on the west side of the river, at the stone mill, and Edward P. Bush was the first Postmaster. The office remained at the mill until 1839, when it was removed across the river to the East Side, where it has ever since remained. While at the mill, the mail came once a week, and was brought on horseback. In 1839, coaches were put on the Chicago and Ottawa route, and the mail then came that way, which was considered, in that early day, quite an improvement, and a considerable advance toward civilization. The first representatives of the legal profession were Gen. James Turney and John W. Paddock, both long since dead. At present Messrs. L. S. Parker and W. S. Myers, men of ability, constitute the "learned in the law" of Lockport. The first

village schoolhouse was built in 1839; a small frame building, about 18x32 feet, and cost perhaps \$200. It was used for schools, religious services, town-hall, and anything else that happened to come along. The present handsome stone building, with its fine clock, was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$30,000—quite a contrast to the little shanty built for school purposes forty years ago. The present building would be an ornament to any town. The following is the record of the school for the present year: Prof. D. H. Darling, Principal; Misses Paxson, Gooding, Devine, Parker and Herron, Teachers.

Before Lockport proper was laid out, and as early as 1836, Armstead Runyon laid out North Lockport, or what was long known as Runyontown, but now called Runyon's Addition to Lockport. West Lockport was laid out by William Gooding, Lyman Hawley, William Rogers and Eli Prescott, the parties that built the stone mill. At one time this was the most flourishing part of Lockport, but both it and Runyontown have been merged into the village proper. Lockport was incorporated under especial act of the Legislature, approved February 12, 1853, and signed by J. A. Matteson, Governor. At the election for adopting the village charter, the vote was 86 in favor of and 55 against the charter. The first Board of Trustees elected were Isaac H. Steward, Henry Torrey, S. S. Chamberlain, D. C. Baldwin and Chauncy Doud. Henry Torrey was chosen President of the Board, I. H. Stewart appointed Secretary, and Chauncy Doud, Treasurer. The following is the present Board: David C. Baldwin, William Shields, Samuel Matthews, John Ryan and Jacob Lotz. D. C. Baldwin is President of the Board; William Shields, Clerk; F. F. Stowe, Police Magistrate; William A. Johnson, Police Constable, and James Wright, Jr., Street Commissioner.

Lockport has always been the headquarters of the Canal Commissioners, and the General Superintendent, Mr. Thomas, has his office here at this time. Without going into a detailed history of the Canal, which has been thoroughly given in another department of this work, we will mention one little anecdote especially pertaining to this section and to Lockport. The first boat that passed through the entire length of the Canal after its completion, was the "General Thornton," and made the passage in April, 1848. But the first that floated on its Bridgeport-tainted waters was the "General Fry," named for one of the Canal Commissioners. It was built near where the depot now stands, and as it was an event of importance, unprecedented in the history of Lockport, everybody went down to see it launched. As it gently "slided" from the stocks into the "raging canawl," Dr. Daggett rode in on it, and the boat, seemingly conscious that it carried more than Cæsar and his fortunes, acquitted itself handsomely, by dropping into the water "right side up." When the Canal was completed and opened to Chicago, in March, 1848, this boat was the first to make the trip to that city. It was the occasion of a grand excursion for the purpose of celebrating an event of great national importance. A magnificent reception was given the excursion, as Chicago, even then, knew how to entertain

her country cousins. The boat was met at Bridgeport by a propeller and a large number of citizens, who took the excursionists on through the river, and for a ride out on the lake. The river was lined with people on both sides, to see the first excursion that had come through the Canal. They were taken in and "dined and wined," and a general good time had all round. There are those (Blue or Red Ribbonists, perhaps) who remarked with some emphasis, that the entire excursion got gloriously drunk. But doubtless this is a sort of "stretch of conjecture," and should be taken with all due allowance for ill-natured remarks.

Lockport is a grain market of considerable importance. Trade in grain began here on the opening of the Canal in 1848. Hiram Norton, the father of the present grain dealer, J. L. Norton, John Milks, Jenkins, and Geo. Gaylord, were the first who entered the business. Gaylord & Co., with the exception of from 1852 to 1863, have been in the trade ever since, and handle annually from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels of corn and oats exclusively, all of which is shipped by the canal. Gaylord was the first man to buy grain at legal weights, and had a hard fight with the other dealers to maintain it, but eventually carried the day. Since buying the Martin property, Gaylord & Co. have storage and cribbing capacity for more than 200,000 bushels of grain. Their elevators have improved steam-power, and are provided with grain-dumps and all modern conveniences for handling grain. Norton & Co. are the only other firm in the grain business here at present. They handle, including the wheat used in the mill, perhaps between 800,000 and 900,000 bushels annually. With an extensive and well-appointed warehouse and steam elevator of large capacity, they are well prepared for the grain business in any form or shape. George B. Martin, at one time, was a heavy grain dealer at this place—too heavy for the financial benefit of many of his patrons. He commenced business here in 1849–50, without capital it is supposed, and by dint of energy and good business ability worked up an immense trade, gaining the fullest confidence of the entire community. There are, perhaps, few cases on record of a more complete betrayal of confidence. Many hard-working people had deposited their savings with him, and it is even said that washerwomen had money deposited in his hands, when, without warning he failed most disastrously, to the amount of \$200,000, a failure aggravated in its nature and sad in its results; scarcely equalled in the distress it wrought among the working people, by Spencer's State Savings failure or Myer's "husted" Beehive, of Chicago. He is said to have been of most excellent family, was not a fast man nor high liver, but is supposed to have managed badly, paid too much interest, and traded too high on borrowed capital. One bad move he made was in establishing a grain point at Romeo, a few miles north of Lockport, which took considerable trade from him, which, otherwise, he would have secured at this place. William Shields and Anderson are now buying grain at Romeo for Norton & Co., and do quite a large business for a country station.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Lockport was an old-fashioned barbecue, which was gotten up in 1839. Whole animals, such as muttons, pigs and poultry were roasted, and the primitive board groaned under the bountiful supply of eatables. Hiram Norton was President of the celebration; Gen. James Turney, a lawyer of considerable ability, was the orator of the occasion; Edward B. Talcott read the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. Daggett marshaled the grand procession. It was a general good time—a day of rejoicing—and everybody enjoyed it to the utmost, winding up in the evening with a grand ball at the Canal office, then the most capacious building in the place, which had been put in “apple-pie order” for the occasion. Fiddlers were rather a scarce article in the country at that time, and the only one of any note was living at St. Charles, Kane Co. Dr. Daggett was appointed a committee of one to procure his services. Of course about the “Fourth,” the old fellow’s musical accomplishments were in demand; Daggett found him with several propositions before him for consideration, and the only means of securing him was to outbid all others. He offered him \$60, and being the longest pole, it “knocked the persimmon.” Daggett brought him over to the scene of action, but as he was extremely fond of the “wine when it is red,” before midnight he was blind drunk. So went their \$60, and they were forced to find some one who could make a noise on the catguts, about as harmonious as the filing of an old saw, in order that the dance might go on as laid down in the programme.

One of the most important features in the business of Lockport is the industries of Norton & Co., who employ a large number of men in the several departments of their business. Their flour-mills on the west side of the Canal are the largest in the State, having the very best and most improved machinery, with twenty-eight runs of buhrs, under the superintendence of Robert Whitley, an experienced miller, and when employed at full capacity, will turn out from seven to eight hundred barrels of flour per day. The Winter wheat used at these mills is brought from the southern part of the State, while the Spring wheat is from the West. In connection is a cooper-shop, in charge of Henry Ripsom, who employs, usually, about thirty hands, making the barrels used at the mills. On the east side of the Canal, at the large warehouse and elevator, is the corn-mill, having five runs of buhrs, and used wholly for corn and for grinding wheat for their home customers. Albert Deeming is Superintendent of the store, carried on in connection with the mills and grain warehouse, and Jacob Lotz is the general shipping clerk and manager of the warehouse. The paper mills of this firm, known as the Lockport Paper Company, are an extensive establishment. About thirty men find employment in them, and they run day and night. The mills were built in the Fall of 1872, and make a specialty of board paper, which is manufactured from straw, using daily about six and a half tons—one and a half tons of straw to a ton of paper. To the efficient manager of the mills, Samuel Wilmot, we were indebted for a visit through the

large establishment, and many items of interest as to its workings and capacity.

The stone quarries in and around Lockport are quite an important branch of the business of the place, though in the immediate vicinity of the village the stone does not compare in quality with the quarries of Joliet and Lemont. J. A. Boyer opened a quarry here in 1869, but the quality of stone taken from it did not warrant the working of it, and it was soon abandoned. Mr. Boyer's quarries at Lemont are among the most extensive, and produce as superior a quality of stone as any quarry in this section of the State. He furnished from these quarries much of the material in the beautiful stone-front buildings recently erected on the West Side in the city of Chicago. He, also, has furnished the stone for the new Catholic Church in Lockport, by far the handsomest church edifice in the village. Though these quarries are not in this township, nor in Will County, yet their proprietor, Mr. Boyer, was born and reared in Lockport, where he still lives, and to omit mention of them here would be to leave out an important part of its history. He employs from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, and has all the improved machinery and the best of shipping facilities—both on the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Canal.

Oak Hill Quarry, now owned by Isaac Nobes, is one of the best in this section. Just south of Lockport village, conveniently located to both railroad and canal, has fine facilities for shipping. This quarry was opened by G. A. Cousens & Co., afterward passed into the hands of George Gaylord, and, in 1868, Mr. Nobes came into possession of it and has since worked it. He works about thirty-five men, and is supplied with all the modern machinery for working quarries and handling stone. He has one of the finest residences in the State, outside of the large cities. It is built of stone, and presents a very fine appearance. The large quarries of W. A. Steel are in Lockport Township, but were mentioned in the history of Joliet, where the owner of them lives. The first quarries worked in this section of the country, however, were opened by Dr. Daggett on the west side of the Canal, a little south of Lockport, and nearly opposite Nobes' quarry. He sold \$30,000 worth of stone the first year he opened them, and that of an excellent quality. But he is not operating them at present, owing to the fact, perhaps, of there being so many others in the business that it does not pay as well as it did years ago. It is wonderful to contemplate the inexhaustible supply of stone in the hills and bluffs of the Des Plaines Valley. And the quality, too, the convenient ledges and layers in which it is found, and the easy access to it, is not the least wonderful item in regard to these vast quarries. It almost seems that the layers of stone had been purposely arranged for the convenience and benefit of man.

The history of the press dates back to quite a remote period in the history of Lockport. The first newspaper was established by one H. M. Fuller, in 1848, and was called the *Will County Telegraph*. During the year 1849, Judge Parks (now of Joliet) became the leading editor, while Fuller remained the publisher, until the *Moon arose* on the 23d of January, 1850, when it



Firmian Mack
(DECEASED)
JOLIET.

passed into the control and management of John M. Moon, who continued to edit and publish it for a few months. The business men of the town, it seems, owned the paper, while Moon was only editor and publisher, and his political views not altogether coinciding with those of his readers, he was forced to resign his position. The paper was somewhat tinged with Free-soilism, and he, it appears was a red-hot Democrat, and if one may be allowed to judge from the following extract taken from his valedictory, this Moon set ingloriously in a cloud-bank: "He pledged himself at the outset to keep the avowal of its proud motto intact; at the same time that he also declared his sympathy with the party named,* in its present sentiments, and in regard to its peculiar objects. Not unmindful that it is not in the power of mortals to command success, he registered his stern determination to deserve respect, by resigning his post as soon as it might seem that the assertion of those sentiments would be incompatible with the feelings of subscribers and the success of the enterprise. That time has fully come. From several quarters he has received intimations to this effect, and they had recently become so plain and so numerous that he could no longer, with consistency, overlook them. His retirement follows in mere consistency." He closes his valedictory with a grandiloquent Micawberistic flourish as follows: "He has carried his colors high and fearlessly against the extension of it (slavery) in the free portions of this country upon any pretense or construction whatever; and he wraps these colors around him, now that he can no longer combat as a testimony of the principles for which he fought, and in defense of which he fell." Dr. Daggett succeeded him in the editorial management of the paper April 10, 1850, and follows his high-strung valedictory with a modest salutatory, in which he acknowledges his ignorance of the newspaper business and cares of the editor, and ventures to hope that he will give satisfaction to his readers, and as a means to that end declares his intention to *please himself*. When Daggett sat down in the editorial chair, the name of the paper was changed to *Lockport Telegraph*. He remained the editor until 1857, and for a few months had for assistant editor—or editress—a Mrs. P. W. B. Corothers, a lady of considerable literary merit, and whom many of our readers will remember as quite a pleasing writer. The paper underwent several changes in proprietors, viz., Plumb & Holcomb, Daggett & Holcomb, Charles D. Holcomb and we know not what others, until it finally became extinct, and the *Phoenix* "rose from its ashes." The *Lockport Phoenix* was established in 1875, and the other branches were added to it the following year, as noticed in the history of Joliet. The plan of publication of each office is to set its ratio of type, which is sent to the central office, and there put in the form of general local and reading matter, while the advertisements for each locality are inserted at rates corresponding to the amount of circulation. The papers are devoted especially to local and county news, and are intended to go with Chicago and other outside journals, so that subscribers ordering one of them with a *Phoenix* can obtain a

* The Free-soil Party.

complete assortment of reading matter at the usual cost of one country paper. The *Phoenix* is under the control of J. S. McDonald, a veteran editor and live newspaper man. The *Will County Commercial Advertiser*, a live and sprightly paper, published by Hawley & Curren, is the Lockport *Standard* in a new form and character. It is devoted to home interests and is quite a readable sheet.

The people of Lockport, with their ten churches in their midst, have no lack of Gospel influences surrounding them. Religious services were first held in Lockport under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, in 1834, Rev. Isaac W. Hallum, of St. James' Church, Chicago, occasionally visiting it and administering to the welfare of the people. The first Rector was Rev. Andrew W. Cornish, at the time Rector of the Episcopal Church of Joliet, where he resided, preaching at the two places alternately. From his day to the present time, the following ministers have officiated: Rev. William Bostwick, 1842-45. During his administration, the parish was duly organized by Rt. Rev. P. Chase, D. D., and the first church was built in 1844. Rev. Charles F. Todd, 1845-46; Rev. D. E. Brown, 1847-51; Rev. S. D. Pulford, 1852-55. In his time, the present parsonage was secured to the parish. Rev. S. L. Bostwick, 1857; Rev. Samuel Cowell, 1858-62; Rev. C. A. Gilbert, 1862-66; Rev. W. H. Cooper, 1868-70; Rev. William Turner, was next, under whose ministry the corner-stone of the new stone church was laid. After the Rev. Mr. Turner, Rev. Mr. Cowell again took charge for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Philips, and in the Summer of 1878, Rev. John McKim became Rector. The church cost about six thousand dollars, was finished in 1874, and is at present under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. McKim. The membership is small, but is flourishing, with an interesting Sunday school, of which the Rector is Superintendent. The corner-stone of the church was laid September 20, 1870, as above stated, by Bishop Whitehouse, assisted by several local clergymen. It has been completed in excellent style, and is one of the handsomest churches in the village.

The Methodist Church was organized in Lockport at an early day. In 1838, this was included in Joliet Circuit, with Rev. William Crissey, Pastor, and Rev. John Clarke, Presiding Elder. In the Winter of 1838, Rev. Mr. Crissey formed the first class in Lockport, consisting of G. L. Works, class-leader, his wife, D. Breese and wife, M. Brooks, R. Lowrie, Polly McMillen, Dira Manning, A. Heath and Julia Reed. In the Spring of 1842, Col. Joel Manning joined on probation, and was appointed class-leader, a position he held for fifteen years. In 1852, Lockport was made a station, and, in 1854, it and Plainfield were united. In 1854-55, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Reed, the present fine stone church was built, at a cost of \$7,000; and, in 1867, a second parsonage was built, costing about \$3,000, on a beautiful lot opposite the church. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Strout, with a large membership and a flourishing Sunday school, of which Arthur Deeming is Superintendent.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1844, by Rev. Solomon Knapp, with twenty-one members. Some years later, their church was built, a neat little frame building, which cost about \$1,500. The Church is now under charge of Rev. Robert C. Ray, and has about seventy-six members. A Sunday school is maintained, with an average attendance of eighty children, of which Frank Hopkins is Superintendent.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1838, with nine members, viz.: Erastus Newton and wife, John Gooding and wife, Harvey Raymond, Dr. Chauncy White and wife, and William B. Newton and wife. The church was built in 1839, at a cost of \$2,000. The first minister was Rev. Isaac Foster, and following him in the order given were Rev. Jonathan Porter, Rev. Alanson Porter, Rev. Joel Grant, Rev. Mr. Whiting, Rev. George Slosser, Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, Rev. H. C. Abernethy, Rev. Mr. Post, Rev. A. B. Brown, Rev. J. E. Storm. The present Pastor is Rev. S. I. McKee, with a membership of fifty. Sunday school established in 1841, Eli Eddy, Superintendent, with an attendance at present of about two hundred children, and Prof. D. H. Darling, Superintendent.

The Roman Catholic Society was organized here at the commencement of the building of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and was at first attended by the priests in charge of the Joliet Mission. The first resident priest at Lockport was Father Dennis Ryan, and the first church was a small frame shanty, moved from Lemont, which, with some improvements, has been their house of worship ever since. In 1877, the elegant stone church was begun which is not yet completed. When finished, this will be the finest church in the village, and a handsome ornament to the place, and will cost about \$25,000. The architects are Egan & Hill, of Chicago, and the stone is furnished by J. A. Boyer, of Lockport. Father Dorney is the priest in charge, and to his energetic efforts is the parish indebted for this magnificent church. A well-attended Sunday school is maintained in connection with the Church. The German Catholics also have an elegant stone church, a comfortable parsonage, and fine grounds. A large membership worship at this church, made up of the German citizens of Lockport and the surrounding country. There are in the village, in addition to those already mentioned, three other German churches and one Swede church. Of these, however, we have not been able to learn much beyond the fact that they are occupied regularly, with the usual church and Sunday school services.

Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship are represented in Lockport by flourishing lodges. Des Plaines Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., is one of the oldest Lodges of this Order in Northern Illinois, and was chartered January 12, 1847, by Stephen S. Jones, Grand Master, and J. F. Ruhci, Grand Secretary. The charter members were John Blackstone, Harvey Mosier, William P. Whittle, John W. Paddock and B. C. Waterman, not one of whom are now living. John Blackstone was the first Noble Grand. The present elective officers are:

J. H. Weeks, Noble Grand; John Pitts, Jr., Vice Grand; W. J. Deeming, Secretary; John Geddes, Treasurer—with a membership of thirty-five. The removal of members and the formation of new lodges in the vicinity have kept the membership down at a small number. Lockport Lodge, No. 538, A., F. & A. M., was chartered October 1, 1867, A. L. 5867, by Most Worshipful Jerome R. Gorin, Grand Master, and H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary. The first officers were: C. H. Bacon, Worshipful Master; John C. Backus, Senior Warden; and William J. Denton, Junior Warden. It is officered at present as follows: F. F. Stowe, Worshipful Master; H. M. Starrin, Senior Warden; W. C. Fisher, Junior Warden; and H. R. Wells, Secretary; with about seventy-five members on the Lodge records.

The medical faculty of Lockport comprises some able physicians, viz., Drs. Daggett, Bacon, Larned and Schoop. Dr. Daggett has been a practicing physician in this section since 1838, a period of forty years; and as a successful practitioner has few equals. Dr. C. H. Bacon came from New York, and first settled in Mokena, but soon removed to Lockport. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Volunteer Corps, at the beginning of the war, but was promoted to full Surgeon in August, 1863, which he held until November, 1865; was appointed Post Surgeon at Johnsonville, Tenn. In 1869, he received the appointment of Physician and Surgeon at the State Prison at Joliet, which he held until July, 1874, since which time he has practiced in Lockport. Dr. Larned is a well-read physician, and Dr. Schoop is a young physician of promise. Writing of doctors and medicine naturally brings to mind grave-yards and burying-grounds. It is with no disparagement or disrespect to the medical fraternity that we make the observation, but the grave-yard is the final abode of man after he passes beyond the doctor's wisdom; and in this connection we would say a word or two in admiration of Lockport's little city of the dead. Located on the summit of the east bluff, overlooking the village and the valley of the Des Plaines, a more lovely and appropriate spot could not have been selected. It is well laid out and tastefully arranged, shaded with a few grand old forest-trees and plenty of ornamental shrubbery, interspersed with flowers—fit emblems to the memory of the loved and lost.

The organ factory of William Evans is a Lockport enterprise; and while it is not an extensive establishment, it is of some importance as a manufactory. Organs, from the largest to the smallest, together with melodeons, are made to order, and of an excellent quality. Another factory—if a tannery can be called a factory—is the tannery of John Marks, and which does quite an enterprising business and adds something to the importance of Lockport. The mercantile business is confined entirely to a retail trade, which is well represented by courteous and energetic business men in all its branches.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The ancient philosophers recognized in nature four primary elements—water, earth, air and fire. This was quite a natural classification, as from these, they readily perceived, came all of their comforts. From the first two came food and drink, and from the last two they derived health and heat. Modern scientists have changed and modified the arrangement of the ancient alchemist, so that the earlier classification is now known only in history. And yet these four items, just as the ancients understood them, are the great essentials of life, and to them we turn for all of our needs and all of our luxuries. A locality that furnishes all of these in abundance and of a good quality is a locality blessed by nature with all that is desirable. These four items entered into the argument which induced the settlement, not only of this but of every country in the world; and, in whatever locality one or more seemed deficient, a corresponding tardiness in occupying the country is observed. Thus, the prairies of the West, though favored with a soil scarcely equaled, and possessed of climate and water unsurpassed, yet apparently lacking in the means of producing warmth, were slow to attract the attention of the speculator or the emigrant; while the eastern portions of the United States, though not favored with such a good soil, settled two hundred years earlier. When Illinois finally began to fill, we find its first occupants steering immediately for the streams of water, where they rightly concluded lay, with a productive soil, also plenty of fuel and water. Certainly but few portions of the State have been more highly favored with these natural advantages than that of which we write. With a good soil, with water privileges and water-power in great abundance, with timber for fuel and with a salubrious climate, it is not strange that this section had attractions for the early emigrant. Nature seems to have overexerted herself, in this instance, in producing a locality which is at once beautiful, healthy and productive.

The Kankakee River at this place is one of the finest streams in the State or in the whole West. The water, pure and clear, flows over a solid limestone bed, and this, with a rapid descent, tends to purify the stream and the air, and render the surrounding country healthy in an eminent degree. Even the Indians, who preceded the white people, realized fully the advantages of this neighborhood, and the relics of these original owners of the soil are found here in abundance. Arrow and spear heads, stone axes, rude pottery and other articles found upon the banks of the Kankakee, in this township, attest that this must have been a favorite dwelling-place as well as hunting-ground. Not only so, but the fortifications, constructed of earth, on which now grow trees more than two hundred years old, and of which the later race of Indians have not a tradition, points to an earlier race of human beings, who not only made this their home, but defended it with all the skill and power at their command. Doubtless, prior to 1836, white men lived in the township of Wilmington.

Even before the the Black Hawk war, some hunters may have made the banks of the Kankakee their headquarters. If such there were, their stay was but temporary, those inhabiting the section before 1832 retiring, on the rising of Black Hawk and his allies, to safer localities, and those coming in immediately after peace was restored making their stay so short as not to entitle them to the credit of permanent settlers.

To Thomas Cox is justly due the honor of being the first permanent settler of this vicinity. In 1836, he laid claim to all of the land on which the city of Wilmington now stands, laid out the town, calling it Winchester, erected the first saw-mill, built a house and disposed of a few town lots. He followed these improvements soon after with the addition of a corn-cracker to his saw-mill, and still a little later by the erection at the upper end of the race, near where Whitten's flour-mill now stands, of a grist-mill and carding machine. These improvements gave the town a wide reputation, and Cox's mills were patronized by many who lived more than fifty miles distant. The old pioneers of Kankakee, Grundy, Livingston and other counties are wont to tell how they took their corn and wheat to the mill at Wilmington, consuming, often, nearly a week in the trip. Having such a long distance to go, it became necessary to wait for the grinding of the grain before their return; and, as the mill was frequently crowded, they were often necessarily detained several days. The first mill was built without any bolting machinery; but, after a time, a bolt, made to turn by hand, was constructed, and through this the patrons of the mill were allowed to sift their own flour. Prior to the erection of the mill, tradition says there was an oak stump that stood near the site of Stewart & Henderson's store, which was slightly hollowed out in the top. A spring-pole was fixed in a suitable position, and to the end of the pole was tied a bar, into the end of which was fastened an iron wedge, constituting a heavy pestle. The stump was the mortar, into which was cast a small quantity of corn to be pounded and cracked for bread and mush. While undergoing the pounding process, hot water was sometimes poured on, and while this prevented the mashing of the grains, it facilitated the removal of the husk or bran, and a good article of hominy was thereby provided. This primitive machine is said to have been well patronized, and furnished food for the early pioneers.

Fearing that our younger readers may associate Cox's *carding machine* with a printing press designed to turn out the little bits of paper with which they are wont to amuse themselves on an idle evening, and which gamblers put to the more base purpose of deluding their simpler-minded companions, thereby gaining a livelihood, we will say that it was a machine used to straighten the wool of the sheep's fleece, and cut it into rolls or cards preparatory to spinning and weaving into cloth. In the early times, all these processes were common to the farmhouse; and our grandmothers not only made the clothing for the family but spun the yarn and wove the cloth of which it was made. Times have changed wonderfully in this regard. The carding machine, though a wonder-

fully ingenious invention, is a thing of the past; the spinning-wheel, found in a few of the oldest settlers' garrets, has ceased its merry hum, and the loom, if one still exists, is known as a loom in an entirely different sense—an *heir-loom*. The saw-mill, too, which prepared the most of the lumber for the first houses of Wilmington and vicinity, passed gently down the river years ago.

Perhaps the man who has left a deeper, broader, longer and brighter mark on this part of the county than any other, was Peter Stewart. While some may have outranked him in education, and while others may have had the gift of oratory in a higher degree, his impress was doubtless of such a nature as to make him the acknowledged mark of manly character and of all that makes up the respected citizen.

Peter Stewart was a native of Scotland. When but a boy he left his home to seek employment and an independence in a distant portion of the country. Without education, and with scarcely sufficient knowledge of the English language to make his wants known, he went to England and succeeded in obtaining work in Lord Anglesea's garden, as a common laborer. He was, however, under the superintendence of a scientific gardener, who was at the same time a practical civil engineer, and from him he acquired a thorough knowledge of both branches by hard study after the day's work was over. He, at the same time, became greatly interested in the study of botany, and finally became thoroughly versed in the science. By industry and economy he saved sufficient to pay his passage to America. At the time of his arrival in this country, the Erie Canal was being constructed, and this proved to be a favorable opening. His knowledge of engineering soon gave him a paying position on these works, and when the excavation of his part of the canal was done, he built the very first lock on the whole canal. He afterward obtained a number of large contracts for building public works of various kinds, among which were the grading of the Schenectady & Utica Railroad and the building of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. During this time he was not unmindful of his less fortunate relatives, whom he had left in the old country; and when he had accumulated means sufficient to warrant, went back and brought over to the United States the balance of his father's family.

In 1835, partially to prospect in the interest of the Michigan & Illinois Canal enterprise, which was then receiving attention from both the State and General Government, and partially to look at the land in its proposed vicinity, he came to this neighborhood, selected a piece of land and returned to Amsterdam, N. Y., which had been his home, and the next Spring emigrated to this place. Already he had performed the work of an ordinary life-time, but he was still a young man and his activity continued till his death; and to name all of the enterprises both benevolent and business in which he had been engaged, would be to consume more space than the design of this work will permit. One of his first works, after coming, was that of inspector of masonry of the Michigan & Illinois Canal. He was a stanch Presbyterian, and contributed his means

and influence to building up the society here, without stint. When a building for the use of that denomination was to be erected, the people contributed as they were able, and Peter Stewart gave the balance. He was an Abolitionist of the most ultra kind, and yet, always reasonable in his views and demands, commanded the respect of even those of contrary opinions. At one time, a company of men from the South visited Wilmington, in pursuit of a fugitive slave. When their business became known, they were at once surrounded by a mob of citizens, at whose hands they could not but expect violence. Having heard that Peter Stewart was a man of influence in the town, they sent for him to intercede for them. When Stewart arrived on the ground, the would-be slave-catchers implored him to use his influence with the people for their release, and were astounded to find that he was the leader of the Antislavery movement in this neighborhood. But, after learning that they would be only too glad to return to St. Louis, Stewart counseled the citizens to set them at liberty, with an injunction not to delay their return to their homes, which advice was duly heeded. Mr. Stewart took great interest in the organization of the township into a separate precinct, and of the organization of the town of Wilmington and in whatever would tend to their prosperity. The history of his expressive title—Colonel—which he wore with good grace, was conferred on him by common consent. On another page, is mentioned a little “unpleasantness” that took place at Lockport many years ago. The mutineers or rioters had been notified of the approach of a posse, commanded by the Sheriff of the county, but had stood resolute until their appearance on the hill. Then they began to waver a little; but when the Sheriff delegated to Peter Stewart authority to go down alone and treat with the belligerents, many feared that he would be roughly received. But Stewart, who was the man for the occasion, went boldly forward and commanded them to surrender, which they did unconditionally.

Peter Stewart passed on to a better land several years ago. His funeral was more largely attended than that of any other person who had preceded him in this city. He left a large, wealthy and influential family, notice of several of whom appears in the biographical portion of this work. The advent of Cox and Stewart was nearly coincident. Following shortly after, at close intervals, were the members of Cox’s family—a son Joseph, and five sons-in-law, Henry and Elias Brown, Peter Polly, John T. Basye and Peter Marlatte. Henry Brown built the first hotel, in 1838, and called it the “Eagle.” He did not, however, occupy the house, but rented it to other parties, himself engaging in merchandise. His store was located on the site now occupied by Willard’s drug store, and was the first business house on the south side of Crooked Creek, and the second in the town. Basye bought and operated for a time the saw-mill which had been erected by his father-in-law.

The whole family—Cox and son and sons-in-law—sold out their interests here and removed to Salem, Oregon, in 1847. A year after Peter Stewart came, his brother Daniel arrived in the neighborhood. He settled shortly in

what is now Florence Township, in the history of which he receives further notice.

James L. Young, familiarly called the "Senator," came to the township in 1837 and settled near the junction of the Kankakee and Des Planes Rivers, but subsequently removed to the village. He was a blacksmith, and swung the sledge until, like Cincinnatus, he was called by his fellow-citizens to take a more responsible position. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace almost continuously since the organization of the township. At the organization of the village he was elected first Clerk. Some years ago, when he held his office in the upper story of the post office building, the boys gave his office the name of the "upper house," and styled the post office the "lower house;" and, as Mr. Young occupied the "upper house," quite naturally was conferred upon him the title of "Senator," which has tenaciously stuck to him ever since. Certainly, this distinction could not rest on more worthy shoulders.

Hon. Archibald McIntyre was the first merchant in this vicinity. His store was located on the north side of the creek, in Stewart's Addition. He was a most successful business man, and accumulated a large property. As indicated by his title, he was a member of the Legislature, as representative from this district. He was a brother of the McIntyre of the celebrated lottery firm of Yates & McIntyre, of Philadelphia. At the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago, he was President of the First National Bank of this city. He was a native of New York, and came to this place in 1837.

Dr. A. W. Bowen, though not one of the very earliest inhabitants of this place, deserves mention here, as he was interested here as early as 1838. The Doctor had been living in Joliet for four years when, at the date named, he purchased of Cox a half interest in the site of Wilmington; and soon after, by a division of interests, became sole proprietor of the north part of the original town. Perhaps it may interest some of our readers, who are in any way concerned in the real estate, to follow for a little way the title of the land on which the city is built.

As previously stated, Thomas Cox pre-empted and entered all of the land, including the island, which he afterward laid out and called Winchester.* A short time before his departure to Oregon, he conveyed the remainder of his landed property to James F. Alden, of Maine, who had recently come to the place. After this, Alden conveyed what he had not already disposed of to his brother, H. O. Alden; and from him, the larger portion of the upper town, including the island, was bought by the Kankakee Company. This short abstract will explain how some of the earliest deeds run from Cox, why some in the lower part of the city are traceable to Bowen, and why some of the later primary titles run from the Aldens. As stated, prior to the selection of this locality as a town site, Dr. Bowen lived at Joliet. That village, now a city of large proportions, was then an insignificant village. At the time of his

* A short time after, it having been ascertained that there was already one town of that name in the State, it was changed to Wilmington.

arrival at Joliet, in 1834, the territory now constituting Will and some other counties was embraced in Cook ; and, though some thought had been given to formation of a new county here, nothing positive had been done. Dr. Bowen took hold of the matter, and circulated a petition, which soon received 500 signatures, praying the Legislature to form a new county out of what is now Will and all of that part of Kankakee County which lies north of the Kankakee River. This was at the last session of the Legislature held at Vandalia, in 1835-6. The Doctor was in attendance at the session, and brought such influences to bear that the petition was granted, in exact accordance with the wish of the signers. In the petition was a clause locating the county seat at Joliet. In 1849, Dr. Bowen moved to Wilmington to engage in business. He practiced his profession, established a store, built what has been known as the lower mill, and took a lively interest in whatever tended to build up and prosper the town. The venerable Doctor and his wife still reside at Wilmington, and to their kindness much of what is valuable in this work is due. In 1837, Abner Wright, father, mother, brother and two sisters came from New York to reside at this point. The father, mother and brother are all dead, while he and the two sisters still remain. In the year last named, Daniel McIntosh, a Scotchman, who had for a few years resided at Amsterdam, N. Y., immigrated to this part of the county. McIntosh had been employed on the Erie Canal Works, and was Superintendent of a division, while Seymour was one of the Canal Commissioners. He was a man of extensive business qualifications, and died leaving a large estate. In 1839, soon after Dr. Bowen had built the lower mill, John Fisher, who was a practical miller, came on from Rochester, N. Y., to work in the mill. He died a few years later and left two sons, John and Bryan, who have carried on the business ever since, more recently not only as operators but as proprietors. At present, the mill is owned and operated by Fisher & Pennington, who came into possession in 1859. One of the old stones, on which some of the first grists of corn were cracked, is still in use in this mill, though the old Bowen mill is now idle, except as a storehouse.

Andrew Whitten came to this vicinity in 1840 from Canada, and engaged in the mercantile trade. He has been very successful in business, accumulating a fortune. His sons are in the banking business, and own large interests in the mill and other enterprises.

Franklin Mitchell is a native of Vermont, where he lived until 1836, when he came to Chicago. He stayed in Chicago a few months, when he removed to Joliet and resided four years. In 1840, he came to Wilmington to take charge of the Eagle Hotel, then the only one in the village. After remaining in charge of the house three years, he began the erection of the "Exchange," which he completed and occupied the next year. Mitchell, as a landlord, was a great success, and during his occupancy of the house, a space of twenty-one years, the Exchange was counted one of the best hotels in the State.

In 1854, Peter Stewart built the hotel which bears his name, and a few years subsequently, the Exchange was converted into store-rooms, and for that purpose it is still used.

By the year 1846—the closing of the first decade of the existence of the settlement, and which period may properly be termed the pioneer period—quite a number of persons had selected this township and village as a place of residence. Among the number are remembered S. C. and J. C. Thompson, James Johnson, John L. Wilson, Henry and Robert Northam, John R. Jones, Henry Bowen, John and Robert Lyon, John G. Putman, Jonathan Barnatt and Peter McIntosh. The two Thompsons were brothers, and were natives of Scotland. S. C. was a good blacksmith, and quite a successful man in business. During the gold excitement which followed the acquisition by the United States of the Pacific Coast, he went to California and stayed a couple of years. Soon after his return from the gold-fields to this his adopted home, he died. J. C. is still a resident of the city.

James Johnson was from Erie, Penn. He was a very successful physician, but the injunction, "Physician, heal thyself," was by him unheeded, and he passed away about 1849.

John L. Wilson came from Albany, N. Y., and engaged for a time in the mercantile trade. He left here in 1850, and removed to Chicago, where he now resides. He is a brother of Charles L. Wilson of the *Chicago Journal*, and until recently has been connected with that paper.

John R. Jones was a native of Wales, and had been living at Detroit on the farm of Gen. Cass. He died a few years ago.

Henry Bowen is a brother of the Doctor. He was a blacksmith, but latterly laid aside the anvil and hammer, took up the plow and hoe, and became a farmer. Some years ago he removed to Kansas, where he now resides.

The Lyon brothers had charge of the carding machine, but subsequently removed to California.

In 1848, came one of Wilmington's most solid men. J. D. Henderson, a native of New York, had been employed in the construction of the upper dam at Joliet. He came to Wilmington in the year named, to open a store with Dr. Bowen. With him he continued in partnership nine years, when George T. Stewart bought the interest of Bowen, and the firm of Henderson & Stewart has existed without change ever since. His fellow-citizens have shown their appreciation of him by frequently electing him to the highest office within the municipality. In 1849, the Legislature of the State of Illinois passed an act authorizing counties to change their organization to what is known as township organization. The county of Will was one of the first to adopt the system, and Wilmington Township was one of the first to accept the new arrangement. The order for election was made and a preliminary was held March 1, 1850. By the order of the Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of dividing the county into townships, the township of Wilmington consisted of the Congres-

sional Towns 33 north, Ranges 9 and 10 east, and that part of 32 north, 9 and 10, lying north of the Kankakee River (this territory now constitutes the townships of Wilmington, Florence and Wesley). The boundaries of the township were given as Channahon and Jackson on the north, Wilton and Rockville on the east, Grundy County on the west, and the Kankakee River and Clinton on the south. By a glance at the map, it will be seen that Clinton must have been what is now known as Reed Township. The first election for township officers was held at the "Exchange," April 2, of the year named. The meeting was called to order by Don A. Watson; Peter Stewart was chosen Moderator, and S. W. Stone, Clerk.

John Frazier was elected Supervisor; John R. Bickerton, Clerk; Daniel Stewart, Assessor; F. D. S. Stewart, Collector; Elias Freer, Wm. Van De Bogart and William P. Hewit, Commissioners of Highways; Archibald McIntyre and David Willard, Justices of the Peace; F. D. S. Stewart and Daniel Ferris, Constables; and Adam White, Overseer of the Poor. It will be noticed that a number of these names appear for the first time in this narrative. Some of them have come in since 1846, some are citizens of what are now Florence and Wesley Townships, and will probably receive further mention in the history of those localities. At this election, 210 votes were cast, most of which were from the immediate vicinity of Wilmington. Even at that date, but few settlements had been made, except very near the river. In 1851, the townships of Wesley and Florence were organized as separate precincts, and, from that date, Wilmington Township voted and transacted business alone. Franklin Mitchell was elected first Supervisor of Wilmington Township, as it now exists. His successors have been as follows: 1852, A. J. McIntyre; 1853, H. R. Whipple; 1856, John J. Camp; 1858, R. S. Noble; 1859, John D. Henderson; 1861, D. W. Cobb; 1863, A. J. McIntyre; 1865, Franklin Mitchell; 1866, E. R. Willard; 1867, John H. Daniels; 1871, S. C. Camp; 1874, Robert C. Thompson; 1877, Samuel Sillman. A full list of the present officers is as follows: Samuel Sillman, Supervisor; L. L. Stephenson, Clerk; W. J. Carter, Assessor; Martin Carroll, Collector; Joseph Martin, James Dunn and E. P. Smith, Commissioners of Highways; Le Roy Baker and S. D. B. Lines, Constables; James L. Young and J. P. Ransom, Justices of the Peace.

The township of Wilmington was one of the most active in the effort to suppress the great rebellion. Besides several whole companies of the Thirty-ninth and One Hundredth Regiments, very many enlisted in various other regiments, in this and other counties. Quite a number of the best and bravest officers of the regiments named were from this vicinity. S. W. Munn was Major of the Thirty-ninth. He is now a successful lawyer of Joliet. L. A. Baker was Captain of a company in the same regiment, and lost a leg in the service. He was afterward Postmaster of Wilmington. The present Postmaster, R. S. Camp, was also Captain of a company. Capt. R. S. Bowen, who raised Company A of the One Hundredth Regiment, was also of this place.

He was afterward promoted to Major; was wounded at Franklin and carried to Nashville, where he died. Capt. M. McN. Stewart of the One Hundredth Regiment, was hit on the side of the head by a cannon ball. Ordinarily a man's biography stops at this point; but, only for a few minutes, Stewart believed himself dead. He still lives and performs the duties of teller in the First National Bank.

L. D. B. Lines went out in the One Hundredth and was promoted to a Captaincy. Capt. Hezekiah Gardner of the One Hundredth Regiment was wounded at Missionary Ridge, and had a leg amputated to prove his valor. He was afterward promoted to Major of an invalid corps, and is now on the retired list, residing in New York. Several hundred other brave men who left their homes, families and property, deserve honorable mention here, but space forbids even a mention of their names. Suffice it to say that the township of Wilmington, of which the soldiers were a large part, did its duty well in that most trying period. The township never submitted to a draft, a sufficient number having volunteered, so as not to necessitate such demand.

The people of Will County have honored this township, by the selection of several of its citizens to fill positions of honor and trust. George Strathde and Warren S. Noble have both been called to, and served the county in the capacity of Sheriff. John H. Daniels was elected to the Legislature, as was also Archibald McIntyre. Mrs. Sarah McIntosh was elected to the office of Superintendent of Schools, and held the office four years, filling the position and discharging the duties of the same in a very satisfactory manner. Franklin Mitchell, before the county adopted the township organization act, was for several years, one of the three County Commissioners.

The subject of education received attention in this vicinity at a very early date. As early as 1838, a small private school was kept at Wilmington; but in the year 1841, a small building having been erected, a public school was established. This first schoolhouse was a very modest affair, indeed. It was a small frame building, and stood on the site of Mrs. Rogers' residence. The ancient academy, college, institute, or whatever it may have been called, is still in existence, forming a portion of a dwelling in which John Patterson now resides. The first term of public school taught in this institute or seminary was by George Bristol. The term consisted of forty-two days, for which Prof. Bristol was to receive \$31. Perhaps he did receive it, but the books of the Treasurer do not indicate the fact. There were in attendance at the school, during the session, fifty-three scholars. Authority was conferred by the County Commissioners, October 20, 1841, on Peter Stewart, Thomas Cox and Daniel McIntosh to organize a school district, within the bounds of Town 33 north, Range 9, and they accordingly met at Cox's house and made the whole town one district, appointing Jonathan Barnatt, Treasurer, and John G. Putman, Samuel C. Thompson and Abner Wright, School Directors. At the next subsequent meeting of the Trustees, the Treasurer reported that he had taken a

census of all the children in the district, and found 117 entitled to public school privileges. He had also received from the School Commissioner \$22.22, with which to sustain school the coming year. Previous to this, the town of Florence, or Town 33, Range 10, had not been sufficiently settled to support a school; and, at the meeting last named, some of the citizens of that locality appeared, desiring to be attached to the Wilmington District for school purposes, which request was granted, and thus the district consisted of two full townships. The next Winter, Sarah Fisher taught a half-dozen scholars in that part of the district known as Reed's Grove. In 1845, the whole district, consisting of the two towns, contained 214 persons under 20 years of age, of whom 190 were in Wilmington and 24 in Reed's Grove. In 1848, Reed's Grove was cut off as a separate district, and, a short time thereafter, a new school town was formed from Town 33, Range 10, and Wilmington again became independent. The township has gradually grown in population and strength, until there are now seven school districts, each with a convenient house, in which schools are sustained every year. The number of persons of school age is just about one thousand. The total expense of supporting the public schools of this township averages, for the last ten years, a little over \$5,000 per annum. In 1851, D. U. Cobb was appointed Treasurer of Schools, and has held the office continuously ever since.

Wilmington Township is a full Congressional town, consisting of thirty-six whole sections, and is bounded on the north by Channahon, on the east by Florence, on the south by Reed, Custer and Wesley, and on the west by Grundy County. The surface is gently undulating, and is covered in the vicinity of the river with timber. Some of the timber along the bank is of a good quality and heavy growth, but at a distance from the stream it consists of small and seemingly stunted oak, unfit for much else than railroad ties and firewood. The township is crossed from southeast to northwest by the Kankakee, one of the most beautiful streams of water to be found in the State. The descent through this section, though not so rapid as to require a broken and barren district for its bed, as is the case with many streams affording water-power, has sufficient fall and sufficient volume of water to run more than a hundred mills. Besides the Kankakee, two fine little creeks, the Prairie and Crooked, empty into the Kankakee in the township. The former flows from the township of Florence, entering Wilmington on Section 12 and dropping into the Kankakee at the northwest corner of Section 15; and the latter enters the township and empties into the same stream at the city of Wilmington. Stone of an excellent quality is found two and a half miles below Wilmington, near the mouth of Prairie Creek. Some of this stone, used in the construction of the first houses built in the city, is as clear and white as when dressed, and seemingly almost as hard as granite. In the southwestern part appear the croppings of the great Wilmington coal-fields. The land in the neighborhood of the coal deposits is of an inferior quality. The soil is quite thin, and the sub-

soil, being of a kind of quicksand, renders successful cultivation rather uncertain.

CITY OF WILMINGTON.

The village of Wilmington was laid out in 1836, and as this and its immediate vicinity was the objective point toward which the early settlers naturally cast their eyes, the early history is necessarily embraced in that of the township. However, in 1854, having attained a population required by law, it was deemed best by most of the leading citizens to organize the village as a separate corporation. It was argued that this would give the village authority to build sidewalks, abate nuisances, control the liquor traffic, and, perhaps, obtain some revenue from the trade in the way of license, and numerous other advantages not enjoyed while merely constituting a portion of the township. Therefore, a notice, signed by "Many Citizens," requesting the residents and freeholders to meet at the schoolhouse on Saturday, the 24th day of June, to take into consideration the incorporation of the town, was posted in various public places by S. W. Munn ten days before the date specified in the notice. At the meeting, Peter Stewart was called to the chair, and James F. Alden was selected as Clerk. The advantages of incorporation were then argued pro and con. (mostly pro), after which a vote was taken, resulting in favor of organization 12 to 1. A day was then appointed for the election of a town board, and on the 3d day of July the election took place. Of the election, Peter Stewart and James F. Allen occupied the position designated at the primary meeting. Sixty-three votes were cast, and D. W. Smead, J. D. Henderson, Samuel C. Thompson, J. A. Seebor and James F. Alden were elected Trustees; James L. Young was chosen Clerk; Anthony Riker, Street Commissioner, and Fred. Walrath, Constable. Thus was the incorporation of the village fully accomplished, and under this organization it continued eleven years. D. W. Smead was chosen first President. His successors were as follows: 1855, H. Warner; 1857, Anson Packard; 1858, Israel Massey; 1859, S. W. Munn; 1860, William Harbottle; 1861, John D. White; 1862, John S. Jessup; 1864 E. H. Jessup.

About the date last named, the question of changing the charter of the town, so as to give the incorporation some additional powers and a more genteel title, began to be agitated, and resulted in obtaining from the Legislature a charter, February 15, 1865, "constituting the inhabitants of said town a body corporate, by the name and style of city of Wilmington." Under this charter, the first election was held on the third Tuesday of March of the year named.

John H. Daniels received the most votes for Mayor, and Edward Alden, R. P. Morgan, Jr., William H. Vaughan, M. F. Blish, V. Banyard and J. B. Johnson were elected Aldermen. The succeeding Mayors have been J. D. Henderson, W. H. Odell, J. H. Daniels, D. U. Cobb and the present efficient officer, S. E. Trott.

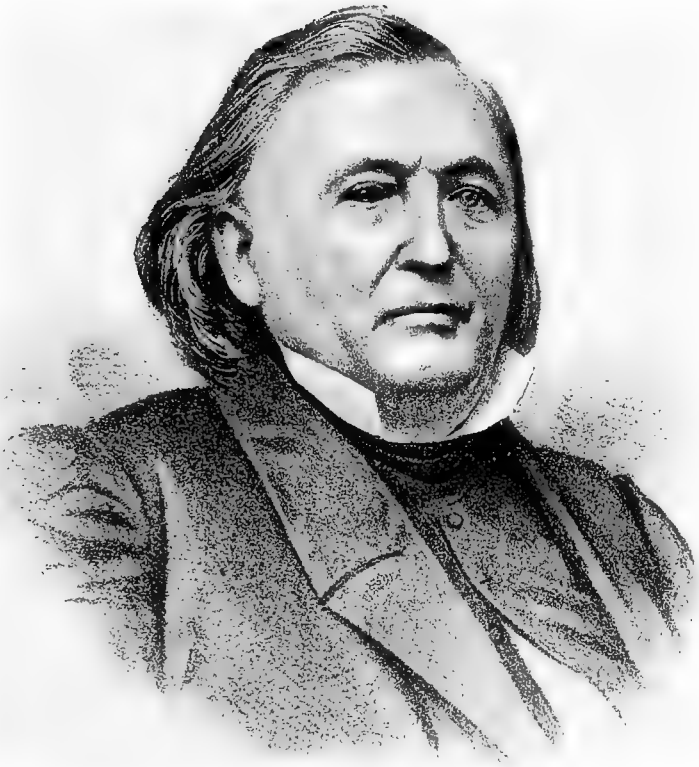
The Board of Aldermen, as now constituted, consists of Howard Johnson, John Whitten, Edward Donahoe, Edmund Cushing and Joseph Burton.

The early settlers of Wilmington, unlike the pioneers of most other localities, were religious people, and they had but constructed a habitation, which barely sheltered them from the inclemencies of the weather, before they began to take measures for the establishing of a house for the Lord. Like the ancient Israelites, they experienced no trouble in worshiping God, even in the wilderness, and Peter Stewart's barn answered the purpose of a tabernacle. In this barn, services were held, and, in 1838, two years after the first settler made his appearance in the vicinity, in it was organized the Presbyterian Church. The organization was effected by J. G. Porter, now a venerable servant of the Master, and resident of Naperville. Among the original members were the two Stewart brothers and Daniel McIntosh with, their wives. Rev. Mr. Porter continued to preach for the little society once a month for a year or two, holding the services sometimes in the barn and afterward in the little frame schoolhouse erected about this time. Afterward he was called to the Church, regularly installed, and served the Church as Pastor for twelve years. A part of the present building was erected in 1840, at a cost of \$1,400. Since then some additions have been made which make it quite a commodious and comfortable house. The present minister is Rev. R. K. Wharton. In connection with the Church is a prosperous Sunday school, of which H. L. Cady is Superintendent. The membership of the Church is 121, and of the Sunday school about 150.

At about the same date that the Presbyterian Church was organized, the Methodists began to hold religious services here, and a class was formed, though the society was not organized as a separate charge until 1868. In 1840, a small building, now used as a parsonage, was erected, and in this services were held until 1857, when their present fine edifice was built. The building is a large, solid, stone structure, with basement, forty-five feet in width and ninety in length, and cost \$15,000.

The society has been quite prosperous, and numbers at present 180 members. Rev. E. W. Drew is the present Pastor. Prof. H. R. Beggs is Superintendent of the Sunday school. The Episcopal Church was organized in 1857, and was placed in charge of the Rev. Charles B. Stout. In 1857, a small church building was erected on the site of John Fisher's residence. Previous to this, the society had worshiped in one of the public halls of the city. In 1867-68, their present tasty house was put up, at a cost of \$7,000. The present membership of the Church is thirty-five. Rev. W. H. Hopkins is Pastor and Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Catholics established a society at Wilmington in 1855, and built a small house of worship at the date named. This society has been a most flourishing one, and has grown to large proportions. In 1865, having entirely outgrown their first church accommodations, they built, at a cost of \$12,000, their present large brick edifice, capable of seating 500 persons. The membership, including



G. W. Capreday
(DECEASED)
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all baptized persons, is nearly 1,000, 650 of whom are communicants, representing over 200 families. A small parsonage was erected some years ago, which was burned in 1875. The next year a very fine building of this character, containing library, drawing-rooms and every modern convenience, took the place of the burnt one. This building cost the society \$6,000. The first priest was the Rev. Mr. Enthout. The present priest, the Rev. Hugh O'Garra McShane.

Besides the churches already named, the Swedenborgians have a small house of worship, though services are not now held.

Religion and education usually go hand in hand; and as the first settlers were religious people, they also interested themselves in the subject of education, and the people of Wilmington have ever been on the alert to adopt whatever measures would tend to improve the morals and enlighten the minds of the youth. The little frame schoolhouse already alluded to had outlived its usefulness by 1849, and a more commodious building was demanded and erected on the site of the present fine structure. A two-story brick, capable of accommodating 200 pupils, was built. For its day, it was considered a very handsome and convenient affair, and by many supposed to be ample for all time to come. A curious and amusing incident is remembered in connection with the construction of this schoolhouse. When the building was almost ready for occupancy, and but little time for its completion remained, it was found that there was not a pint of oil in the whole town with which to mix the putty for glazing the windows. It must be remembered that an order could not then be sent to Chicago in the evening, with a certainty of its being filled and delivered the next morning—the railroad made its appearance five years later. However, unlike the five foolish virgins of Scripture reputation, an inventive genius was on hand, and suggested the substitution of lard which could be had in abundance (if only the virgins had thought about that, how much mortification they might have saved themselves). The suggestion was adopted, and the whiting and the lard mixed made a very fair looking article. The windows were accordingly glazed, and a good job it seemed to be. But some time after school had opened there came a warm day, and suddenly, crash! a pane of glass slipped from its place and disturbed the quiet of the school. Directly another and then another, until more than half the glazing on the south side was worse than a wreck. Then it was discovered that lard was worse than no grease for glazing purposes, and the balance of the panes were removed before the temperature had caused additional havoc. In 1869, the "brick schoolhouse" was found to be entirely too small for its purposes, and other rooms had to be leased temporarily to accommodate all who desired to attend. The division of the school in this manner was attended with numerous disadvantages which the saving of money could not compensate, and so it was concluded that economy indicated the erection of a new and still more spacious building.

Therefore, in the year last named, the City Council passed an ordinance, appropriating \$30,000 for the erection and furnishing of the present temple of learning. If not the finest and most convenient school-building in the county, it certainly is one of that description. It is a large brick three-stories high, besides basement, and will accommodate 700 pupils. It is located on what was originally designed for a park, and is one of the finest sites in the city. This is a wonderful improvement over the little frame structure of forty years ago, and indeed over its successor of 1849. The schools of Wilmington have certainly kept pace with the other institutions of this vicinity, and the citizens of Wilmington have good reason to feel proud of their excellence. Besides the graded system at the schoolhouse just described, the authorities have also established a primary school, and erected a building on the west side of the river, to accommodate the dwellers in that quarter of the city. The school system of this city is peculiar, being an adjunct of the city corporation, and immediately under the control of the City Council. To a Board of Inspectors elected by the people, is delegated the immediate duty of looking after the interests of the schools. A little "special legislation," while the proposition to build the \$30,000 schoolhouse was under consideration, helped the friends of the enterprise out of a difficulty. As stated, the ordinance appropriating \$30,000 was passed July 27, 1869. The Board of Inspectors, who had been elected for the purpose of disposing of this anticipated fund, had been elected on the 16th of March, and had performed several important acts, looking toward the erection of the house, when it was suddenly discovered that the election of the Inspectors, though subsequent to the passage of the bill authorizing their election, was prior to its approval, and that their acts were at least of doubtful validity. As soon as this fact became known, a deputation was hurried off to Springfield, the Legislature being still in session, and an amendment legalizing the election of the Board obtained.

Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, A., F. & A. M., was authorized by the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, October 7, 1856. This is comparatively one of the "ancient" lodges, as the number of lodges in the State at present is nearly eight hundred. The charter members were Joseph Shirk, Cyrus Stowe, Hezekiah Warner, Franklin Mitchell, George E. Cavanaugh, William G. Cutshaw and William A. Tinsler, the first three of whom were respectively Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens. The officers in charge at present are: J. B. Johnson, W. M.; H. W. Blood, S. W.; John P. Ransom, J. W.; I. Craft, Treas.; O. D. Row, Sec.; Austin Smith, S. D.; W. H. Mitchell, J. D.; S. D. B. Lines, Tiler, and William Hart, Chaplain. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

This Order, in 1870, obtained from the Grand Chapter a charter for establishing a subordinate chapter at this place. The charter was granted October 7, and designated this as Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, and constituted William H. Odell as High Priest, Franklin Mitchell, King, and Alexander McIntosh,

Scribe. The balance of the original members were H. Jones, L. A. Baker, F. L. Quigley, C. J. Jukes and S. D. B. Lines. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month. The two societies occupy a large room in the third story of Empire Block, which they have fitted up for their mysterious purposes in a very tasty and elegant manner.

The present officers of the Chapter are W. H. Odell, H. P.; Franklin Mitchell, King; William Hart, Scribe; E. W. Willard, R. A. Captain; H. W. Blood, Prin. Soj.; F. Larned, Captain of Host; Vincent Banyard, Treasurer; L. A. Baker, Secretary, and S. D. B. Lines, Sentinel.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a lodge of that character March 26, 1872, the original members of which were: H. H. Wise, William Harbottle, F. Vitenhoff, L. I. Gildersleeve and L. Lorch. From this original hive have swarmed the lodges at Braidwood, Elwood and Wilton Center. A remarkable fact in the history of this Lodge, is that in all of its existence of sixteen years, but one death has occurred. M. P. Kilbourn is present Representative; John R. Babcock, N. G.; T. W. Kahler, V. G.; J. P. Ransom, Sec.; T. S. McIntosh, Treas. The Lodge is styled Will Lodge, 301, and meets every Monday in Empire Block. The present membership is forty-seven, though, at times, it has been greatly in excess of that number.

One of the most important interests, and doubtless destined to be the greatest in this section, is that developed by the vast water-power supplied by the Kankakee River; and, but for some unfortunate circumstances, would ere this have been more fully utilized. The improvement of the river in some of its features dates back many years. In 1835-36, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, authorizing the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The project had been agitated for a number of years by both the State and General Government—by the former as a commercial enterprise, and by the latter as both a commercial and military necessity. The war of 1812 had shown the necessity of a work of this kind, for the purpose of transmitting supplies for the army, should a foe ever ascend the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Ohio, and Government accordingly donated a large amount of the public lands in aid of its construction. Work was begun on the Canal the year following the passage of the Canal act by the State Legislature, and was completed in 1848. The original idea was to make it a ship-canal, but a very inferior work was the one completed at the date named. However, this has been deepened, widened and otherwise so improved that small steamboats now make trips, not only the entire length of the Canal, but from the city of Chicago to St. Louis. When the Canal was ready for use, it was found that at the lower end there was a lack of water, and that an extra feeder was necessary for its supply. It was therefore decided to construct a dam across the Kankakee at a point which, allowing for sufficient fall, would meet the extra demand. The dam was built at a point in the Kankakee River, near the center of Wilmington Township.

From this point a canal was constructed, on the north bank of the river, crossing the Des Plaines River by aqueduct near the northwest corner of the township. The dam alluded to created slack water to the city of Wilmington, and below the dam, to the mouth of the river, it was already navigable. This, however, lacked a means of raising boats to the level of the water above the dam. In 1870, a company of gentlemen from Boston, perceiving the great advantages which must necessarily result from a further improvement of the river, formed a gigantic stock company for the purpose, prominent among whom were Gov. William Claflin, E. P. Carpenter and Joel Hills, who were respectively President, Managing Director and Treasurer. Work was begun, and nearly a half-million dollars were expended. The improvements made to this date consist of the raising of the State dam, to which allusion has been made, two feet, thus creating navigation to Wilmington; the construction of a tight earth dam at the city, fourteen feet in height; the building of an overflow dam at the head of the island, five and a half feet high; and the construction of a monster dam, sixteen feet in height, a mile above the city. At each of these dams are locks of the most substantial character, and of a size to admit boats eighteen feet in width and one hundred in length, and carrying one hundred thousand feet of lumber or six thousand bushels of grain. These works make the Kankakee navigable for the boats described, a distance of twenty-one miles, and make an outlet for this region, by water, to Chicago and St. Louis. Boats are run regularly from the mouth of Horse Creek to Chicago every week by E. D. Small & Co., of Wilmington, and Stephen Hanford & Bro., of Reed Township. The original design was to extend the line of dams and locks to the Indiana line, to tap the bog-iron fields, and to construct a canal to the Braidwood coal-fields, thus not only bringing the two materials in contact, but also making a water outlet for the vast fuel product. Not only have these works made all this possible, but the fall of nearly fifty feet of this large volume of water makes a water-power variously estimated at the driest season at from four thousand to eight thousand horsepower. But a comparatively small portion of this has yet been utilized. The flour-mill, already alluded to and operated by Messrs. Fisher & Pennington, is situated at the lower end of the race. This mill contains six runs of stone, and has a capacity of five hundred barrels daily. Messrs. McIntyre & Co. (or McIntyre & Whitten) built near the bridge, at about the time the water-works were begun, a fine flour-mill of about the same capacity as the lower mill. At about the same date, Messrs. Chapman & Jukes erected, at the upper end of the island, a building designed for a bolt and nut factory; but, owing to the financial crisis which swept over the country in 1872, the enterprise failed. The building was bought a few years ago by Dr. S. E. Trott, who turned it into a paper-mill. M. D. Keeney put in the necessary machinery, and the mill is now in successful operation. Straw-board of a good quality is manufactured from rye and oat straw, at the rate of seven tons per day. Some years

ago, a distillery was started in a brick building erected near the bridge, but the parties interested failed, and the high waters subsequently damaged the building so that for many years it stood idle. This Dr. Trott also reconstructed and has introduced into it a planing-mill, turning-lathe and other machinery. The system of water-works for the use of the city in case of fire was introduced last year, and connected with machinery at Whitten's flour-mill and Trott's planing machine. Hydrants, to which pipes are laid, connecting them with the pumps at the mills, are placed at convenient points in the city, so that all of the business portion and part of the residence property is fully protected. A fire company, of which C. W. Barnhart is Chief Engineer, has been organized, and this system, in connection with a hook-and-ladder company, which is organized on an independent basis, gives the city ample protection. At a moment's warning, the power of either mill can be transferred to the pumps, and in an instant two streams of water, each two inches in diameter, from any hydrant, can be made to play on a burning building. The whole system, consisting of the Holly pumps, pipes, hose and hydrants, has cost about \$1,500.

The river, on several occasions, has been the cause of much anxiety to the citizens of Wilmington, and the cause of no small amount of damage to property in the immediate vicinity of its banks. On the 14th day of February, 1867, the floating ice gorged at the lower dam—then the only one—and in a few hours all of the business part of the city was under water. The main business street afforded navigation for boats of good size. A considerable amount of goods was damaged in the stores, and business was entirely suspended for some days. The bridges, including the railroad bridge, were swept away, and some buildings near the bank of the river were somewhat injured by floating ice. It is thought that the building of the other dams will hereafter prevent any such mischief.

An industry, which bids fair to develop into large proportions, is that of the manufacture of butter and cheese. Indeed, though but in its incipency, the business has already become one of considerable importance. In 1844, E. Allen of this place, commenced buying butter and grading the same, for the St. Louis market. So careful was he in his selections that Wilmington butter soon attained an enviable reputation, so much so that Mr. Allen could not supply the demand, even at a higher price than was usually obtained for other brands. He continued in the butter trade until a few years ago, when he resolved to erect a creamery. In 1875, he built his cheese and butter factory, at an expense of about \$6,000, and began buying milk and manufacturing butter, paying for the milk 70 cents per hundred pounds. The enterprise proved quite successful, and last year he began the manufacture of cheese. He is making at present about 75,000 pounds of butter, and 365,000 pounds of cheese per year. The average price received for butter is 33 cents, and that for cheese 9 cents. Much of the cheese manufactured finds a market in

Europe. The Wilmington Dairy Association was incorporated June 21, 1877, with William Burke, Joseph Shirk and John Bovee as its officers. Buildings costing \$6,000 were erected, and the manufacture of butter and cheese begun. At the rate at which they are now manufacturing, they will turn out 42,000 pounds of butter and 600,000 pounds of cheese per year, the receipts for the former averaging 30 cents, and the latter $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. They consume at present 15,000 pounds of milk per day, and have a capacity of 40,000. The present officers are Lawrence Tinsler, President; William Burke, Secretary, and William Martin, Treasurer.

One of the most important events in the history of this part of the State, was the construction of the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, now known as the Chicago & St. Louis. The road was completed through this section in 1854, and the first train of cars passed through Wilmington on the 4th of July of that year. From that date the real prosperity of the country, within a breadth of fifteen to twenty-five miles on either side of the road, began. Farming lands, which had previously been held at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, immediately went up to three times these prices. Towns and villages already established grew as they had not grown before. New towns sprang up all along the line. Land, which the Government had been offering for sale for twenty years, was snatched at by immigrants and speculators. Thus, in a few years after the completion of the road, though its management was at first comparatively poor, the population doubled. Farms were opened, stores established, shops built and life and animation took the place of that state of lethargy and dullness which had heretofore prevailed. The road has continued to increase in efficiency and capacity, and has come to be looked upon as necessary to the very existence of the country through which it passes.

Probably no event has had such a depressing influence on this community as the failure, in 1873, of J. H. Daniels, banker and speculator, of this city. Daniels had come to the place in 1855, and was the first to establish a bank. His career here was one of exceeding brilliancy; and to say that the people honored him with their confidence and credit, is but to state the feeling of the people for him in mild terms. Their confidence in his integrity was unbounded, and as a proof of the same, they deposited their substance with him for safe (?) keeping, in preference to investing in enterprises designed to build up and develop the city, to the extent of almost the last penny. When, seemingly, the last dollar had been deposited, the ears of the populace were scarcely able to believe themselves, when it was suddenly announced that it was necessary for the bank to suspend for a short time; but when afterward it was learned that the concern was hopelessly involved and would pay but eight cents on the dollar, the depositors went home and read the first three verses of the fifth chapter of the First Epistle of James, and other similar passages, and pondered long and deeply.

The following history of the press of Wilmington has been kindly furnished by E. D. Conley, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Wilmington Advocate*:

Wilmington's first newspaper, the *Wilmington Herald*, was established in this place in 1854 by D. H. Berdine. Whether misfortunes never come singly or not, that year marked the advent of the cholera in our midst, also. The *Herald* was a joint stock institution, gotten up by a number of citizens; and the setting-up of the press and material was literally a nine-days wonder in the eyes of many villagers. Cholera swept off one of the printers—John J. Post—and sickness and disaster threatened the *Herald's* success. In less than a year afterward, R. W. Waterman, a large stockholder, obtained control of the office and placed it in charge of William H. Clark, of Michigan, who was to edit and publish the sheet (a six or seven column folio), at a salary of \$15 per week. Clark watched his opportunity. The stock gradually merged in the hands of a few, and that few mortgaged it; a snide "mortgage sale," made in the presence of a chosen few, was had, and the *Herald* passed into the hands of Clark, the consideration being \$7.00! It run along three or four years, when Joseph Braden, of the *Joliet True Democrat*, came down to Wilmington with an old Ramage press to trade for the *Herald* press—a Foster; but the citizens got wind of it and mobbed the office. How the aggrieved and swindled original stockholders settled the matter, the writer does not remember; but it was patched up somehow and security given. In 1856, or thereabout, Clark removed from this place—office and all—to Kendall County, where he established the *Kendall County Clarion*. The present publisher of the *Advocate* was chief "devil" of the *Herald* office for some time, while J. H. Reubenau, now a C. & A. express-train conductor, was the principal typo when not engaged in stealing Waterman's dry wood.

W. R. Steel, Esq., established the *Wilmington Independent* here in 1861; so, if the *Herald's* coming brought with it cholera, the *Independent*, not to be outdone, brought the pomp and circumstances of war. The *Independent* became Republican in politics, and had quite a good circulation in the Kankakee Valley. It was purchased by Alexander McIntosh in 1861. It was run along until the Fall election in 1872, when it suspended publication and was sold under a mortgage. H. H. Parkinson, under a lease, run it a year longer, when the paper died, and the material was sold to parties abroad. In the meantime, June, 1870, the *People's Advocate* was started by Jacob H. Warner, at the instance of many who, in political issues, opposed the policy of the *Independent*. When the *Advocate* was 35 weeks old—February 18, 1871—E. D. Conley, Esq., purchased a half interest and became its chief editor. But partnership proved a bad horse to ride, and dissolution in ownership followed. In May, 1872, Mr. Conley bought the office for \$2,000 cash, and from that date to this the *Wilmington Advocate* has been issued regularly, and is generally recognized as a fixed and solid institution.

Another *Wilmington Herald* and a paper known as the *Wilmington Free Press* have, within a few years, been issued in this city; but both proved short lived.

At the present writing—September 20, 1878—the *Wilmington Phoenix* is published in this city, though principally edited and printed in Joliet.

REED TOWNSHIP.

This is now the smallest township in the county, containing only the west half of Congressional Town 32, Range 9 east of the Third Principal Meridian. For the fifteen years ending 1875, it was the largest, embracing within its limits all of that territory now constituting Custer. As now laid out, it contains eighteen sections, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Wilmington, on the east by Custer, on the south by Kankakee County and on the west by Grundy. The first name given to the township, by the Commissioners, was Clinton, which, however, was changed, at the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, to *Reid*, in honor of one of the pioneers of this section. On the first maps and in the first reports, the orthography of the name is found as here indicated; but on the later maps and reports it is spelled as indicated at the head of this article. For what reason this change has been made, or if made by common consent or practice—the later method being the more natural way—we are unable to inform our readers.

The land, for the most part, is a level plain or prairie. In some portions, more especially in the southern, it is covered with timber of a small growth. In this portion the surface is more broken, but cannot be considered hilly. It is not crossed by any stream of water, but all of that supply is obtained from wells. Good water abounds at a depth of from twenty to forty feet. The land is of a poor quality for agricultural purposes, the soil being quite thin, with a species of quicksand underlying.

In his history of New York, Washington Irving begins with the creation of the world, citing as a reason that as the first occupants of that island, the Knickerbockers, were not only descendants of Noah, but also of Adam, therefore, the history could not be complete without an allusion to that primary event. So, in the history of Reed Township, we are forcibly reminded of a declaration of the Almighty, when he had completed the creation, that it was "all very good." Various constructions and explanations have been put upon this avowal of the Lord, seeing that so much of the world is evil, and that even Nature—especially to the uneducated—seems to be in many respects deficient in her purposes. No more striking illustration of this idea can be found than in the apparent waste of forces in the creation of the "dry land" spoken of in the tenth verse of the first chapter of Genesis. Especially is this notable in a locality deficient in productiveness, which is, at the same time, surrounded by territory of a most prolific character. And here, again, in this township, we

observe the wisdom of the Creator, and the verification of that declaration of His, that it is "all good," while the ignorance of man would condemn it. The surface of the township of Reed, to look upon, like the apples of Sodom, is all that is desirable; but like that deceptive fruit to the agriculturist, it is only a source of sorrow. For a number of years after the first settlement was made, and the first attempt made to induce the soil of Reed to return to the toiling laborer a compensation for his expenditure of strength and time, it was believed that this section was a failure, and numerous tracts were sold for taxes from year to year, and the epithet "land poor" seemed to apply with propriety to its owners. But behold the wisdom of the Creator! In this region, which man so irreverently denounced, was stored by Him, for many thousand years, an article for the use of man's extremity, which renders this one of the most valuable tracts in the State. All hoarded up, eighty feet under the ground, and condensed into a small space, is suddenly found the fuel with which to supply the deficiency that had always been felt existed in the prairie country; and, all at once, the land which could have been bought "for a song" jumps to \$100 per acre, and, within the space of ten years, a city of five thousand inhabitants buds and blossoms, as it were, by magic.

Owing to a scarcity of timber and a want of water, the township was one of the latest in the county to settle. Twenty years before, settlements had been made along the Des Plaines and Kankakee. Not until the opening-up of the railroad could an emigrant be induced to lose sight of the belt of timber lying along the banks of the streams of water. When that event transpired, and fuel and other commodities were transported to a distance from their place of growth or manufacture, a life on the prairie began to appear possible, and this section began to develop. Prior to 1854, the date of the event named, probably not more than four or five families had shown the hardihood to venture so far from the original settlements. William Higgins, who came to this vicinity (being just a few rods west of the township line, in Grundy County) in 1850, says that when he arrived here, James Curmea had been living on Section 6 about six months. Curmea was a native of Ireland, had been peddling through the country, and, becoming tired of the business, settled at the point mentioned. He entered all of the section, and, though a large land-owner as regards real estate, he was poor, the soil proving to be of a very unfruitful nature. He lived on his land until 1865, when the discovery of coal in this section suddenly made him a rich man. His farm, which had cost him \$1.25 per acre, and which, a few weeks before, could have been bought for \$10, was considered worth \$100; and shortly after, he actually sold it for the last price named. The tract now belongs to the Wilmington Company. Curmea took his money, removed to Morris and started a bank, in which business he is still engaged. P. Kilgore was "squatting" on Section 4. He was also from the Emerald Isle. In 1855, he sold out to Frank and Thomas O'Reilley, and removed to Kankakee. The O'Reilleys were also from Ireland. They

still reside in the township. William Smith was a Yankee, from the hills of Vermont. He could scarcely be called a "settler," as his business was that of hunting, and his home was wherever his dog and gun could be found. His range was from the head of the Kankakee to its mouth, but his headquarters were in this township. The report of his rifle years ago ceased to be heard, and then it was known that "Smith the hunter" was gone to a "happier hunting-ground." Patrick and James Dwyer came in 1850. They are still here. William Sterrett and Timothy Keane are also old settlers, and still reside in the township. Dennis Glenney was a stone-cutter on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. He is another native of Erin. He came to the township in 1856, and still resides here. Besides those already named, there were but few who could lay claim to being permanent settlers; and neither were there any additional settlements until the discovery of coal. Even now, there are, perhaps, not more than twenty families outside of the city limits.

Though Reed Township was organized in 1850, the portion now embraced in Custer contained, until 1865, nearly all the inhabitants; and, though Custer is but three years old in name, it, and not Reed, is the original township; so that in reality, what is now called by the name of Reed, is a new town with the old name. The division occurred three years ago, on the petition of citizens of the eastern portion of the township. As now constituted, the west eighteen sections were organized April, 1875.

The present officers of the township are: John Young, Supervisor; John Bamrick, Clerk; Dennis Downey, Assessor; David Francis, Collector; Barney Higgins, Dennis La Hynes and Henry Roc, Commissioners of Highways; Nathan Goldfinger, Henry Hillman and Edwin Wakefield, Justices of the Peace; William J. Stewart, John Gaddis and J. Randick, Constables, and James Powers, School Treasurer.

CITY OF BRAIDWOOD.

In many respects, this city is peculiar, and in its growth certainly is a wonder; and, to any but inhabitants of the West, who are somewhat used to such phenomena as a large city springing from the ground in a decade, it would be considered a marvel. In 1865, where now stands the city of Braidwood, with its five thousand inhabitants, its seven churches, its three schools and its gigantic systems of mining machinery, was simply nothing but a sea of tall grass, or in the Winter a boundless field of snow, reaching out to meet the horizon, with scarcely a cabin intervening. As before stated, this locality was considered almost worthless, with only a few unthrifty farmers scattered through the neighborhood. In 1864, William Henneberry, while digging a well discovered the first coal. He had already sunk the well to a reasonable depth, but had failed to find water. Procuring a drill he continued his search, by boring to a greater depth. When about eighty feet below the surface, he came upon what proved to be a fine vein of coal. As soon as the fact became known, great excitement prevailed, and a shaft was sunk at a point known as Keeversville. This shaft

fully realized the expectations of its projectors, and but a short time intervened before works of simple character were erected for the purpose of raising the product.

Individual and small company enterprises were thenceforward organized with varying success. The parties originating the same usually having more enthusiasm than capital, their efforts generally proved comparative failures.

In 1865-66, J. D. Bennet, M. B. Killbourn, C. L. Whitcomb, Seth Turner and C. D. Wilbur leased some land, proposing to operate for coal. Wilbur was the State Geologist, and was a great enthusiast on the subject of coal desposits.

Their work was, however, but scarcely begun, when a company of gentleman from Boston completed an organization for the same purpose, and Bennet and his company sold out to them. The Boston organization was what is now known as the Wilmington & Vermilion* Coal Company, J. M. Walker being President, and A. T. Hall, Treasurer. With ample means at their command, the success of the work was fully assured, and the Company has continued in successful operation ever since. Though the demand for the product is not so great as formerly, 700 men are in the employ of the Company at Braidwood. Of these, about one-half are colored. The colored portion of the miners work almost exclusively in a mine by themselves. In the Summer season, when the demand for coal is comparatively limited, the workmen are employed only about one-half the time. They receive in Summer, 85 cents per ton, and in the Winter, 90 cents. The average work of a day, per miner, is two and a half tons. Two shafts are operated by the Braidwood detachment, at which about 10,000 tons each are raised, the capacity of both shafts being about 30,000 tons per month. In addition to shafts, engines and other machinery, the Company own 300 cars with which they transport the products of the mines to Chicago and other markets. They also run two general stores, at which the miners obtain most of the necessary articles of food and clothing. One of these stores is located near the offices of the Company, and the other in the central part of the business portion of the city. The managers of the Wilmington Company's works at this place are: Esaias Hall, Superintendent, and H. O. Alden and B. F. Washburn, Clerks.

The Eureka Mining Company commenced operations in 1865. At first the enterprise was known as the Rhodes Coal Company, with D. P. Rhodes as President or Manager; but subsequently a new organization was formed by A. B. Meeker, D. P. Rhodes, W. L. Brown, C. B. Brown, George L. Dunlap and Perry H. Smith. Of these, Meeker was President, and W. L. Brown was Secretary and Treasurer. With the exception of C. B. Brown, withdrawn, and H. Pratt, who has been introduced as Secretary, the primary organization remains intact. William Maltaby, the present Superintendent of the mines, has performed the duties of that position since the organization of the Company.

*The Company also operate mines at Streator, on the Vermilion River.

The Company employ, at their two shafts, 425 men, about 300 of whom are at work all of the time, the remainder waiting their turn for employment, which is given to all from two to four days each week. About 130,000 tons of coal are raised per year, the capacity of the shafts being over 200,000. The total expenses of the Company amount to about \$18,000 per month. Not only are the minutiae of the operations of the two companies about the same, but they, with the companies in adjacent townships, unite their interests, dividing profits after all necessary expenses are paid.

James Braidwood has, perhaps, done more than any single individual to develop the coal industry in this region than any other man; especially was this the case in its early history. He came from Scotland to America, in 1863, and to this vicinity, in 1865, and assisted in sinking most of the early shafts. In 1872, he, in company with some others, sunk the Braidwood shaft. Subsequently, the works were burned, and, in 1876, he started, on his own resources, the shaft now known as the Braidwood shaft. He is not connected with the pool, but employs his men and sells his coal at prices independent of all corporations, most of his product being disposed of to the Bridgeport Rolling Mills at Chicago. He employs about eighty men, who receive 85 cents per ton for mining. The amount of coal raised at this shaft is 130 tons per day. The capital invested is \$20,000.

The appearance of the city is remarkable in some respects. The companies who own the land have always sold lots with a clause in the deed, reserving the right to mine the coal that lay beneath. In consequence, we find a whole city, built entirely of wood. With the exception of a small brick schoolhouse, which antedates the coal discovery, and a bakery rebuilt a year or two ago on land which had already been undermined and had settled, there are no stone or brick buildings; but the light balloon frames, which a settling of the earth would not injure, are universal. The vein of coal here is from three to three and a half feet in thickness; and, after a lead has been worked and abandoned, the roof falls in, and a corresponding depression soon after makes its appearance on the surface of the ground. The settling is quite gradual, and is usually completed within a year. In time, doubtless, the site of the city will all have been worked over; and, after some sweeping fire which sooner or later comes to every wooden town, a more substantial class of buildings will take the place of the frame structures, and the city will put on a more presentable appearance. During the first year or two, people came in and retired so rapidly that it is hard to say who were here first. Many who came in to work in the mines left as suddenly as they came, and not even their names are remembered. Some who came to carry on trade made their stay quite brief, and are not entitled to notice as permanent settlers of the town. Others who worked here for some years, yet having families, relatives or friends at other points, never considered this their home. Among those who came to the place, at the beginning, was William Maltaby, Superintendent of Mines for the Eureka Company. Mr. Maltaby is a native of

England, where he worked at mining before coming to this country. In 1863, he came to this vicinity on a kind of prospecting expedition, and moved to the place in 1866, to superintend the Company's works. He has been in their employ ever since. John Young is a Scotchman. He came to the neighborhood in 1867, and worked at the mines. He has, by industry and economy, accumulated considerable means, and is now engaged in merchandise. His residence in this city, and his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, have made him quite popular. He is the present Supervisor of Reed Township. Daniel McLaughlin came in 1869. He was also a native of Scotland, and a miner. He is present Mayor of the city, having been elected to that office in 1877. Hon. L. H. Goodrich was the first Mayor of the city, being elected in 1873. Mr. Goodrich was formerly from New York City, but had lived, before his removal to this place, a number of years in Gardner. From the latter place, he was elected as Representative to the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of the State, and re-elected to the Thirtieth. He was also, for six successive years, chosen from that township as Supervisor, and, for eight years, Justice of the Peace. He is at present in the mercantile trade. Esaias Hall is from Vermont, and removed to this place in 1866, to superintend the mines of the Wilmington Company. He is still in their employ in the same capacity. Robert Huston is from New York City. He came to this place in 1870, and engaged in the mercantile trade. John H. Ward is a native of Ireland. He came to Wilmington and resided for a number of years. In 1866, he removed to this locality, where he has since resided. Within five years of the laying-out of the town, which occurred in 1865, among those who have become permanent residents and at the same time are recognized as leading citizens, are E. W. Felton, David Paden, William Jack, B. F. Sweet, John Broadbent, Edward Davidson, Duncan Rankin, John James, William Chalmers, John Barnett, John Cox, B. W. Reese, W. H. McFarlane, Meshach Dando and Robert Paden. The first house within what is now the site of Braidwood was the little brick schoolhouse, already referred to.

The first dwelling erected is said to have been built by Paddy Nary, a miner in the employ of one of the first mining companies. Daniel Small built the first house designed to be used as a store, and J. D. Bennet put in the first stock of merchandise. The store-building has since served the purpose of schoolhouse and church. Andrew Benney is credited with the building of the first hotel. Benney was a miner, and built the hotel for the accommodation, more especially, of employes of the mines. He is now a resident of Missouri. Dwellings, shops and stores followed so fast and in such numbers that to name them or their projectors and builders would require more space than the design of this work would permit. Many of the miners have bought lots, which usually consist of a half and in some cases an acre or more of ground, and built them comfortable little homes.

In 1873, Braidwood presented the unusual example of a community organizing a city government without previously having incorporated as a village. In 1872, the State Legislature passed a general act for the government of all towns having a population of 2,000 and upward, and conferring upon them the style and charters of *cities*. Upon this basis, it was found that Braidwood had already attained that number, and steps were accordingly taken to carry into effect the provisions of the law. A primary meeting was held, and, in accordance with the sentiments there expressed, an election was decided upon to take place the 21st of April, 1873. The result was the election of E. W. Felton, David Paden, William Jack, B. F. Sweet, John Cox and B. W. Reese, as Aldermen; L. H. Goodrich, Mayor; William Chalmers, City Clerk; John Barnett, Street Commissioner; William H. McFarlane, Police Magistrate, and Robert Paden, Marshal.

In 1877, Daniel McLaughlin succeeded L. H. Goodrich as Mayor.

The present officers of the city are: John McIntyre, John Cox, Frank Lofty, John Crelly, Richard Mulrooney, Nicholas Keon, Richard Phillips and John Broadbent, Aldermen; Daniel McLaughlin, Mayor; William H. Steen, Clerk; John S. Keir, Treasurer; Patrick Muldowney, Marshal; William Mooney, Attorney; and Meshach Dando, Police Magistrate. Of the Aldermen chosen at the first election in 1873, John Cox has retained his place in the Council ever since. The voting population of the city is fully 1,000, though 940 votes is the highest number yet polled at any election.

Society in most mining districts is usually considered below par, but not only does present observation prove quite contrary, but the history of the town and its benevolent, Christian and educational institutions show conclusively that, in this instance, the moral and religious features compare very favorably with other towns of like age and size.

Braidwood has five churches—the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Congregational and Primitive Methodist—all occupying good comfortable buildings, besides which the Mormons, the Colored Methodists and Colored Baptists hold religious services and contemplate the erection of houses of worship.

The M. E. Church held religious services here as early as 1867. Rev. A. C. Price was the first preacher, and ministered to the congregation at the date named. The first services were held in the old schoolhouse, and a class was formed with William Anderson and wife, William Davids and father and mother, Samuel Bales and wife and John Runsey and wife; and these, with a few others, soon after organized the Church. About two years later, the society, having increased in numbers and wealth, built their present house of worship. It is a frame building, capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons, and cost the society \$2,000. The Church has been quite prosperous, and the membership at this date is 150, of which the Rev. John Rogers is Pastor. In connection with the Church is a flourishing Sunday school of 150 members, under the

superintendence of L. H. Goodrich. In 1871-72, Rev. R. Davis, a missionary in connection with the Presbyterian Church, was preaching through this part of the State, and, amongst the points visited by him, was this, at which he stopped and preached; and it was through his influence that an organization of this denomination was effected. As often happens, the organization of the Sunday school, in the early Spring of 1872, was the primary move, in this instance, of the more decisive measures adopted soon after. In June, of the year mentioned, the persons of that persuasion met to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a church of this denomination. Among the original members were David Paden, John James, Duncan Rankin, William Chalmers and E. A. Beadle, with other members of their families. At this time they held meetings in what is known as the Grove Schoolhouse. Rev. William Penhalagan was the first regular preacher after organization. Rev. Thomas M. Gunn, now of the First Church of Joliet, was subsequently called and installed Pastor of this Church. He resigned in 1877, to take charge of the Joliet congregation, as stated. In 1873, the society began the erection of a house of worship, which, though still unfinished, affords for them comfortable accommodations. The building thus far has cost about \$5,000, and is 40 feet in width and 60 in length. The present membership is 130, of which the Rev. John Currier is the stated supply. The Sunday school, in connection with this Church, is under the superintendence of Duncan Rankin, and numbers about one hundred and forty.

The Catholic organization was formed by Dr. John McMullin, while Pastor of the Wilmington Church. When Dr. McMullin was promoted to the higher office of Vicar General, Father Daniel Riordan succeeded him as Pastor of this Church. Afterward, Father Riordan was also promoted to Secretary and Chancellor of the Diocese, and the vacancy thus occurring was filled by Father Thomas O'Garra, who was also promoted, being called to serve in the temple on high. Succeeding Father O'Garra is the present Pastor, Rev. R. H. McGuire. During the period of Dr. McMullin's administration, the original building was erected. In this the congregation worshiped until 1875, when the additions of the front and back were made. In the same year, the parsonage was built. The value of the church property is put down at about \$10,000. About two hundred and fifty families worship here. The strike which occurred in 1877 severely affected the strength of the Church. Prior to this, the membership was nearly twice the number stated.

The Congregationalists erected, in 1873, a neat little building for church purposes. It is about 28x32 feet, and cost \$800. The membership at present is twenty-five, all of Welsh nativity, and services are conducted in that language. Rev. Griffith Evans, of Braceville, is Pastor, and William Davis is Superintendent of the Sunday school. The Primitive Methodists have a small house of worship, neatly furnished. Rev. Julius Marks is Pastor, and Thomas Davy is Superintendent of the Sunday school. Besides the buildings already named, a small church-house was erected some years ago by the Welsh Baptists,

but this is now vacant. The Mormons, to whom allusion has been made, are of the persuasion who cleave to Joseph Smith, and disclaim any affiliation with the Salt Lake Mormons, or sympathy with their peculiar beliefs and practices. These accept the Book of Mormon as an additional divine revelation, but in other respects are not different from some of the evangelical Christians.

The strike of 1877 had the effect of bringing to this place several hundred colored people, who, if not universally known to be practically pious, are noted as a peculiarly religious people. Though very poor, and mostly ignorant, they yet hold religious services, and contemplate the erection of a house of worship.

The Odd Fellows organized a lodge of that Order here September 16, 1872, of the name and number of Banner Lodge, No. 495. Duncan Rankin was the first N. G.; Robert Paden, V. G.; John Skinner, Secretary; and William Neath, Treasurer. Duncan Rankin was the first Representative to the Grand Lodge, and continued to represent the Lodge for four years. The present membership of the Lodge is 160. John Barkell is present N. G.; James Fairley, V. G.; James Sims, Treasurer; W. H. Steen, Secretary; and W. W. Gallagher, Representative. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

A year and a half later, Diamond Encampment, No. 152, was established, with John Brown as C. P.; Robert Meredeth, S. W.; John Peart, J. W.; Nicholas Hoffman, Treasurer; William Gallagher, Scribe; and Thomas Durham, H. P. John Stephenson, William Neath, Theodore Green and John Skinner were also original members. The present officers are: Peter Barr, C. P.; James Hunter, S. W.; J. Jafrey, H. P.; William Rixon, J. W.; John Stephenson, Scribe; and Peter Harwood, Treasurer.

The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons began "work" here October 8, 1873, with Alexander Patterson as first W. M.; Ira R. Marsh, S. W.; Egbert W. Felton, J. W.; Robert Dunlap, Isaac and C. Zeigler, William Campbell, John Broadbent, John B. Barnett, E. Davison, W. H. Watson, Thomas Ferguson, John and David Skinner, William Chalmers, Robert Harrop and William White were also charter members. They now have a membership of seventy. Their hall, recently fitted up, is a model of neatness and taste. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. John Broadbent is present Master; F. Packard, S. W.; James W. Patterson, J. W.; F. M. Salladay, Secretary; J. B. Backus, Treasurer; E. Davison, S. D.; Winfield Blood, J. D.; and Peter Abrams, Tiler.

The educational facilities provided by the inhabitants of Braidwood consist of three large two-story buildings. One of these is located in the old part of the town, one near the depot, and the other in the vicinity of the Eureka shaft. These, like all other buildings of the city, are constructed of wood. They afford accommodation for at least one thousand pupils.

One of the efficient adjuncts to the means of educating the youth and the public generally is the public library. In 1876, through the efforts of William Maltaby, Superintendent of the Eureka Coal Company, \$1,500 were subscribed



J. J. Slack
(DECEASED)
JOLIET



and a library of 1,400 volumes was established. The enterprise, though only a nucleus of what it is designed to be, is duly appreciated by the reading public, and is proving a real blessing to the community. The rooms of the association are kept open all of the time, and all who have leisure have the privilege of visiting the place and consulting the volumes to be found there. Mr. Maltaby was elected first President of the association, and still remains such officer. M. Dando is the present Secretary. The most effectual means of disseminating general information, and consequently one of the most potential for general and practical education, is the newspaper. In this regard Braidwood is fortunate in having established the only daily in the county outside of Joliet. The history of the press in this city, though short, has been varied and, until lately, quite precarious. Several attempts were made to establish a paper at this point, but either through lack of fitness on the part of the publishers or of appreciation on the part of the public, each proved a failure. Jacob Warner was the first to embark in the business, and started the *News*. He was followed by Thomas Simonton with the *Journal*. Then Fred Dalton, former publisher of the Streator *Monitor*, began the publication of the *Republican*. The first number appeared June 17, 1875, and the prospect for a live paper appeared fair. In a short time, however, the concern became so involved that it was impossible to proceed. At this point, Henry H. Parkinson, of Bloomington, took hold of the work, and through his untiring efforts, and in spite of discouragement, that would have broken down many men, the paper has not only lived, but has increased in circulation and popularity, and a year ago bloomed into a daily. Mr. Parkinson, prior to his coming to this place, was publishing at Bloomington the *Anti-Monopolist*. The undertaking proved to be a failure, and absorbed all of the means at his command; therefore, when he arrived at Braidwood, he was in such an embarrassed condition that the prospect seemed anything but flattering. However, by the Summer of 1877, the paper had gained the confidence and support of the people, and was in a fair way to permanent success. Then, the strike took place, and again the establishment was flat, so much so that its proprietor had to borrow a few quires of paper, and with this the little daily was started. From that time the enterprise has been prosperous, and its success is now assured. Mr. Parkinson has his office all paid for, owns the building in which it is kept, and the paper has a circulation of over five hundred. In the mean time two other attempts have been made to establish papers here. Jacob Warner published the Braidwood *Herald* during the political canvass of the Fall of 1876. In 1877, R. W. Nelson began the publication of the *Daily Phoenix* and issued a few numbers. Since the panic of 1872-73, many of the capitalists all over the country have withdrawn their means from manufactures and other enterprises, which formerly gave employment to those, who, though not lacking in muscle, brain or will to continue the business, were yet without money or credit. Thus thousands of men and women all over the country were without the means of gaining a livelihood.

As a consequence, a competition amongst laborers reduced wages, and still many, who would gladly have worked for smaller hire, had nothing to do. Labor arrayed itself against capital and manufacturers continued to withdraw their means and invest in bonds and mortgages which were not threatened, and which, therefore, they considered safer, though not affording as great profits. This apparent conflict has kept increasing until absolute necessity on the one hand and safety on the other have led to the organization of opposite parties. In 1877, this general strife culminated in a strike on the part of employes in all departments requiring labor. Mechanics, miners, railroad men and common workmen were infected with a premature desire to suddenly right their fancied or real wrongs. Trains were stopped, shops were closed and machinery of all kinds stood idle. This was the state of affairs in July, 1877. On the 1st of April, of the year mentioned, the coal companies of Braidwood had asked of their employes a reduction of 15 cents for Summer and 25 cents for Winter on each ton of coal mined, the reduction to take effect at once. The men would not accede to the terms proposed, and at once they stopped work, arguing that an unfair advantage was being taken of them in that many of them had bought lots of the companies and had improved the same, making it impossible for them to remove without serious loss. The companies were determined, however, and to keep their works in operation brought in miners from other localities, whom they employed by the day. After a month, several hundred colored miners were brought, who went to work for the companies at the reduction formerly proposed. Though deep mutterings were heard on all sides and some threats were made, nothing serious took place and hopes were entertained that the threatened trouble would finally blow over. But toward the last of July, the general strikes occurring, and riots becoming common in many places throughout the land, the spirit of defiance took possession of the strikers, and they determined to drive out the "blacklegs," who, upon being apprised of the intention of the strikers, though promised protection by their employers and the county authorities, fled from the city. Some went to Wilmington, some to Morris, and others, who could obtain no means of conveyance for themselves and families, camped on the prairie. At this juncture, the Sheriff despairing of preserving order, the Governor was called on to furnish soldiers to quell the hourly-expected outbreak. Accordingly, Gov. Cullom ordered 1,300 soldiers to the scene of the trouble, 200 of whom occupied the city about three weeks, the others returning to their homes in a few days. On the appearance of the soldiery, the "blacklegs" returned to the city and resumed work. At the end of the three weeks alluded to, the excitement attending the riot, as well as the disturbances themselves, ceased, railroads were in operation, factories were opened, and business generally was as brisk as before, and this community partaking of the modified sentiment prevailing in other parts, the trouble which had for some weeks threatened bloodshed was at an end. Many of the strikers have taken their former places in the mines,

and some, with some of the "blacklegs," have departed to other fields of labor. Peace and good feeling is so far restored that the visitor sees no trace of the once threatened rebellion. While the excitement was at its highest pitch, Gov. Cullom visited the city and spoke to the people, counseling peace and good order, and promising protection to the laborers to the extent of the full power of the State or of the United States army. The soil of the surrounding country, though but poorly adapted to agricultural pursuits, is yet quite well adapted to grazing and the dairy business, and this latter industry is just now receiving attention. A creamery or cheese factory, now in successful operation, was established here last Spring. A company was formed, with Duncan Rankin as President. Buildings were erected at a cost, including machinery, of \$2,000. The establishment, though in its infancy, manufactures 150 pounds of butter and 900 pounds of cheese per day, consuming, for the purpose, 9,000 pounds of milk. The product is shipped—the cheese to Chicago and the butter to St. Louis, the former article bringing $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the latter 25 cents per pound.

The principal business street of Braidwood, extending from the depot to the works of the Eureka Company, is built up on both sides with unbroken lines of stores, shops and offices, with scarcely a vacancy, except the narrow cross-streets, for more than a mile. The observer can but imagine what a blaze will occur here some time; and it can only be a matter of time, the greatest wonder being that the time has not already come. There will then be active work for the fire company. Realizing this state of affairs, a company for the purpose of controlling the fiery element was organized June, 1877, with James S. Patterson as Fire Marshal, and H. H. Parkinson, Secretary. The implements of the company consist of hooks, ladders and trucks usually belonging to such organizations. The company is independent, though the city furnishes all apparatus necessary for use in their duties. The balance of the city, though built of the same combustible material, yet being so sparsely built and occupying so much space, is less likely to experience a general conflagration. The space occupied by the city is fully two square miles.

PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Plainfield lays claim to the honor of the first settlement 'in Will County. The first settlement made in Walker's Grove, a body of timber just south of the present village of Plainfield, dates back half a century or more. Look at the figures, 1826—1878! Fifty-two years are between these milestones. Thirty years are the average of a generation's life-time, and hence the earthly span of almost two generations has run out since the "pale face" missionary pitched his tent by the "side of the river of waters," or to use more homely language, since the old soldier of the cross, Rev. Jesse Walker, established an Indian mission on the banks of the Du Page. The years have rolled by, decades have faded into a half-century, since white people began to exercise

dominion in this section—the very paradise of Will County. The Indians long ago, the lords of the domain, roaming at will through the lofty forests and over the flower-decked prairies, live now only in fireside legends, and this beautiful region, once their own undisputed hunting-grounds, has become the abode of the superior race—the white man. Cities, towns and villages have taken the place of the red man's lodge and wigwam, and their hunting-grounds are productive farms.

It may be a matter of question as to whether an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Church can justly be termed a settler. Their home is where duty and the work of the Master calls them, and, like Him who said, "the foxes have holes, and the fowls of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head," they often, and in those early days on the wild frontier, were forced to make a bed of the green earth, with the blue sky to serve as drapery for their couch. Father Walker was born in the Old Dominion, in 1766; a hundred and twelve years before the writing of these pages, and entered the ministry on probation in 1804. He made a trip to Illinois, a kind of tour of inspection, in 1806, in company with William McKendree (afterward Bishop McKendree) to look at the country. Illinois was then a part of Indiana, and being highly pleased with the section they visited, were, at the next meeting of Conference, transferred to circuits within its bounds. The following extract from "Forty Years Ago," written by Hon. George H. Woodruff, of Joliet, is appropriate here, and is a well-deserved tribute to the good old preacher: "Walker returned from this Conference to his family, arriving about noon—commenced immediately to prepare for the journey, and by 10 o'clock the next day, he and his family were on the way. The journey had to be made on horseback, and four horses were required—one for himself, one for his wife and youngest daughter, and one for his oldest daughter, a girl of sixteen, while the fourth carried the stock of books, which was part of the outfit of a Methodist preacher, the sale of which aided in eking out their scanty salary. *

* * * Jesse Walker became an able and efficient preacher of Methodist Christianity in Illinois, although he had received but a very limited education. In 1821, we find him reporting to Conference in respect to his labors as a missionary among the Indians, and it was in this capacity he came to Plainfield in 1826, where there was then, and for several years subsequently, an Indian village. In 1827, he was Superintendent of Fox River Mission. He is said to have held the first camp meeting in the State, and the first quarterly meeting in Chicago, and also to have preached the first Protestant sermon in St. Louis. In 1829, he had charge of the Des Plaines Mission, and formed the first class at Walker's Grove." His son-in-law, James Walker, accompanied him to Plainfield, or Walker's Grove, as the beautiful grove a little south of the village was then called, and may probably be termed the first actual settler in Plainfield Township, if not in Will County. His claim was made, we believe, in 1828, and his first cabin erected in 1829. James Walker was from Tennes-

see, but had first located at Ottawa, and was a prominent man in the early history of the county, and one of its first representatives in the State Legislature. He brought with him from Ottawa a horse-power mill, which he set up and at once proceeded to business. This mill, however, will be referred to again, further on. Mr. Walker, together with Dr. Bowen—so often mentioned in the history of Joliet—was the principal lobbyist in engineering the act through the Legislature for the formation of Will County; and after its organization as a county, he was one of the first Commissioners, Holder Sisson and Thomas Durham being his colleagues in that capacity. He was also commandant of "Fort Beggs" during the Sac war, which is more fully noticed in another page.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to give the following extract from a work by Rev. S. R. Beggs, entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest," referring to Father Jesse Walker, before passing to the further settlement of Plainfield. In speaking of the first session of the Methodist Conference held at Plainfield, the author says: "It was at this Conference that we resolved to remove the remains of Jesse Walker from their obscure resting-place, one mile south of our cemetery. I think it was in the Fall of 1834 that I performed the marriage ceremony which united him to his second wife. He had then served two years in the Chicago Mission station, after which he sustained a superannuated relation, and settled on a small farm about twelve miles west of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, and there he remained until he changed the cross for the crown, on the 5th of October, 1835. He was buried in Plainfield, and there rested until his sons in the Gospel resolved to remove his remains to their present resting-place. When the hour arrived for the interment, the Conference adjourned and marched in solemn procession to the grave. The remains of his first wife had been disinterred, and brought to be buried with him. In one large coffin the bones were placed, and laid as nearly in their natural order as possible. It was a season of great solemnity, both to our village and to the Conference. It had been arranged that there should be several speakers to bear testimony to the zeal of this untiring servant in the work of the Lord before the coffin was concealed from our sight. As I had known him personally longer than any one present, I was to lead in the remarks. After singing and prayer, I proceeded to give a concise history of his arrival in this State, as a missionary, in the Fall of 1806, his extensive and different fields of labor, and especially our labors in the Central and Rock River Conferences. Rev. J. Scarritt, who followed, was very happy in his remarks in portraying the untiring labors, great usefulness and happy death of this unexcelled missionary." This seems but a fitting tribute to the faithful old servant of the Lord, and who is generally termed the first white settler, not only of Plainfield Township, but of Will County.

Rev. S. R. Beggs, another veteran Methodist preacher, is an early settler at Plainfield, and the oldest settler of the place now living. He settled here

in the Summer of 1831, near where he still lives. Father Beggs was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1801, and when 4 years old his father removed to Kentucky, where he remained two years, and then settled in Clarke County, Ind., on the Ohio River, seventeen miles above the falls. Here the family were subjected to all the privations incident to a new home in a great wilderness, that of chills and fever being included. As an illustration of the times, Mr. Beggs says he was 7 years old before he ever possessed the luxury of a pair of shoes. At an early age he entered the ministry, and became an itinerant Methodist preacher, laboring in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois, settling, as above stated, at Plainfield in 1831. To show the hardships those early preachers underwent to plant the Gospel in the wilderness, we again quote from Father Beggs' book. Referring to his year's labor, he says; "My quarterage this year was \$23; my clothing, that I had brought from home, was by this time so nearly worn out that it was necessary to replace it with new. Some of the sisters spun wool and made me a coat of blue and white cotton, a pair of white cotton pants and one of mixed. One of the brothers gave me his old hat, which I got pressed, and then I was fitted out for Conference." Think of this, ye high-salaried, stall-fed pastors, who proclaim the Word from marble desks, in gilded temples, resplendent in your broadcloth and white cravats! Think ye, will not these self-denying men of God, who braved danger, hunger and cold to spread the Gospel, receive the brighter crown when they arrive in the Kingdom? We are not writing a religious history of the country, but the long associations and administrations of Fathers Beggs and Walker in this particular portion of Will County, are so interwoven and connected with its history that to omit it would be to leave out the most important part of it. In 1836, Mr. Beggs was appointed to the Joliet Circuit, and commenced the work of building the first Methodist Church, also the first church edifice in Joliet, as noticed in the first part of our work. During the Sac war, his house, then considered the strongest building in the Plainfield settlement, was constructed into a fort. Two log pens which he had built for a barn and shed, were torn down and made into fortifications around his house, into which the settlers all crowded. But Indian outrages growing more alarming every day, it was finally decided to risk trying to get to Chicago. The settlers were formed into a company, and James Walker elected Captain. Being only teams enough to carry the people, their effects were left behind, many of which were taken or destroyed by the Indians before the whites were permitted to return. But the cloud of war rolled away before Scott's legions, and the people could finally return in safety to their homes.

In 1829, a Frenchman of the name of Vetel Vermette settled at Plainfield. He did not remain very long in the settlement, however, but sold his claim to Jedediah Woolley, Sr., and left for some other land. Of him very little is known, as few are living who remember him. In the Summer of 1830, Reuben Flagg, from Vermont, came to Plainfield with his family. He was two months

on the road, and arrived in the settlement on the 9th of July. Chicago at the time consisted of about a dozen houses, mostly the huts of Indian traders and half-breeds. From Detroit, Flagg was accompanied by Woolley, noticed as buying out the Frenchman Vermette. In a letter written by Mr. Flagg to H. N. Marsh, in 1851, he stated that when he settled at Plainfield, there were, besides Walker and Vermette, Timothy B. Clarke and Thomas Covel, and that he knew of no others then in the county, except three families on Hickory Creek, viz., a Mr. Rice, Mr. Brown and Mr. Kercheval, and the nearest white settler on the west was at Dixon's Ferry. He is said to have hauled the lumber to Chicago to build the first frame house erected in that city, and which was sawed in James Walker's saw-mill, on the Du Page, near Plainfield.

Timothy B. Clarke, from Trumbull County, Ohio, came to Plainfield in 1830. He emigrated to Illinois in 1820, and settled in Tazewell County when that part of the State was an almost unbroken wilderness. He remained there about eight years, when he removed to Fort Clarke (now Peoria), remaining there a year or two, and moved up and made a claim within seven miles of Ottawa. This claim he afterward sold to Green, who built a mill on it, so extensively patronized by the early settlers of Northern Illinois, many coming to it from a distance of from fifty to one hundred miles. From this place, Mr. Clarke removed to the Plainfield settlement, as already noted, in 1830. This was before the Sac war, and the Indians, who were quite plenty in the neighborhood, were friendly disposed, but exceedingly troublesome. They would go into the fields and help themselves gratuitously to corn, potatoes and anything else they wanted, without so much as "By your leave, sir." He could not stay there in peace, and so, in 1834, moved up into Dupage Township, near Barber's Corners. He had several sons, one of whom, B. B. Clarke, is a prosperous merchant in Lockport, where he has been since 1868. The elder Clarke was a carpenter and builder, and erected the first frame house in Chicago, then a little suburban village in this section of the country. In that house the Indians were paid off before leaving for their new hunting-grounds toward the setting sun. He removed to Missouri in 1835, and from there to Iowa in 1847, but returned to Dupage, and died at his son's in 1848. B. B. Clarke was 16 years old when his father removed to Plainfield, in 1830, and remembers distinctly the Indian troubles of that rather stormy period. He served in the Black Hawk war, first in Walker's company, which soon disbanded, however, and afterward enlisted in Capt. Sisson's company. During the most perilous times, he went from Plainfield to Ottawa with a team after provisions, with a guard of only four men. They made the trip in safety, though several hats were found along the trail pierced by bullets, whose wearers had been murdered by the Indians. Mr. Clarke says that when his father first removed to Plainfield, the nearest mill was in the vicinity of Peoria, distant 130 miles. His father went there once to mill—bought grain there to save hauling it both ways—and the "rainy season" setting in, the waters arose (there were no bridges) and as a consequence, he

was gone six weeks. His family, in the meantime, had to live on potatoes, and by pounding corn in a kind of mortar, which was sifted and the finest of it was made into bread, and the coarse into hominy. The elder Clarke was a soldier in the war of 1812, and had a soldier's claim to land in the Military District lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and had bought the claims of other soldiers to lands there. He sold a quarter-section of land in this military territory for \$75, and took pay in augers, which, next to the ax, was the principal implement used by the pioneer. He also had a claim to canal lands in Dupage Township, a part of which is now owned by his son, B. B. Clarke. The latter went to California in 1850, overland with teams, and was five months on the way. He remained about two years in the Golden State, and then returned to the old home. A brother, Hiram Clarke, went out in 1849, when the gold fever first broke out, and William, another brother, went with his brother B. B., in 1850. At this latter period, so many had crossed the plains with teams that the grass had been devoured by their stock for a space of two miles on both sides of the trail, and they would take their teams in the evening to the grazing and remain by them during the night to prevent their being stolen. William and Hiram Clarke still live in California. Mr. Clarke tells the following incident of the early times: He and one of his brothers took a lot of ponies to Chicago, for the purpose of selling them to the Indians when they received their stipendiary remuneration, as Wilkins Micawber would put it, and stable accommodations being more meager then than now in the Garden City, could find no barn in which to put their stock, were forced to turn them loose in a lot. Hearing a racket among them during the night, his brother went out to learn the cause, when he found an Indian trying to get them out. Without a word, he fell upon the savage with his big horse-whip, and the faster he ran the faster he rained the blows upon him, the Indian indulging in the guttural Ugh! Ugh! every jump. Arriving at the fence, he made no effort to climb it in the ordinary way, but scrambled to the top and fell over on the opposite side. This caused them some alarm, lest he should return with assistance, but the night passed without further molestation.

Another of the very first in this settlement was Thomas Covel. He came from Ohio in 1830, made a claim near Plainfield village where he remained for a time, then sold out and moved up on Salt Creek, where, some years later, he died. Though one among the very first settlers, beyond this no information of him could be obtained. John Cooper, a brother-in-law of Clarke's, came from Ohio in 1830. After remaining in this place a few years, removed to Iowa, and from Iowa to California in 1852, and resided there until his death, in 1872. James Gilson was another of the early ones who settled here in 1830. He came from Tennessee, and lived near the village, and kept a shop on his farm and did quite a business in repairing guns. He was a pioneer by nature, and when the country began to settle up around him, he "moved on" to Iowa in search of a location more congenial to his tastes, and there died. From New York, the

settlement of Plainfield received John and Benjamin Shutliff and Jedediah Woolley, Sr. John Shutliff and Woolley came in 1832, and the former, after a few years, sold out and moved away, but where we could not learn. Woolley bought out Vermette the Frenchman, then sold the claim to Rev. Beggs and improved another farm on the east side of the grove, on which he lived several years, sold it and removed into Troy Township, about eight miles from Plainfield. Benjamin Richardson was from the East, but what State could not learn. He settled here in 1834, and in a year or two moved to Joliet, where he is noticed further. Benjamin Shutliff settled in this town in 1834, and was a brother of John Shutliff. In a few years, he moved "West to grow up with the country." Jonathan Hagar was born in the city of Quebec, C. E., and, when 10 years of age, removed with his parents to Vermont, where he resided until 1829, when he came West and settled in Michigan, and five years later removed to Ohio. In 1835, he came to Plainfield, making the journey from Cleveland to Detroit by steamer, and from thence to Chicago by stage. The village had been laid out the year before (1834) by Chester Ingersoll, as elsewhere stated, and contained, on Mr. Hagar's arrival, a blacksmith-shop, tailor-shop, a wagon-shop, two taverns, and perhaps one or two other houses, of which a man named Royce owned a shop, in which he manufactured fanning-mills. James Gilson had a shop on his farm, and being quite a genius, did an extensive business in repairing guns. Robert Chapman lived near the village, and now lives in Elwood. Mr. Hagar was one of the first merchants of Plainfield, and has always been one of its active and enterprising business men. He remembers when he could stand in his store door of mornings and see the wolves scampering across the open common of the village. Jason Flanders came from New Hampshire in 1834, and settled in Plainfield Township. He came overland in wagons to Troy, N. Y., thence by water to Detroit, and the remainder of the way by land, arriving at his destination in June. He had six children, one of whom is the present State's Attorney of Will County, Hon. James R. Flanders, of Joliet. A few years after his settlement in Plainfield, Mr. Flanders built a house of hewn logs, "sided" it with walnut, finished it inside with walnut, upper story walls, floor and ceiling finished in walnut, neatly "planed," and after it was all finished in fine style, had it immediately whitewashed, showing how much a fine walnut finish was appreciated in those days. He and his neighbors used to cut timber in the Plainfield woods, have it sawed into boards, and then haul them to Chicago to build some of the first frame houses put up in that city. He used to tell a story of a man that accompanied him on one of these trips, who had a fine Indian pony, and was bantered to trade by a stranger, who offered him forty acres of land in Chicago. Completing the trade and making out the papers, they started the next morning to look up the land. After proceeding a short distance, they had to take a boat and rowing out a little way, "There," said the man, "your land is right about here, under this water." The purchaser considered himself "sold," but wisely determined to hold the land—probably because he could

not sell it—and years afterward sold it for \$80,000. Another man offered to trade Mr. Flanders a tract of land that was “in sight” for one of his horses, but he declined it. Had he made the trade, and held the land until the proper time, it would have made him a millionaire. He lived a highly respected citizen of Plainfield, and died a few years ago at a ripe old age.

The Green Mountain State furnished the settlement Lorin Burdick, S. S. Pratt, Oliver Goss, Thomas Rickey, Deacon Goodhue and Hardy Metcalf. Burdick was one of the early settlers of Plainfield—a man of exalted charity and benevolence and an enterprising citizen. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the heroes of the battle of Plattsburg; had one son in the Mexican war, and three in the late war; and a brother, Timothy Burdick, also a soldier of 1812, died of sickness in the army in Mexico during that war. We extract the following from the Plainfield correspondence of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Speaking of Mr. Burdick, it says: * * “He hauled the first lumber from Chicago used in building the Court House in Joliet; hewed the timber used in building the first bridge across the Du Page at Plainfield, and assisted in building the first saw-mill in this section of the country, located on the Du Page; also in erecting the first church, the first schoolhouse in Plainfield, and the first hotel in Lockport. He donated liberally in money toward purchasing the land for the first burying-ground, and assisted in laying it out, and is one of the early settlers to whom Plainfield owes her existence. His sudden illness, resulting in death August 3, 1878, was caused by taking Paris green through mistake for sulphur, which he was in the habit of using. Deacon Goodhue settled here in 1832. He entered land about a mile northeast of Plainfield village, on the Chicago road, and when he died in 1856, still lived on his original claim where he settled forty-six years ago. Goss came to the settlement in 1834, and made a claim just south of the village, where he died in 1842. Metcalf came in 1834 or 1835, made a claim, sold out and moved away many years ago—where, no one now remembers. Pratt settled in the township in 1835, where he still lives. Rickey settled here in 1834, and died more than thirty years ago.

William Bradford, Daniel, Chester and Enoch Smith, Chester Ingersoll, John Bill and J. E. Matthews came from the old Bay State—the home of Charles Francis Adams and Ben Butler. The Smiths settled in the town in 1832. David sold out and died soon after; Chester went to Wisconsin in 1833, and what became of Enoch no one now remembers. Chester Ingersoll was here during the Sac war, and has a son now living in Homer Township. He laid out the south part of the village of Plainfield, sold out his lots and entered other lands three miles northeast of the village; improved a large farm, sold it ultimately, and, in 1849, went to California, where he died some years later. Bradford settled here in 1834. He entered land below the village of Plainfield, on which he died the year following. John Bill was a wagon-maker by trade, the first mechanic of that “stripe” in the settlement, and located

here in 1834. He entered land and made a claim about a quarter of a mile from the village, where he lived until about two years ago, when he removed to Maryland, and died soon after. Matthews came to the settlement in 1831, and made a claim on the river just above the present village of Plainfield. In 1835, he built a mill here which, with some additions and improvements, is still doing service in that line. B. B. Clarke says he helped to raise it, and very distinctly remembers of some rather heavy lifting at the green timbers. Matthews went to Oregon when people first began to emigrate to that magnificent country. Another early settler of Plainfield was John Fish, who came to the place as early as 1833. He was from Indiana, and in a short time moved up on Salt Creek, fourteen miles west of Chicago, where he died. Edmund Reed came from Kentucky in 1833-34, and finally moved up near Racine, and whether he is yet alive could not be learned. W. W. Wattles also settled here in 1833. He came here from Chicago, but his native place could not be ascertained. He bought out Timothy B. Clarke, finally sold out himself, and moved up north of Chicago. Robert Chapman, Scofield and a few other early settlers located about Plainfield and Walker's Grove, concerning some of whom but little information could be obtained.

This includes the early settlers of Walker's Grove, as Plainfield was called, up to 1834 or 1835, or at least all of whom we have been able to learn anything definite. Since that date, the town has settled up and increased in population until, from the few names here given, it had at the last census, in 1870, about eighteen hundred inhabitants, with as handsome a little village as may be found in Will County. As a township, Plainfield is described as Town 36 north, Range 9 east, and lies in the western tier of towns, with Wheatland on the north, Lockport on the east, Troy on the south, and Kendall County on the west. The Du Page River flows through the town from north to south, thoroughly watering and draining the country along its course. A peculiarity of the stream in this section is displayed by the two Lilly-Caches, a couple of little brooks that have their source in the immediate vicinity of each other, one flowing very nearly south into the Du Page, the other due west into the Des Plaines—one dull, dark and sluggish, the other clear, bright and pure as crystal drops. Plainfield is mostly high, rolling prairie, except the grove of timber that lined the Du Page River, and as farming lands, is not excelled in the county, nor perhaps in the State. No railroads pass through it, but it is devoted almost wholly to agriculture. The old Indian boundary, mentioned in the general history, crosses diagonally the northwest corner, and the plankroad from Joliet to Plainfield, one of the first regularly laid out roads in the county, is still a great thoroughfare of travel, though the "plank" does not make much show.

The first white child born in Plainfield Township, of whom there is any definite information to be had, was Samantha E. Flagg, a daughter of Reuben Flagg, and was born September 9, 1830. This is also supposed to have been

the first birth among the whites in Will County. The first death was that of Albert Clarke, in 1831, a son of Timothy B. Clarke, mentioned among the first settlers of Walker's Grove. The first marriage remembered was James Turner to a Miss Watkins, in 1831 or 1832, and were married by Rev. Mr. Beggs. The first physician who ever practiced medicine in this neighborhood was Dr. E. G. Wight. He came from Massachusetts and settled in Naperville in 1831, and the circle of his practice was bounded by Chicago, Mineral Point, Ottawa and Bourbonnais Grove, and was more than a hundred miles across either way. He built the first frame house in Naperville, and removed to Plainfield in 1847, but had been practicing here since 1831. He died in 1865. He became blind when scarcely past middle life, and for eight years his son, R. B. Wight, went with him on his professional visits and led his horse. He finally went to an oculist at Rochester, N. Y., who partially restored his sight, and for fifteen years before his death he could see to get about with comparative ease and safety. The experiences of this pioneer physician would fill a volume. Perhaps the first resident physician was Dr. Charles V. Dyer, who came to the settlement in the Fall of 1835, and practiced medicine during the Winter. But the settlement being small, the next Spring he concluded to risk his fortune in the then unpromising marshes of Chicago. The subsequent greatness of that city and the prominence of the Doctor there up to the time of his death, prove the wisdom of his decision, and illustrate the mutability of human conditions in the careers of both individuals and cities. The first blacksmith in the town was one of the Shutliffs, who opened a shop in 1833-34, and did the light work the settlement needed. The first bridge in the township was built across the Du Page at Plainfield, and was a rough wooden structure. The timbers were hewed by Lorin Burdick, as noticed in the sketch given of him elsewhere. The rude affair presented a striking contrast to the excellent stone and iron bridges at present spanning the Du Page and Lilly-Cache.

The first mill built in Plainfield Township, or Walker's Grove, was by James Walker. It was a horse-power mill, which he brought with him from Ottawa, and at once set to work. But he built without delay both a saw and grist mill on the Du Page, which was swept away by a flood in 1838. At this mill was sawed the lumber of which a man named Peck built the first frame house erected in Chicago, and which stood on the corner of La Salle and South Water streets. Reuben Flagg, as elsewhere noted, hauled the lumber to Chicago, and with an ox-team at that. Matthews, as mentioned in another page, built a mill north of the village of Plainfield which, with some additions and improvements, is still in operation. It is owned by Noah Sunderland, but is run by M. H. Avery, who is doing quite a lively business with it. It has three runs of stones, with all the modern attachments. Quite an item in the history of Plainfield Township is Clarke & Co.'s cheese factory, erected last Spring, just outside of the limits of the village of Plainfield. It is a frame building with stone basement, and has a sufficient capacity to consume twenty thousand pounds of milk

per day. Cheese is the principal product of the factory, and they turn out about sixty cheeses a week, of fifty-two pounds weight each, besides making a small quantity of butter.

The first school in Plainfield Township was taught by a man, whose name is now forgotten, in the Winter of 1833-34, and the first regular schoolhouse was built in 1833 of rough logs with a stick chimney, the exact type and counterpart of many others described in these pages. But the schools have kept pace with the other improvements, and, in 1872, we find there were eleven school districts, five hundred pupils enrolled, twenty-two teachers employed, two graded schools and a comfortable schoolhouse in each district. The amount paid teachers was \$3,026.38; total expenditure for the year, \$4,597.90, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,381.05. The schools of Plainfield at the present time are in a flourishing condition, and will compare with those of any town in the county. The first Supervisor of Plainfield after township organization, was L. Hamlin for the year 1850. Since then, the following gentlemen have served in the Board of Supervisors for the years as given with their names: J. Ballard, 1851; A. Culver, 1852; L. Hamlin, 1853; Cyrus Ashley, 1854; W. Wright, 1855-56; A. Culver, 1857; D. Van Dersoll, 1858; A. Culver, 1859; W. Wright, 1860; W. C. Caton, 1861-68; A. McClaskey, 1869-76; H. Strattan, 1877-78. Other township officers are J. D. Foster and E. Corlin, Justices of the Peace; H. R. Frazer, Town Clerk, and George N. Chittenden, School Treasurer. The township is Republican in politics, giving from one to two hundred Republican majorities in all important elections. Having thus followed the history of Plainfield from the first settlement at Walker's Grove to the present flourishing period of its existence, we will now take a brief glance at the

VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield is beautifully located on the east bank of the Du Page River, about one mile north of the center of the township of Plainfield, and is nine miles northwest of Joliet. Chester Ingersoll is accredited with laying out the village proper, which is sometimes termed South Plainfield, while the north division was laid out by 'Squire Arnold. He was a New Yorker, and came here in 1834; laid out the village that year, and was one of the first to keep a tavern in the place. Being a little at "loggerheads" with Ingersoll, as our informant expressed it, his addition was laid off a little "catering." The meaning of the latter word was gathered while taking a stroll through the village, when we found the streets of the two sections coming together at an angle of about forty-five degrees. But even with this defect, it is a very pretty little village and claims from one thousand to twelve hundred inhabitants. James Walker put up the first dwelling within the present limits long before it was laid out as a village. It was a small log house, and was occupied by Walker some time as a residence. Ingersoll built the next house, which was soon after the one above-mentioned. Arnold

put up the first house occupied purposely as a tavern, though Walker had kept a house of entertainment previously. "Uncle Fen" Aldrich also kept a tavern here. This was one of the stopping-places on the stage-route between Chicago and Ottawa, and the half-way point between the two places, hence, it was a good place for hotels. Jonathan Hagar and Samuel Sargent opened the first store in the upper story of John Bill's wagon-shop. The next year, they put up a storehouse, which has since been converted into the Congregational parsonage. Mr. Hagar continued in business here until 1861, when he retired, and is one of the wealthy men of the place. He tells the following anecdote as an example of the pernicious effects of sowing "tares:" An old lady, one of the early settlers of the village, brought with her from the East a quantity of burdock-seed, declaring it to be "such an excellent yarb," that she was bound to have a crop growing. She accordingly sowed it in every available spot. That the crop did grow, the citizens of the village can bear witness, notwithstanding their utmost efforts to the contrary.

The village was incorporated under special act of the Legislature February 23, 1861. This embraced North Plainfield only, we believe. In April, 1869, it was again incorporated by special act, including both the north and south divisions of the place, and June 30, 1877, it was incorporated under the general law of the State. The first Board of Village Trustees were as follows: J. McAllister, George N. Chittenden, Robert Webb, Jonathan Hagar and John D. Shreffler. The Board organized for business by making J. McAllister President, and George N. Chittenden, Clerk. The present "City Fathers" are: Alexander McClaskey, President; A. J. Perkins, C. E. Fraser, Joseph McCreery, George W. Flagg, P. Y. Dundore, and H. A. Tounshendeau, Clerk; Ira Vanolinda, Police Magistrate. The business of Plainfield presents the following outlook: Two general dry goods and grocery stores, two grocery and hardware stores, two drug stores, one book and stationery store, one furniture store, one hotel, one restaurant, two livery stables, five blacksmith-shops, three wagon-shops, four practicing physicians, two cider-mills; with barber-shops, meat-markets, harness-shops, tailor-shops, paint-shops, millinery-shops, etc.; but neither saloons nor lawyers. It has, however, a Red Ribbon Club of 382 members—John D. Shreffler, President, and H. A. Tounshendeau, Secretary.

The first schoolhouse was built in North Plainfield in 1837, and was rather, a small affair. It was burned in 1846 or 1847, and the present two-story frame building erected, at a cost of \$1,500. Prof. Giden Bartholf is Principal, and Miss Amanda Dillman, teacher of the Primary Department. In 1851 the village was divided into two districts, and a good two-story frame house erected in the lower district, or South Plainfield, at a cost of \$1,200. Prof. John H. Stepman is Principal, and Mrs. M. C. Dresser, teacher of the Primary Department. The first post office was established in Plainfield in 1833, and James Walker was the first Postmaster. This was one of the points on the stage route between Chicago and Ottawa, and, after coaches were put on the

mail was brought to Plainfield over this route. The benighted citizens of Joliet used to come here for their mail, as opportunity occurred. This was in the good old times when Dr. Bowen was Postmaster there, and he would frequently carry the entire mail for Joliet in his hat. It would take several hats to contain the Joliet post office now, or even that of Plainfield. The present Postmaster of Plainfield is John Sennitt, who has been in the service of Uncle Sam in this department for the past ten years.

Plainfield is sometimes called the "Village of Churches," and, for a place of its size, is well supplied with temples of worship. This is one of the first spots in Will County where the sound of the Gospel was heard. Here, Father Walker established an Indian Mission, it is said, in 1826, and here, in 1829, he formed a class composed of the following members: Jesse Walker and wife, James Walker and wife, Mr. Fish and wife, Timothy B. Clarke and wife, and Mr. Weed and wife. Father Beggs, in his book, several times referred to in this work, and from which this information is taken, thinks that this was the first class formed within the bounds of the Rock River Conference, and states, further, that when the Mission* was abandoned the class was given up. In the Fall of 1832, Rev. Mr. Beggs succeeded to the charge here, with Father Walker as Presiding Elder. The first church edifice built at Plainfield was by the Methodists, and was erected in 1836. It was a rather small, plain affair, compared to the elegant stone church of the present time. In 1854, Lockport and Plainfield were united, and so remained for a number of years, until the strength of each church became sufficient to admit of their being formed into stations. The fine stone church of the Methodists was erected in 1868, and dedicated by Bishop Simpson. It is built of Plainfield stone, and cost about \$22,000. The Church numbers upon her records more than three hundred members, with Rev. J. A. Phelps as Pastor, and John D. Shreffler, Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Baptist society was organized October 16, 1834, on the principle of total abstinence, and Rev. J. E. Ambrose was the first Pastor. The original members were: Leonard Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Rebecca Carmon, Thomas Rickey, Jane Rickey and Alfred B. Hubbard, six in all. It was one of the four churches that entered into what was called the Northern Baptist Association. The Church at Plainfield is the only one of these that has not changed its place of meeting. In the Fall of 1836, the first church-house was built, at a cost of \$2,500; was 26x36 feet, and is now used as a blacksmith-shop. In giving place to the following anecdote, in this connection, we intend no sacrilege or disrespect toward this venerable Church: Soon after the completion of their church-building, a Baptist minister of the name of Edwards made his appearance in the village and announced his purpose of holding revival meetings. The new church was accordingly placed at his disposal, and he entered upon his work. For an entire week did he labor with that "wicked and

* The Des Plaines Mission.

rebellious people." Day after day, he went about among them praying and exhorting; night after night, he held up to them the joy of the redeemed, or portrayed in glowing words the anguish of the lost. But neither the gentle voice of persuasion nor the terrible thunders of Sinai had the desired effect, and on the last night of his labors, after an impassioned appeal, in which he vainly implored them to "flee from the wrath to come," he declared that they had "sinned away the day of grace;" that "Ephraim was joined to his idols," and that all that remained for him was to "shake off the dust from off his feet." Taking his handkerchief from his pocket, he proceeded to literally carry out the Scripture injunction by wiping the dust from his feet in their presence, strode out of the house, and was seen no more in that neighborhood. The present church edifice was erected in 1857, and cost between \$4,500 and \$5,000; dedicated by Rev. Charles Button. Rev. A. D. Freeman was the first Pastor, now residing at Downer's Grove. The present membership is 131, and Rev. H. C. First is Pastor, a position he has held for the past four years. Mrs. H. C. First is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of seventy children. There have been 536 admissions to the Church, by baptism and otherwise, since its organization.

The Congregational Church was organized in September, 1834, by Rev. N. C. Clarke, who had been preaching in the vicinity as early as 1832 and 1833. The original members were James Mathers and wife, Deacon Ezra Goodhue and wife, Andrew Carrier and wife, and Oliver Goss and wife. The first regular Pastor of the Church, was Rev. Alfred Greenwood, mentioned elsewhere as the first preacher in Lockport Township. He remained with the Church but a year or two. A resolution appears upon the Church records at an early date, requiring members "to abstain from drinking ardent spirits, manufacturing, trafficking in it, or otherwise using it, except for medicine." The first case of discipline was that of a brother, reported as having sold whisky to the Indians. During the first two years the Church did little more than maintain its existence. It suffered much from trouble among its members, growing out of land claims. A council was finally called to aid in settling the difficulties. As the course most likely to bring peace and harmony, and agreeably to the advice of the council, the Church disbanded, and out of its elements a Presbyterian Church was formed in 1836, by Rev. Mr. Gould. This organization continued about seven years, when the form of government was changed, and it again became a Congregational Church, with Rev. E. W. Champlin, Pastor. The Rev. Daniel Chapman succeeded him, and through his energetic efforts the present church edifice was erected in 1850, at a cost of \$2,200, exclusive of the foundation, and was dedicated in June, 1851. The present membership of the Church is near eighty, and since August, 1878, at which time the Rev. Mr. Ebbs closed his pastoral labors, it has been without a regular minister. The Sunday school was organized about 1843, with Jonathan Hagar as Superintendent. About sixty scholars are in attendance, and Mr. Hagar is still Superintendent.



Abijah Cagnier
JOLIET



Anson Tallison
JOLIET



D. Doolittle
JOLIET



N. H. Cutler
JOLIET

The Universalist Church was built in 1868, at a cost of \$6,000, and is one of the handsomest church-buildings in the village. It was dedicated by Rev. W. S. Balch, of Galesburg, and the first regular Pastor was Rev. Mr. Howland. The present membership of this Church is small, but flourishing for a small village like this. Rev. Mr. Tibbitts was their Pastor until within the past few months, when he resigned, since which time they have been without one. The Sunday school was organized in 1868, and has a large attendance.

The Evangelical Church was built in 1855, and cost about \$3,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Tobias, Presiding Elder, and the first Pastor was Rev. John Kramer, now of Watertown, Iowa. The present Pastor is Rev. Henry Messner, with a membership of 113. The Sunday school was organized contemporaneously with the Church, and the first Superintendent was David Shreffler. The average attendance is about ninety-seven, and P. Y. Dundore is the Superintendent. The Northwestern College was located here in 1851, under the auspices of this Church. The building was a stone basement, with a frame, two stories high, 46x66 feet in size, and cost \$10,000. The founder and originator of the school was Bishop Esher, and its first President A. A. Smith, with a general average attendance of 180 students. The College was destroyed by fire in 1873. Until the year 1869, it was under the patronage of the Evangelical Church, as above stated. In that year it was removed to Naperville, and the building in Plainfield lay idle until 1871, when it was re-opened, and changed to the Fox River Union College, and was under the direction of the Congregational Church. In March, 1872, it passed into the hands of individuals, with Mrs. J. D. Field as Principal, under the name of Plainfield Academy, under which organization it remained until destroyed by fire.

The Plainfield *Echo* was established in 1876, by H. A. Tounshendeau, as a family newspaper, and was an excellent little paper during its brief existence. It was one of the half-dozen newspapers embraced in the *Phoenix* confederation, as noted in the history of Joliet. The former editor of the *Echo* is now the Plainfield correspondent of the Lockport *Commercial Advertiser* and has charge of the Plainfield department of that paper. Plainfield Lodge, No. 536, A., F. & A. M., is located in the village, but we have received no information in regard to its organization. The stone quarries of Plainfield are of considerable importance. While not comparing with those of Joliet, Lockport and Lemont, either in quality or quantity, yet they furnish a very fair building stone, which is being much used in the immediate neighborhood. But without facilities for shipping, there is no demand for it beyond home supply. A railroad would make Plainfield, in a little while, quite a business town, and a fine grain point. Why the Michigan Central does not extend her "cut-off" railroad through to Aurora, via Plainfield, is a conundrum, and we give it up. Such a movement would prove a paying enterprise beyond any shadow of doubt.

Plainfield Cemetery is a beautiful spot, and is eligibly located about half a mile southeast of the village. Much care has been exercised in laying out

and beautifying the grounds. They are inclosed by a substantial fence, and many fine monuments and marble slabs, with flowers and shrubbery, testify the affection of surviving friends for their beloved dead. It is a beautiful spot, and the care taken of it by the citizens, is an honor to them, and to their pretty little village.

NEW LENOX TOWNSHIP.

In New Lenox Township was embraced the larger portion of what, in the early times, was termed the Hickory Creek Settlement—a neighborhood celebrated for its hospitality, and for more pretty girls, perhaps, than any section of the county, unless we except Homer's famous Yankee Settlement, and with it, Hickory Creek was, in this respect, a foeman worthy of its steel. There are many old grizzled fellows still to be found whose countenances become animated, and whose eyes kindle with pleasure, as they recall the pleasant reminiscences of Hickory Creek Settlement—of the quilting parties, "kissing-bees" and miscellaneous gatherings of young and old. How, at those little parties and upon those interesting occasions, they followed the poet's advice,

"We won't go home till morning,
Till daylight doth appear,"

and throughout the long Winter night kept up the fun, untrammelled by society rules or modern etiquette. A newspaper correspondent, writing under the name of "Styx," describes a "kissing-bee" he attended there in the good old days of the long ago. With such interesting and innocent little plays as "Old Sister Phoebe," "Green Grow the Willow Tree," "Johnny Brown" and all others of like character, laid down in the programme, the night waned, and as the first faint streaks of dawn began to gild the eastern horizon, they decided to wind up the affair with one grand kiss all around. The girls were placed in line, and the boys were each to begin at the head of the line and kiss all the girls. As the business proceeded, one little dark-eyed lass, who stood at the foot of the line, exclaimed, impatiently, "Why don't you kiss at both ends of the line, and get through quicker." This remark brought the performance to a close rather abruptly, by some one remarking at the moment, that it was "broad daylight and time to be off home."

New Lenox is known as Township 35 north, Range 11 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and is well drained and watered by Hickory Creek and its North Fork. These streams, at the time of early settlement, were lined with fine forests, much of the timber of which has since been cut away. Perhaps one-fourth of the town was timbered, while the remainder is prairie, much of it rolling, while some of it is so uneven as to be termed knolly. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the Joliet Cut-Off of the Michigan Central, the history of which is given in another department of this work. The township is devoted almost entirely to farming and stock-raising. Corn and oats are the principal crops and are grown in abundance, while much

attention is devoted to raising and feeding stock, of which large quantities are shipped from this section annually. Taken altogether, New Lenox is one of the wealthy towns of Will County. Its population, in 1870, was about 1,120 inhabitants.

The first whites to erect cabins in the Hickory Creek timber, were, probably, two men named, respectively, Joseph Brown and Aaron Friend, but of them very little is known. They were here as early as 1829, and Friend was a kind of Indian trader. He always had a rather rough set of French half-breeds and Indians around him, and when the latter moved West to grow up with the country, he followed them. Chicagoans used to come down, and they would get up a ball at Friend's; and once upon a time, some young fellows from Chicago had their horses' tails shaved there. He went to Iowa after the retreating Indians, and died there, when his wife came back to Illinois, and went to live with her daughter, on what was then called Horse Creek. Of Brown, still less is known beyond the fact that he died here in the Fall of 1830. In 1830, the Summer and Fall preceding the deep snow, several new-comers settled on Hickory Creek. Of these, perhaps, the Rices were the first, and came early in 1830. They were from Indiana, and consisted of William Rice, Sr., his son William, and their families. They laid claim to the place where William Gougar afterward settled, and where his son John Gougar now lives. They built a log cabin on this place and had broken five acres of prairie, when John Gougar came on in the Fall of 1830 and bought them out. After selling out to Gougar, they made a claim where the village of New Lenox now stands, put up a shanty, and, after a few years, moved out somewhere in the vicinity of the town of Crete, where some of the family are still living. In September, 1830, John Gougar came from Indiana and, as stated above, bought Rice's claim. A man named Grover had been hired by the elder Gougar to come out with his son and assist in preparing quarters for the family, who moved out the next June. William Gougar, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio in 1818, and, in 1822, to Indiana, where he resided until his removal to Illinois, and to this township, in the Summer of 1831. As already noted, he settled on the place where his son, John Gougar, now lives. William Gougar, Jr., another son lives within a mile of the village of New Lenox. He went to California during the gold fever of 1849-50, and remained about three years and a half, during which time he did reasonably well in the land of gold. The elder Gougar died in 1861. John Grover, who, as stated, had been hired by Mr. Gougar to come out with his son in 1830, brought his family with him and remained with the Gougars a year or two. He then made a claim in the Haven neighborhood, where he lived four or five years, then sold out and moved down near the present Will County Fair Grounds. Here he made a claim upon which he lived several years, when he finally sold out and removed to Iowa, where he died. Mrs. Stevens, a daughter of Mr. Kercheval, mentioned below, remembers Grover and of his being out on the prairie one cold

day when the piercing wind caused his eyes to water, which froze on the lashes, until he became totally blind for the time, causing him to lose his way, and to nearly freeze to death before he succeeded in reaching home.

Lewis Kercheval came from Ohio and settled in this township, arriving on the 19th day of October, 1830. His wagon was the second that crossed the prairies south of this section of the country. In his trip to the new country, in which he designed making his future home, he had no way-marks across the trackless prairies but his own natural judgment as to the direction of this promised land. The compass, then unknown, except to a favored few, he did not have, and thus was forced much of the time to travel by guess. Upon his arrival here, he erected a tent in which to shelter his family until he could build a house, or cabin, as the habitations of the early settlers were usually called. This tent was simply four posts driven in the ground, with slabs or puncheons laid across for a covering, and quilts hung around the sides. He cut logs in a short time, and raised a cabin when his wife and daughters, who were anxious for a more substantial house than the tent, "pitched in" and assisted the husband and father to "chink and daub" this primitive palace. Perhaps it did not deserve the name of palace, but it was their home in the wilderness, and as such a palace to them. In two weeks from the time of their arrival, their house was ready and they moved into it. Mr. Kercheval seems to have been a man of the strongest sympathies and the most tender heart. Mrs. Robert Stevens, a daughter of his, now living in the suburbs of the city of Joliet, and from whom we received much of the information pertaining to the early settlement of her father in this section, says she has often seen him shed tears over the hardships his wife and little ones were forced to undergo in these early times. His first Winter in the settlement was that of the "deep snow," the epoch from which the few survivors who remember it, date all important events. During the time this great fall of snow remained on the ground, and which was four feet deep on a level, he used to cut down trees, that his horses and cows might "browse" upon the tender twigs. With little else to feed his stock, from sleek, fat animals in the Fall of the year, they came forth in the Spring—those that survived the Winter—nothing but "skin and bones." He would sit down and weep at the sufferings of the poor dumb beasts, and his inability to render them material aid in the way of nourishing food. But it used to exhaust his wits to provide food for his family at all times during that first Winter. Once they run out of meal, and though he had sent to Chicago for a barrel of flour (the mode of communication with Chicago not then being equal to what it is at the present day), it was long in coming; and before its arrival the larder had got down to a few biscuits, laid aside for the smallest children. Mrs. Stevens says her father declared if the flour did not come he would take as many of his children as he could carry on his back, and attempt to make the settlements, but good luck or Providence was on his side, and the barrel of flour came before they were reduced to this extremity.

A sad story was told us by Mrs. Stevens, who, though but a little girl of fifteen or sixteen years of age at the time, remembers the occurrence distinctly. It was of a family who had settled near the present village of Blue Island, and during this deep snow their store of provisions became exhausted, and the husband and father started for the settlements to procure fresh supplies. Being unavoidably detained by the snow, the last crumb disappeared, and the mother, in the very face of starvation, started for Chicago, as is supposed, to get food for her children, and got lost on the prairie and was either frozen to death or killed by wolves. The former supposition is probably the correct one, and after freezing was devoured by wolves, as nothing was ever found but her bones, which were recognized by her shoes. Her children were discovered by some chance passer-by when almost starved to death, and were taken and cared for by the few kind-hearted people in the country at the time. The husband's return was a sad one. His wife dead and eaten by wolves, and his children cared for by strangers, it would almost seem that he had little left to live or care for. The reader will pardon this digression, but it is given in illustration of the privations experienced by the few settlers in the country during the time of the deep snow; and to return to the original subject, Mr. Kercheval, we are informed, hauled most of the provisions consumed by his family during the first year, one hundred and fifty miles, from the Indiana settlements. He died in February, 1873, a man honored in the community where he lived, and a much-respected citizen.

Samuel Russell came from the Nutmeg State among the very early settlers, and bought land of Gurdon S. Hubbard, of Chicago. He settled in this township and lived here for a number of years. Judge John I. Davidson came out in the Fall of 1830, and bought Friend's claim. He was originally from New Jersey, but had lived some time in Indiana, and after purchasing the claim of Friend, returned to Indiana, and removed his family to the settlement in the Spring of 1831. He had two daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Thompson, and still lives in the township, while the other married a man named Higginbotham, of Field & Leiter's, Chicago, and is living in that city. Joseph Norman was from Indiana, and settled here in 1830, before John Gougar, of whom much of this information is obtained, came to the settlement. He eventually returned to Indiana, and died there a number of years ago. A man named Emmett was here during the Winter of 1830-31, but where he came from, we do not know. He went off with the Mormon Prophets and Elders, and perhaps became one of their "big guns." A man of the name of Buck also spent that Winter here, and he, too, turned Mormon, and followed the elect to Nauvoo. The Winter that Buck spent in this settlement, which was that of the deep snow, he had nothing in the way of bread during the entire Winter except that made from two bushels of meal, and yet he had a wife and three children. He had two cows, one of which he killed for beef, hung her to the limb of a tree, and when he wanted meat, would take an ax and chop off a piece of the frozen

cow. John Gougar gave him half a bushel of corn, which, with his two bushels of meal and cow, was all that he is known to have had to keep his family during the Winter. Gougar once found him during the Spring in the Woods gathering what he called "greens," and asked him if he was not afraid of being poisoned. He replied that one would act as an antidote to another. John Stitt was another Indianian, and settled here in 1831 or 1832. He moved to Missouri, where he died a few years ago. Col. Sayre settled here probably about 1829, as he was here when John Gougar came, in 1830. He lived alone, was either a bachelor or widower, and as he had few associations, living a kind of hermit-life, little was known about him. He built a saw-mill near where the Red Mills now stand in Joliet Township, though he lived in New Lenox Township. Mansfield Wheeler, who settled on Hickory Creek in 1833, went into partnership with him in this mill.

Cornelius C. Van Horne came from New York, and settled in this township in 1832. He was a man of considerable prominence and intelligence, and is noticed elsewhere as holding many positions of importance. He died in Joliet several years ago. The following incident is given in "Forty Years Ago" as illustrative of Van Horne's bold, outspoken way of giving vent to his honest convictions. In 1840, an old man, over six feet high, came through the settlement, making his way to his former home in Pennsylvania, on foot. He was troubled with some kind of nervous affliction which often ended in fits of a rather serious character, rendering him entirely helpless and at the mercy of whoever might find him. He was found in a fit in an old blacksmith-shop near where Samuel Haven lived, when it was discovered that he had a considerable sum of money upon his person, and he was taken to the house of one McLaughlin. After recovering partially, he went on his way, and nothing more was heard until he was found in another fit, near "Skunk's Grove," and in his mutterings were something of having been robbed, and search revealed the fact that his money was all gone. In a few days he died and was buried by charity. Suspicions rested upon McLaughlin as having robbed the old man. Van Horne was outspoken and made no hesitation in avowing his belief as to McLaughlin's guilt. The matter was taken up by the grand jury and a bill found against old McLaughlin's son, principally through the instrumentality of Van Horne. The young man gave bail for his appearance at court, and when the term came on he started on foot for the town, as he gave out, but he never made his appearance at the Court House. The Van Horne party said he had run away to avoid trial—the McLaughlins alleged that he had been foully dealt with, and charged it upon the Van Hornes, whom they charged as being the real robbers of the old man, and were afraid to have young McLaughlin's case tried, lest the truth should come out. The excitement run high. Old McLaughlin spent days in traveling up and down the creek and searching in the woods, ostensibly for his lost son, while others, feeling some sympathy for him, assisted in the search. In the old mill-pond, just above where the Rock Island Railroad crosses Hickory

Creek, was discovered a wagon-track running by a blind road from one of the Van Horne's, and from where the wagon track terminated a wheelbarrow track to the mill-pond. The wheelbarrow was found in the mill and upon it some hair. The pond was dragged and the body of a man considerably decayed was found. Old McLaughlin was told of the discovery, and he said that if it was his son certain teeth would be missing. The body was examined and found to correspond with the old man's description. The excitement was intense and public opinion divided. The Coroner held an inquest, which resulted about as satisfactorily as such things generally do. Old McLaughlin and his wife swore positively that they believed the body was that of their son, while many others believed it too tall, aged and too much decayed. But notwithstanding these discrepancies, the Coroner's jury found it to be the body of young McLaughlin, and while they did not bring a charge against any one, old McLaughlin swore out a warrant and had Van Horne arrested. And in the excitement and division of sentiment, many were ready to hang Van Horne without judge or jury. It became an object to those who sided with Van Horne, and who did not believe the body "sat on" by the Coroner to be that of young McLaughlin, to find out whose it was. At length, some one thought of the grave of the old man who had been robbed, and a delegation was sent to examine, when it was found to have been recently disturbed, and when the coffin was opened, it was tenantless. In the mean time, a surveillance had been put upon the post office, and a letter having come for old McLaughlin, mailed somewhere in Pennsylvania, it was opened by consent of the Postmaster and found to be from the missing son. The tide of public opinion had changed when the discovery was made at the grave, and now those who had been so eager to hang Van Horne were still more eager to hang McLaughlin and his wife. The development of the matter shows that old McLaughlin, his wife and son had conspired to ruin Van Horne, and that they had dug up the body of the old man, taken it to the mill-pond—a distance of two miles—examined it closely enough to detect the missing teeth, or extracted them on purpose to make it correspond with the son, and then deposited it in the water. They had taken the wagon of Van Horne and drawn it to the creek and back to turn suspicion on him. The old man got wind of the turn affairs had taken upon the opening of the letter, and made his escape before the infuriated people could get hold of him, or perhaps the historian would have the melancholy duty to perform of chronicling a sure-enough murder story, instead of one with the murder left out.

Samuel Haven was also a New Yorker, and settled in this township in 1835 or 1836. He had four sons, viz., Dwight, Carlos, Rush and Alvin. Rush Haven is a physician, and lives in Chicago; Carlos died here, and was buried in the little cemetery of New Lenox village; and Dwight and Alvin are still living in the township. Joseph S. Reynolds was from Ohio, and settled in the town in 1833. He had lived some time at Ottawa before coming to this settlement. He died some twenty-five years ago, but has sons still living in the

township, who are honored and respected citizens. Jason Rugg and David Hartshorn came from Vermont in 1836, and settled near where the village of New Lenox now stands. They had made arrangements for removing here in 1832, but rumors of the Indian war going on at that time deterred them, and their coming was postponed until the date given above. They have both been dead several years, and both sleep in the pretty little village cemetery. James C. Kercheval was a son of Lewis Kercheval, mentioned in an earlier part of this chapter. Though but a boy, he took part in the Black Hawk war until the settlers were forced to flee to the older settlements for safety. He died in 1873, and his widow is still living in the town.

The Francises came from Ohio, but were originally from England. John Francis, an Englishman, removed from England to Ireland in the year 1690, settled in the county of Cavan, and married Jane McGregory, a Scotch lady, whose father fled from Scotland to Ireland in the time of the persecution waged by the Catholics against the Protestants. They had two sons, William and John. William died when a young man. John married Mary Sharp, by whom he had five sons—William, John, Richard, Edward and James; and three daughters—Mary, Jane and Margaret. John married Margaret Cranston, of Scotland, by whom he had two sons. James married Esther Ingram. William married Jane Love, who was of Scotch ancestry; and Jane married Alexander Meharry. William Francis, who married Miss Jane Love, had four sons—John L., Thomas, Abraham and Isaac; and three daughters—Jane, Margaret and Mary. William Francis, who married Jane Love, emigrated from Ireland in the year 1815, and settled in Brown County, Ohio, where his family all remained until the year 1831, at which time Abraham married Mary Ann J. Davison, of Adams County, Ohio, and moved with his brothers Thomas and Isaac to the site where the widow of Abraham Francis now lives with her son, A. Allen Francis, in the town of New Lenox, Will Co., Ill. The next Spring, Mary, with her husband, Aaron Wear, came and settled on the section just west of Abraham Francis. Thomas removed to Bates County, Mo., where he died two years afterward. Aaron Wear removed to Morgan County, Mo., in the year 1857, where he died a few years later. Abraham Francis had five sons and six daughters, of whom four sons, A. Allen, John, Charles and George L., and four daughters, Margaret (wife of N. P. Cooper), Mary A. J. (wife of John S. Blackstone) Lydia E. (wife of A. S. Haven), and Addie A. (wife of Jesse Meharry), are still living, and all but two of them live in their native town, New Lenox. Abraham died on the place where his widow now lives, an active, intelligent lady, apparently but little beyond the prime of life. She was married when but 16 years of age, and came at once to Illinois, and with her husband made a home where she still lives, awaiting the summons to join the companion of her youth, up beyond the blue sky. She relates the following of Father Beggs, the pioneer Methodist preacher: He came to their cabin one day, soon after they had settled in the neighborhood, and asked where her

father was. She told him he was at home in Ohio. He then inquired what she was doing away out here in the wilderness, so far away from her father's; when, with *naïvete*, she answered that she "had come here with her husband;" at which revelation he seemed a little surprised, from her childlike appearance. John Francis, another of her sons, is living within a short distance of her; while a married daughter, Mrs. Cooper, also lives in the immediate neighborhood. The four sons reside on one street, and their farms join each other, making a continuous stretch of two and a half miles. Henry Watkins, father of the pioneer-school-teacher, came from New York and settled in New Lenox Township in the Fall of 1831, where he lived until his death, about fifteen years ago. Of others who settled on Hickory Creek at a very early period, we may mention Michael and Jared Runyon, Isaac and Samuel Pence, Joseph, Alfred and James Johnson, and Henry Higginbotham. There were, perhaps, others who are entitled to mention as early settlers, but their names have escaped the few who survive them. Higginbotham bought out Col. Sayre in 1834, and the saw-mill firm before alluded to became Wheeler & Higginbotham. The Johnsons settled near the line of Yankee Settlement, on Spring Creek. The Pences and Runyons were among the very early settlers. The Pences were in the settlement before the Sac war, but the exact date of their coming is not remembered. Edward Poor, an old soldier of the war of 1812 and of the Black Hawk war, is living on Maple street with his son, Robert Poor. He first settled in Homer Township, where he receives further notice.

As stated in the beginning of this chapter, settlements were made on Hickory Creek as early as 1829, which were among the first made in Will County, perhaps Plainfield, or Walker's Grove having a little the precedence. As a natural consequence of this early settlement, births, deaths and marriages occurred here at an early period. The death of Mr. Brown, mentioned as one of the first settlers on the Creek, who died in the Fall of 1830, was the first death in this township, and is supposed to be the first person who died in Will County. The first marriage was Miss Anne Pence and Thomas Ellis. The marriage took place on the 4th of July, 1834, and was a part of the programme of the "day we celebrate," and the happy event was solemnized in Joliet, by B. F. Barker, a Justice of the Peace. This wedding is graphically described in "Forty Years Ago," to which our readers are referred for particulars of the bridal costume and "fixins." It is also supposed to be the first wedding in the county. The first white child born in New Lenox Township, and perhaps in the county, was Elizabeth Norman, born in January, 1832, and Margaret Louisa Cooper, *nee* Francis, was the next child born in the township, and was born the 3d of January, 1834. The first practicing physician in the Hickory Creek Settlement was Dr. Bowen, now of Wilmington, and the first preacher was Father Beggs, or Rev. Mr. Prentiss, who located in Joliet in an early day. We are informed by A. Allen Francis, who derived the information from the man himself that Joseph Shomaker was the first settler

in what now comprises Will County, probably arriving in the Spring of 1828, in what is now known as Reed's Grove, in the township of Jackson. We have it from Mr. Francis, also, that the first marriage in the county was that of Jedediah Woolley, Jr., of Troy Township, to Betsy Watkins, daughter of Henry Watkins, of New Lenox Township, January, 1832; and that Father Walker preached the first sermon, in 1832, in the fort or blockhouse, and Stephen Beggs, the second.

The first mill was built by Joseph Norman, on Hickory Creek, about 1833 or 1834. Col. Sayre's mill was built previously, but was just over in Joliet Township. The first bridge was built across Hickory Creek, near John Gougar's. It was built of logs, and was a rough affair. The township is well supplied with excellent bridges at the present day—having two iron bridges of improved patent, one across Hickory Creek, at New Lenox village, and the other across the north branch, while there are a number of excellent wooden bridges of substantial build. The first road laid out was the State road from Chicago to Bloomington, but was a little off the direct route, and was never used. The first traveled road was from Joliet east to State line, and passed by Gougar's. The first post office was kept at Mr. Gougar's, though C. C. Van Horne was the Postmaster. This was not only the first post office and Postmaster in New Lenox Township but in Will County. The mail was carried on horseback from Danville to Chicago. Sometime after its establishment in 1832, the office was removed to Joliet, and Dr. Bowen became Postmaster. The first Justice of the Peace was C. C. Van Horne. The present Justices are: T. G. Haines and Dwight Haven. Township Clerk, Sinclair Hill; Township Treasurer, T. G. Haines, and John Francis, Supervisor. Since township organization, the following gentlemen have represented the town in the Board of Supervisors: J. Van Dusen, 1850; A. McDonald, 1851; B. F. Allen, 1852; G. McDonald, 1853; J. C. Kercheval, 1854-55; D. Haven, 1856-57; J. C. Kercheval, 1858; D. Haven, 1859-60; Allen Francis, 1861-63; T. Doig, 1864; D. Haven, 1865; T. Doig, 1866-67; D. Haven, 1868; T. Doig, 1869; C. Snoad, 1870-71; John Francis, 1872; P. Cavenagh, 1873; John Francis, 1874, and is still Supervisor.

The first school was taught in New Lenox Township in the Winter of 1832-33, by C. C. Van Horne. In the Summer of 1832, a schoolhouse had been built in the timber on Hickory Creek, which was a small log structure, and in this building Van Horne taught the following Winter. John Watkins, the pioneer teacher, taught in this house afterward. He, it is said, taught the first school in Chicago. The school facilities of New Lenox have increased since that day, as, in 1872, the reports showed 8 schoolhouses; 366 pupils enrolled; 14 teachers; amount of special tax \$2,896.88; amount paid teachers, \$2,210.13; total expenditures for the year, \$3,342.57; balance in treasury, \$1,338.96. The first church edifice built in New Lenox Township was the Methodist Episcopal Church, erected in 1850, and was called Bethel Methodist Church. Before this church was built, services were held in

the schoolhouses, and before schoolhouses, in the people's cabins. The Mormons were the first who preached in the settlement, and used to promulgate their heavenly revelations as early as 1831, and next after them came the Methodists, who are mentioned as the first "real, sure-enough" preachers. The camp grounds of the Methodist Church, belonging to the Rock River Conference, located a little west of the village of New Lenox, in a beautiful grove, are very beautiful, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are used.

The name New Lenox was taken from Lenox, N. Y. The first Supervisor under township organization was J. Van Dusen, and came from Lenox, N. Y., and when asked to name his township by the County Commissioners, gave to it the name of his native town. Previous to that it was known as Van Horne's Point, from a point of timber near the center of the town, and at a still earlier date it went by the name of Hickory Creek Settlement. Maple street is a road running through the north part of the town from east to west, and was so named in consequence of the first settlers planting a number of maple-trees along the line of the road. On the political issues of the day, New Lenox is pretty evenly divided. Some years ago it was largely Republican, but with National Greenbackers and Democrats, the Republican majority has been whittled down to the little end of nothing.

As this is one of the early settled portions of Will County, its history could hardly be considered complete without some special reference to the Indians and the Sac war of 1832, so often mentioned in these pages. Although nearly a half-century has passed since those rather "ticklish" times, and most of the participants are gone where "wars and rumors of wars" come not to disturb their peace and tranquillity, there are a few left who remember well the great excitement of that period. And the very Indians themselves are almost forgotten by the masses, or only remembered through the reports from the distant West of their robbing, plundering and murdering. But on the 18th day of May, 1832, Hickory Creek Settlement, for the small number of inhabitants it contained, perhaps was about as excited a community as one will generally meet with in half a life-time. On that day news was brought to the settlement of the death and destruction being dealt out by Black Hawk and his dusky warriors. A committee of a dozen men who had the best horses were appointed to go to Plainfield and reconnoiter, and bring back news as to the truth of the reports. Thomas and Abraham Francis were on the committee, and the news brought back was not calculated to allay the existing excitement in the least. On approaching Plainfield, they discovered Indians firing on the fort or block-house, and the committee stood not on their retirement, but fell back precipitately, to put it into the mildest form possible. On their return, they reported to the settlers that the Indians were coming and killing everything before them. A council of war was called at "Uncle Billy" Gougar's, and it was determined to seek safety in flight, and on the 18th of May they commenced the line of march. The majority retreated toward the Wabash settlements, while some few

went to Chicago. The bustle and excitement of getting ready to start, and the momentary expectation of hearing the terrific yells of the savages, gave rise to some ludicrous scenes, as serious as was the cause of alarm. Mr. Pence's girls came to Mr. Gougar and asked him to yoke up their oxen for them. "Yes, in a minute," said he; but before he could get ready to do so, the brave girls had yoked the cattle themselves, hitched them to the wagon, and were gone on the way toward safety. (Young ladies of Will County, how many of you could perform such a feat to-day, if an emergency should arise to demand it?) The first day the cavalcade arrived within four miles of the Kankakee River, where they encamped for the night, intending to start at daylight and drive to the river before breakfast. But just after starting the next morning, a man named Lionbarger came up hatless, riding bare-back, and did "a tale unfold" of Indians in pursuit and of murder and carnage, that completely dispelled the appetites of the already frightened fugitives, and they did not stop for breakfast until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and "thirty miles away" from their encampment of the previous night. As the women and children would see the trees along the way that had been burned and blackened, they would shriek, INDIANS! and thus the march or retreat was continued through to a place of safety. It was discovered afterward that Lionbarger had mistaken fence-stakes for Indians, and hence his story of the pursuit and of his own extreme fright. He rode, it is said, eighty miles without stopping, bare-headed and without a saddle, a feat that has never been excelled, as we are aware of, even by Jim Robinson the great bare-back circus-rider. But the storm of war soon passed; the dark and lurid clouds rolled away toward the west, and the sun came forth in all his glory—the olive-branch of peace waved over the land, and the fugitive settlers returned to their claims in July of the same year which witnessed their precipitate retreat, never more to be disturbed in their peaceful pursuits by the red men of the forest, who, like Dickens' little Jo before the "peeler," have moved on before the "superior race," the white men, and are still moving on toward the "golden sunset," where ere long they will hear the roar of the last wave that will settle over them forever.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW LENOX.

This pretty little village is situated on the banks of Hickory Creek, and on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, thirty-three miles from Chicago, and about six miles from Joliet. It is surrounded by a beautiful grove of timber, and grand old forest-trees shade it in Summer and protect it against the storms of Winter. The village of New Lenox was laid out in 1858 by George Gaylord, of Lockport, and surveyed by A. J. Mathewson, County Surveyor. The village is known on the original plat by the name of Tracy, and was given in honor of the General Superintendent of the railroad at the time of the laying-out of the village. But with a modesty rarely met with in the present day, he shrank from such notoriety, and at his urgent request, the name was changed

to New Lenox, to correspond with the name of the township. A man of the name of Robinson built the first residence in the village, and Van Horne put up the next one. Both of these were built before the village was laid out. David Letz built the next house, which is now a part of the hotel kept by Duxtader. The first storehouse was erected by Paschal Woodward, who owned both the building and the stock, though it was managed by a man named Haines. The first post office was established in 1858, and John B. Saulsbury was appointed the first Postmaster. The mail-bags are now handled by Ward Knickerbocker. An excellent grain warehouse was built by Samuel Woodward, and is now owned by the railroad company and rented by George Hilton, who handles grain pretty extensively. The first schoolhouse was built long before the village was laid out, and stood just across the street from Ward Knickerbocker's store. The present handsome school edifice was built in 1869, is a two-story frame and cost about \$3,000. Prof. Frank Searles is principal of the school, and employs an assistant during the Winter season. The following is a summary of the business carried on in the village: Three stores—W. Knickerbocker, Tunis Lynk and George Hilton; three blacksmith-shops, one grain warehouse, two wagon-shops, one hotel, one tin-shop, one physician—Dr. F. W. Searles. J. B. Saulsbury carries on a butter-factory, which is quite an establishment, and adds materially to the importance and business of the village. He does not make cheese, but devotes his entire attention to the manufacture of butter, and works up from four to five thousand pounds of milk daily, which is made up on shares for his patrons.

The village has two pretty little churches, viz.: The Methodist and Grace Episcopal. The Methodist Church was built in the village in 1859, and is the same, as mentioned in another page, as being built in the township in 1850, and called Bethel Church. It was taken down in 1859 and moved to the village and new material added to it and the present edifice erected, at a cost of about \$1,000. It has about sixty members, under the pastorate of Rev. George P. Hoover. Allen Francis is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which is well attended. Grace Episcopal Church was opened to service in September, 1870. It is a frame building, painted stone-color, and cost \$2,000, with a membership of about fifty, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Turner. Quite a flourishing Sunday school is maintained under the superintendence of Sinclair Hill. Upon a sunny slope of the village, where the south winds sigh through the forest-trees that shade it, is the beautiful little village grave-yard, where sleep the loved ones, who have gone to their rest. It is a pretty spot and shows many traces of loving hands in the planting of shrubs and flowers above the sleeping dead.

The village of Spencer is situated on the cut-off division of the Michigan Central Railroad, about nine miles from Joliet, and is two miles from New Lenox village. It was surveyed by A. J. Mathewson, County Surveyor, for Frank Goodspeed and Albert Mudge, who owned the land on which it is loca-

ted. It was laid out in 1856, about the time the railroad was built through this section. The first storehouse erected in the place was the one occupied by Russell Kennedy in 1856, the same year the village was laid out. The post office was established in 1857, and James Holmes was appointed Postmaster, an office he still holds. The first grain elevator was built in 1857 by the railroad company, and, on its completion, was dedicated by a rousing ball, in which the boys and girls of the surrounding country participated to their entire satisfaction. In 1875, H. S. Carpenter built another large elevator, and this, likewise, was similarly dedicated. Indeed, this seems to be the usual mode of opening elevators in this section of the country. It is now operated by W. M. Dudley, who, also, has the other elevator rented, in order to keep other parties out of the business at this point. He handles annually something like 800 carloads of grain—principally corn and oats. The general business of Spencer is two stores, by N. P. Holmes and Knapp Brothers; one saloon, a post office, a blacksmith-shop, a shoe-shop, two grain elevators and one grain dealer. There is neither a church or schoolhouse within the limits of the village. A considerable amount of business is transacted in this little and apparently unimportant village—far more than a stranger would imagine at first sight; but it is in the midst of a rich and fertile region, and immense quantities of grain and stock are annually shipped from this little station.

FRANKFORT TOWNSHIP.

“Frankfort-on-the-Main,” otherwise Frankfort Township, comprises one of the stair-steps of Will County, forming a “jog” in the line, and is bounded on the north and east by Cook County, on the south by Greengarden Township, on the west by New Lenox, and had a population, in 1870, of about one thousand nine hundred and twenty inhabitants. The town is mostly fine, rolling prairie, with the exception of a few sections bordering Hickory Creek, the only water-course of any consequence. Frankfort Township is termed the summit of this portion of the State, and is said to be the highest point between Chicago and the Mississippi River. It is described as Town 35 north, Range 12 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and is as fine an agricultural region as Will County can boast.

Forty-eight years have come and gone since white men began to settle in the territory now embraced in Frankfort Township. William Rice is supposed to have been the first white man whose footsteps marked the virgin prairie in this portion of Will County. He made a kind of prospecting tour through here in 1828, but did not make a permanent settlement until in the Summer of 1831. During the Spring and Summer of that year, John McGovney, William Moore, William Rice and a man named Osborne settled near where the village of Mokena now stands. Not long, however, were they allowed to remain in peace and tranquillity. The notes of war were wafted to them upon

the prairie winds, and the war-whoops of Black Hawk and his warriors warned them that this was no safe abiding-place. Early in the Spring of 1832, safety demanded a retreat to a more thickly-settled country, and they accordingly returned to the Wabash settlement, or to Lafayette, Ind. McGovney, Moore and Rice were from Ohio, and Osborne had come from Indiana, but whether that was his native place or not could not be learned. After the close of the Indian war, McGovney and Rice came back to their claims, in the Spring of 1834. Moore and Osborne, it appears, however, were fully satisfied with frontier life, and never returned—at least not to this settlement. Mr. McGovney pre-empted eighty acres of land, and succeeded in getting a “float” on another “eighty,” a portion of which is embraced in the present village of Mokena. He is considered the first permanent settler of Frankfort Township. The land was not in market at the time he settled here, and settlers chose their locations and “squatted,” provided there were no prior claims. Range 11 was sold in 1836, and Range 12 in 1838, at Chicago. Mr. McGovney died on his original place March 11, 1859. W. W. McGovney, a son, now lives in New Lenox Township; another son, Ozias, is a prosperous merchant in the village of Mokena; Thomas G., another son, lives in Joliet, and Elijah, the youngest, lives on the old homestead. The family consisted of eight children, and all lived until the youngest was 32 years old.

Matthew Van Horne settled here, it is said, in 1832, and remained during the Black Hawk war. He was from New York, and was good-naturedly termed by his neighbors a Mohawk Dutchman. He settled one mile west of the present village of Frankfort, in the Hickory Creek timber, where he lived and died, and where his widow still lives, in the same old house where they spent more than half their lives. Peter Clayes came from New Hampshire, and settled first in the vicinity of Lockport, but removed to Frankfort Township in the Spring of 1837. Orlando and Levi M. Clayes, his sons, came in the Fall of 1836; Charles, another son, came out and worked on their claim during the Winter, and in the Spring the remainder of the family came. They bought their claim from one Robert Smith, who was from Vermont, and settled here in 1835. The elder Clayes is dead, and Charles lives on the homestead place. E. Atkins and a brother, John Atkins, came from Vermont, and were among the first settlers in the township after the close of the Sac war, and about the same time came Weir and Duncan, from the Wabash settlements. Their first names are now forgotten. Foster Kane and Archibald Crowl were from the same section. It is said that Kane was in the settlement all through the Black Hawk war, and settled on the place afterward occupied by Matthew Van Horne; but this we are inclined to doubt somewhat. Crowl settled near the village of Mokena, in 1834 or 1835. He finally moved to Missouri; Kane moved South in a short time after the war was over, and afterward to Missouri, where he died many years ago. Daniel Wilson came from Ohio and settled in 1834 or

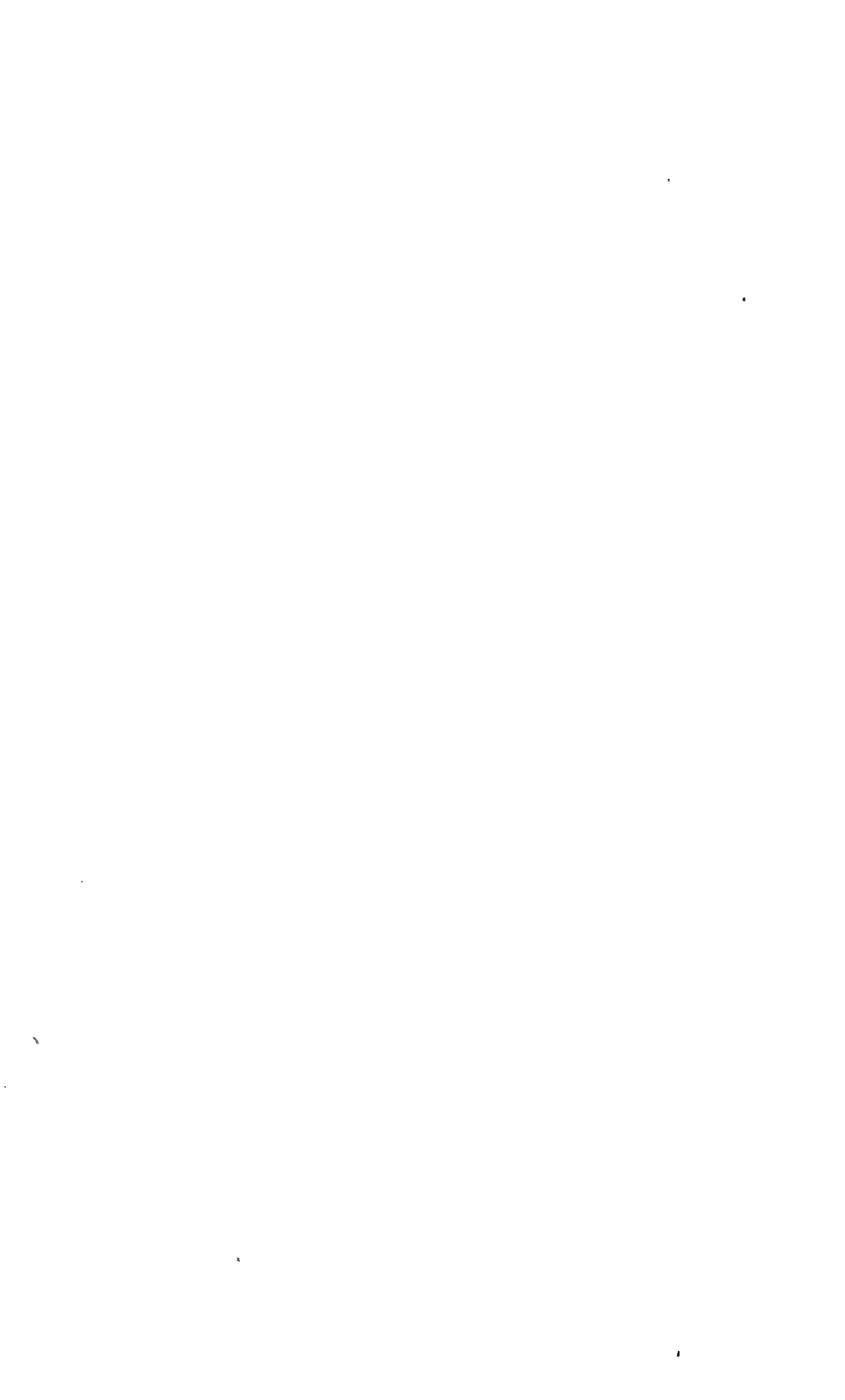
1835. Francis Owen was from Kentucky, and came in 1835. Phineas Holden and Trueman Smith were from Vermont, and settled also in 1835.

Ambrose Doty came from Ohio, in 1834, and settled on the line between Frankfort and New Lenox Townships. His land lay on both sides of the line, and his first cabin was built just over the line in New Lenox Township; but when, some years later, he built a new and more pretentious residence, he set it on the opposite side of the line, and thus became a resident of Frankfort Township. As stated, he came from Ohio, but was born in Norris County, N. J. He has been living for some years in Frankfort village. Isaac Francis also came from Ohio, but was a native of the "Ould Sod," and settled in the town in 1835. Allen and Lysander Denny, a Mr. Wood, and David Ketchum came from New York in 1834 or 1835. Wood had two sons, Hiram and Sydney; one of them, a Methodist clergyman, moved to the Rock River country; the father and the other son moved away, also, but where, we could not learn. The Dennys settled in the Hickory Creek timber—Allen near Mokena, and Lysander on the Creek, where he built a saw-mill, and after a time sold out and moved to the village of Spencer, where he died. Allen finally returned to New York, where he died several years ago. William Knight, also a New Yorker, came in the Fall of 1834, and settled in the Grove, but sold out in a few years and returned to New York. This includes a number of the early settlers of Frankfort Township, and, perhaps, a majority of those who settled in the town prior to the land sale, are mentioned in this list. After the sale of these lands, the community rapidly filled up until not a section was left unoccupied. There are no better farming lands in the county, as shown by the following statistics from the Assessor's books for 1877.

	ACRES.	BUSHEL.
Corn	5,721	188,900
Spring Wheat.....	24	400
Oats	4,822	175,170
Rye.....	2	60
Buckwheat.....	7	126
Irish Potatoes.....	208	15,170
Apple Orchard.....	262	.....
Flaxseed.....	.....	125
		POUNDS.
Grapes .....	.....	1,500
		TONS.
Timothy Meadow.....	2,395	3,050
Clover Meadow.....	30	30
Prairie Meadow	1,865	2,380
Pasture.....	1,664	(not including woodland.)
Fat Sheep sold	145—average weight,	90 lbs. per head.
Fat Cattle, "	244 " " 1,000 " "	
Fat Hogs "	867 " " 250 " "	
No of Hogs died of Cholera.....	316 " " 100 " "	
No. of Cows kept .....	.....	835
Pounds of Butter sold.....	.....	25,780
Gallons of Milk sold.....	.....	186,150



Yours Truly B. F. Allen
JOLIET



John W. McGovney, a son of John McGovney, noticed as the first settler of this township, was the first white child born in the settlement. He was born in the Spring of 1832, just before the settler left the place for the Wabash settlements, at the beginning of the Sac war. As to the first death and marriage, the few survivors of the early days, are somewhat uncertain as to who they were, or when they occurred. The first physician who practiced the healing art in the neighborhood was Dr. Moses Porter, of Hadley; Dr. W. P. Holden was the first resident physician in the township, and practiced many years, but has at length retired and given the field to younger men. The first mill was built by Matthew Van Horne, about 1835-36, and was originally a saw-mill only, but a run of stones was afterward added, for grinding corn. A saw-mill was built prior to this by Denny, but it was a saw-mill only.

A store was opened, in 1836, by O. & L. M. Clayes, which was the first mercantile effort in the township. They continued in the business for eight or ten years, when they closed out, and one M. C. Farewell opened a store in the same house they had occupied. The latter did business under the firm name of Farewell & Case. Case lived in Chicago, and furnished the goods, and Farewell conducted the store. A post office was established in 1837, with L. M. Clayes as Postmaster one of the merchants mentioned above. The name of the office was Chelsea, and after the Clayes Brothers discontinued their store, the office was moved to Van Horne's, and he was made Postmaster, an office he held until some years after the post office had been moved to the new village of Frankfort, as noticed hereafter. When the office was first established, the mail was brought by "horse express fast line" from La Porte, Ind., to Joliet once a week. A village was laid out here in 1848-49 by Charles Clayes and M. C. Farewell, which was called Chelsea. The former owned the premises, and the place had some show of becoming quite a town; but upon the completion of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad it was abandoned, and the last traces of it have now disappeared.

The first sermon preached in the town was perhaps by Father Beggs, who, as noticed in other parts of this work, was one of the pioneer preachers of the county. The Rev. Mr. Blackwell, another of the early Methodist itinerants, formed a class at Mr. Doty's about 1836 or 1837, just over the line in New Lenox Township, but at that day was included in this settlement, or this was included in that, and all known as the Hickory Creek Settlement. Mr. Doty's residence was a regular preaching-place until the era of schoolhouses, as there was no church edifice built until after the village of Frankfort was laid out. There is but one church-building in the town outside of the villages—the German Lutheran Church—which is located about three miles northeast of Frankfort village. It was built in 1877; is a neat frame building, costing about \$1,500, and has quite a flourishing membership. The church history will be again referred to in the history of the villages. The first schools taught in the town

were by Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Hiram Wood, but to which belongs the honor of teaching the first, no one can now tell. They both taught in a little log schoolhouse, which stood on Section 19, built for school purposes, but afterward converted into a dwelling. The school facilities have somewhat increased since then, and will compare favorably with any town in the county. In 1872, we find there were ten districts and nine schoolhouses. There were 652 pupils enrolled, and fifteen teachers employed, with two graded schools in addition to the common schools. The amount paid teachers was \$2,724.90, leaving balance in treasury of \$2,818.14. Further notice of the schools will be made in connection with the history of the villages of Frankfort Township. The first Justices of the Peace were Thomas Lang and Matthew Van Horne. Lang had the precedence by a few years, and after his term Van Horne dealt out justice to the offenders of the law. The present township officers are John McDonald, Supervisor; J. S. Claus and George Morgan, Justices of the Peace; John Cappel, Town Clerk, and Moriz Weiss, School Treasurer.

In 1852, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was built through the town. The first freight shipped over the road was consigned to Ambrose Doty and Isaac Francis, and consisted of a couple of car-loads of lumber. There were no stations, and when the railroad men asked where they should put it off, were told anywhere in the township, said they could leave it one place as well as another, and put it off near the present village of Mokena. In 1855, the "Cut-Off," or Joliet Division of the Michigan Central was completed through, and the town has since been blest with unbounded railroad facilities. These roads were built without aid from the township, and so were independent of the town, and the town of them. There has, we believe, been another road projected, and, perhaps, partly graded, but has been dropped or discontinued. But as the railroads of the county are extensively noticed in the general history, we will pass without further mention of them here.

The cheese-factory of Messrs. Baumgartner & Co. is an extensive establishment. It is owned by a stock company, consisting of John and Jacob Baumgartner, George Geuther, Francis Maue and E. Higgins. They have an excellent brick factory with stone basement, built at a cost of \$6,000. It is about two miles north of Frankfort village, and was built in 1875. The manufacture of butter and cheese is carried on rather largely, but not to the full capacity of the factory, owing to the lack of material. About \$10,000 is the amount of business annually, but much more could be done if a greater supply of milk could be obtained.

This township was named by Mr. Cappel, an old German citizen, for Frankfort-on-the-Main, his native place, a name it has always borne. The town is largely Republican, and has always been so. It is remembered by many that at one period of its history there were not half a dozen Democratic votes in the entire town. But the latter party has gained some strength in the last few years, and the National Greenback party at present bids fair to create a revolu-

tion in its political record. The war history, like all portions of Will County, is good, and many brave soldiers are accredited to this township.

THE VILLAGE OF MOKENA.

Mokena is situated on the Chicago & Rock 'Island Railroad, about ten miles east of Joliet. The original village was laid out in 1852, before the Railroad was fully completed, by Allen Denny. An addition was made to it soon after, by John McGovney, which was surveyed by A. J. Matthewson, County Surveyor. Knapp & Smith put up the first building, which was used for the double purpose of store and dwelling, and they were the first merchants in the place. The first hotel was built by Charles Gall, in 1853, and was the next next building erected after Knapp & Smith's store, which had been put up in the Winter of 1851-52, before the village was laid out and before the Railroad was completed. William McCoy built the first blacksmith-shop, in the Winter of 1853-54. Ozias McGovney was the first Justice of the Peace in the village, and was elected in 1850, an office he held for twenty-one years uninterruptedly. He is also a lawyer by profession, but has not practiced for a number of years, and at the present time is engaged in the mercantile business. A post office was established in the village in the Spring of 1853, and Warren Knapp was the first Postmaster, receiving his commission soon after the inauguration of President Pierce. Ozias McGovney is the present Postmaster, and has been for the past three years. McGovney bought out Smith, of the firm of Knapp & Smith, and the firm became Knapp & McGovney, and so continued for a number of years. They were the first grain buyers, and bought from wagons and loaded into the cars without the aid of elevators. Cross & Jones built a steam-mill in 1855, and about 1865, took out the machinery and shipped it to Kansas, when the mill building was changed into the Mokena Elevator, and is owned and operated by Charles Hirsch, the only grain dealer now in the village. Noble Jones speculates in grain and has an office here, but does business mostly on the Board of Trade, in Chicago.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1855, and was a small frame, costing \$1,000. James Pierce taught the first school in it, soon after it was completed. The present elegant schoolhouse was built in 1872, is a substantial two-story frame, with stone basement, and cost, together with furniture, about \$10,000, just ten times the amount of the first schoolhouse. Mrs. Sarah Baldwin is Principal of the school; Miss Swalm, assistant teacher, and Miss Clara Williams is teacher of the Primary Department. It is a flourishing school, ably-managed and well-attended.

The Mokena *Advertiser*, a spicy little newspaper, was established by Charles A. Jones, in 1874, and was published until May, 1877, when he died, and the paper was discontinued. His brother, however, carries on a job office in the old *Advertiser* office.

The village is not incorporated, though containing about six hundred inhabitants. Several efforts have been made to incorporate it, but have always been

defeated, and so it still exists under township organization. The business of Mokena may be summarized as follows: Five general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two harness-shops, three hotels, one furniture store, three millinery stores, two butcher-shops, and seven lager-beer saloons, grain buyers, etc. There are two physicians—Drs. Alexander and Joy. A large majority of the citizens are Germans; are honest, industrious and enterprising citizens, quietly moving on in their own easy way, without interfering in the business of others.

The Mokena Methodist Church was built in 1868, but the society was organized several years before, in the schoolhouse. The present Pastor is Rev. Richard Gillespie, and the membership of the Church is rather small. The building is occupied every alternate Sabbath by the Baptists, who have quite a prosperous society, with Rev. J. B. Dibell as Pastor. He has been in charge of the Baptist congregation since 1851, except two years. A large and flourishing Union Sunday School of these denominations is carried on under the superintendence of Deacon Rollin Marshall.

The German Lutheran Church was built in 1859, and is a substantial frame building, which cost about \$1,500. It was built under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Myer. The present minister is Rev. Charles Schwaub, and the society numbers seventy-two members. The Church supports an interesting Sunday school, with E. Oswald as Superintendent.

St. Mary's German Catholic Church was built in 1864, under the ministerial labors of Father Fasbanter, and cost \$1,400. About thirty families worship at its altar, under the spiritual guidance of Father Francis Sixen, present Pastor of the congregation. A good Sunday school is usually maintained, though it is having a kind of recess at present.

This embraces about all of the historical facts pertaining to the village of Mokena, which is a neat and tasty little town, though it does not present the appearance of a place that is improving and building up very rapidly.

“FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.”

The village of Frankfort was named for the township, and the township was named for Frankfort-on-the Main, as already noticed. Frankfort village is situated on the Joliet cut-off of the Michigan Central Railroad, about twelve miles from Joliet, and was laid out in 1855—the same year the cut-off railroad was built through the township. It was laid out by S. W. Bowen, who owned eighty acres of land embraced in the village. The first store was kept by a man named Higley, a very small affair (the store—not Higley), and did not continue long. The next store—and the first really deserving the name—was opened by N. A. Carpenter in the Spring of 1855, who also put up the first building designed for a storehouse. The first hotel was built by a man named Doud in the Summer of 1855, and still does duty as a hostelry under the supervision of J. R. Letts. The post office in the village was kept by Carpen-

ter, as deputy under Van Horne, who was mentioned in the township history as accepting the Chelsea post office from L. M. Clayer. After its removal to this place, the name of the office was changed to Frankfort. Van Horne remained Postmaster for three years, but the duties of the office were performed by Mr. Carpenter, and after the expiration of the three years, William B. Cleveland became Postmaster. At present, Lewis Claus opens the mail-bags and distributes the contents to his patrons. Nicholas Fortmiller kept the first blacksmith-shop, in 1855, and is now a farmer in Greengarden Township.

The first grain bought at this place was by N. A. Carpenter, who bought for J. L. Hurd & Co., of Detroit. They built the first grain elevator, in 1856, which was burnt in February, 1878. John McDonald was the next buyer, and is still in the business, a prosperous grain merchant. He bought, for a number of years, from wagons, and loaded in the cars. In 1878, he built his elevator, one of the best in the county, and which cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000. It has a capacity of about twenty-five thousand bushels, and is supplied with steam-power. McDonald has a large trade in grain, and ships altogether East, over the "cut-off" railroad. The Frankfort Elevator was built in December, 1875, by Carroll & Mayer, and at present is owned and operated by D. W. Hunter. It cost about \$8,000, and has a capacity of 42,000 bushels; is supplied with steam-power—Chase's patent. There are from ten to twelve hundred car-loads of grain (corn and oats) handled by this elevator annually, all of which is shipped directly East. The business of Frankfort consists of four general stores, viz.: L. & J. S. Claus, B. Baumgartner, Jacob Mueller and B. Balchowsky; A. B. Barker, drug store; T. Herschbach, hardware and stoves; two hotels, Curtis Williams and J. R. Letts; Stevens Brothers, manufacturers of plows, wagons and agricultural implements, with butchers-shops, blacksmith and wagon shops, harness-shops, millinery-shops and several lager-beer saloons. Dr. Haas is the only practicing physician since the retirement of Dr. Holden.

The first schoolhouse in the village was built in 1856, and is now used as a dwelling-house. Josiah Carpenter taught the first school after its erection. The first school in the village, however, was taught by Miss Lizzie Kent before the building of the schoolhouse. The present handsome and well-designed schoolhouse was built in 1870; is a two-story frame, and cost about \$5,000. The Principal of the school at present is Prof. O. P. Blatchly, with Miss Raver as assistant teacher, and an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty pupils. The Methodist Church was built in 1856, and was the first church edifice in both the village and the township. The society was originally organized in the "log schoolhouse," one mile east of the village, and grew out of the society formed at Doty's, as elsewhere mentioned. The building is a frame, cost about \$2,000, and the present Pastor is Rev. George K. Hoover. A Sunday school is maintained, of which John Sinclair is Superintendent. The Baptist Church was built in 1863, a frame building, costing \$1,600. Rev. David Letts was the first Pastor, and lives now in Iowa. Rev. Stephen Bar-

terick is the present Pastor, and has a membership of thirty or forty. The society supports a flourishing Sunday school, of which the Pastor is Superintendent. The German Evangelical Lutheran (United) Church was built in 1868. It is a frame building 30x56 feet, cost \$2,000, and has a membership of about forty. Rev. T. Walter is Pastor, who is also Superintendent of the Sunday school, which is attended by from forty to sixty children. *Our Christian Neighbor* is a small religious paper, published monthly in the village, and edited by the Rev. George K. Hoover.

The Frankfort Germania Saengerbund is a society devoted to musical culture, and controlled by a President, Vice President and Board of Directors. It was organized in June, 1875, and incorporated by act of the Legislature. The first Board of Directors were Martin Muff, Jacob Mueller, Charles F. Bauman and George Fink, and the present Board are M. Muff, C. Kuerschner, C. F. Bauman and ——— Nettles. Martin Muff is President; Casper Kuerschner, Vice President, and Ludwig Roehler, Teacher. They have an excellent hall, which cost \$1,200, and three acres of ground in the beautiful grove north of the village, which cost \$265. The society numbers twenty-five members, is in a flourishing state, and the next annual meeting of the Will County Saengerbund will be held in their hall, in the village of Frankfort. The fee of membership is \$2, and 50 cents a month, dues. It is a source of much interest to the German citizens, who comprise a large majority of the population of the place.

The oldest citizens of the village still surviving are: N. A. Carpenter, A. B. Barker and Mr. Ruggles. Henry Dressler is the oldest German citizen of the place.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

The classical land of Homer—the site of the famous “Yankee Settlement,” and peopled from the old and refined States of the Union, is one of the finest townships of Will County. About three-fourths of it is fine rolling prairie, as rich and productive as the sun shines on in his daily journey, while the remaining fourth is covered, or was at the time of its settlement, with excellent timber, mostly white oak. It is bounded on the north and east by Cook County, on the south by New Lenox Township and on the west by Lockport, with a population, in 1870, of 1,280 inhabitants. No railroads cross its borders, nor are any large villages or towns located within its limits, but it is a thoroughly farming district and still maintains its reputation of Yankee thrift and intelligence. It is described as Township 36 north, Range 11 east of the Third Principal Meridian.

The first settlements in Homer Township was before the Sac war, during which period some of the settlers fled with their families to the Wabash settlements and others to Fort Dearborn at Chicago, but returned to the settlements and joined Sisson's company in the blockhouse so often referred to in these pages. The following names were among those belonging to Capt. Sisson's

company in the blockhouse during the Indian war: Benjamin Butterfield, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Glover, John McMahon, Joseph Johnson, James Ritchey, Edward Poor, Joseph and James Cox, John Helm, Salmon Goodenow, Joseph McCune, Selah Lanfear, Peter Polly, David and Alva Crandall. Of these, Joseph Johnson and his two sons are supposed to be the first settlers in Homer Township. They were from Ohio, and came in the Fall of 1830, and were in the town during the Winter of the deep snow, and suffered all the hardships of that dreary Winter. The elder Johnson died in the Summer of 1846. James Ritchey came from Ohio, and settled here in the Spring of 1831. He made a trip through the country in November of 1830 and selected his location, and moved out in the following Spring. During his first trip to the country, in the Fall of 1830, he says, as he wandered through dismal swamps, dark forests and lonely prairies, he for the first time in a long trip wished himself safe back at home. He made his claim on Section 9, where he has lived ever since, but has recently sold out to his son-in-law, with whom he at present lives. Mr. Ritchey is in good bodily health, but has been almost blind for a number of years. Edward Poor was a North Carolinian, but had lived for years in Tennessee, and came here from Indiana in the Spring of 1831, and is yet living in New Lenox Township. He served in the war of 1812, also in the Black Hawk war, and is now about 84 years of age. Joseph and James Cox came from Indiana in 1831, but whether that was their native State or not we are unable to say. John McMahon is the first who settled in what was termed Gooding's Grove. He made a claim there and sold it to Gooding, upon his arrival in 1832. McMahon came from Indiana, but was originally from Ohio, and was here during the Indian war. Salmon Goodenow was from Ohio, but had lived some time in Indiana before settling in this township in 1832. Joseph McCune was his brother-in-law, and after the war was over, returned to Indiana, where he remained for a time and then came back and settled in what was called Jackson's Grove. Goodenow moved down about Reed's Grove, where, it is said, he got tired of life and finally cut his own throat. John Helm came from Indiana and settled in Gooding's Grove in 1832. He went to Indiana during the war, and when it was over, came back to the Grove and found James Gooding on his claim, and sold it to him for \$10, and shook the dust of Yankee Settlement from off his feet. Benjamin Butterfield, who lived on the place afterward occupied by Jireh Rowley, and which Rowley bought from him on his arrival in the country, was an Eastern man, but had been living some time in Indiana before removing to Homer. He is noticed in Lockport, also, and as removing to Iowa, where he was living when last heard from. Peter Polly and a younger brother were in the fort, and came from Indiana in the Summer of 1832. Selah Lanfear was from New York, and came to the settlement in 1832. He is said to have first settled in Lockport Township. Yankee Settlement extended to the river in Lockport Township, and it is a rather difficult task sometimes to keep all on their respective sides of the fence. David and Alva Crandall were from

New York, and came to the settlement in 1832. Both were in the fort, and Alva was Orderly Sergeant of Capt. Sisson's company, while David was a private in the same command. John Blackstone, or Judge Blackstone, who settled at Hadley Post Office, was First Lieutenant of this military company, while John Ray, a brother-in-law of Blackstone's, was Second Lieutenant. They were from Ohio, and married in the Glover family. Thomas Fitzsimons was from New York, and came in 1832. He started to California during the gold excitement of 1849 and 1850, and died before reaching his destination. James Glover was from Ohio, and settled in the town in 1831 or 1832. He went to Iowa in 1854, and was alive at the last heard from him. Two others belonged to the military band were of the Homer settlers, viz., Ashing and McGahan, but of them little could be ascertained. This, so far as can now be ascertained, comprised the settlement of Homer Township, or, as it was then called, Yankee Settlement, at the time of the Black Hawk war, and the names above given were in the blockhouse in 1832, and were members of Capt. Sisson's company. Nearly all of them are gone to join that army of white-robed saints over on the other shore, where the pale-face and the savage do not war with each other, but sit down in peace together in the Father's kingdom. None are known to be alive now except James Ritchey and Edward Poor; the former is extremely sprightly, except his blindness, for a man of his years, and possesses a most wonderful memory. In fact, his recollections of the time spent in the fort are as vivid as though of recent occurrence. Mr. Poor, as stated, lives in New Lenox Township. Several of the others were alive when last heard from, but as they have removed to other States there is no definite information concerning them. Their Captain, Holder Sisson, died but a few months ago, as noticed in the history of Lockport Township.

Luther C. Chamberlain came from New York in 1832, and purchased a claim to eighty acres of land in Homer Township, and a claim to eighty acres of Canal land, then returned to New York, and in January, 1833, came back, bringing his two sons with him. His son, S. S. Chamberlain (now of Lockport), rode an Indian pony through from New York, which his father had purchased at Plainfield on his first trip. Through representations made by Mr. Chamberlain on his return home from his first trip to this section, when he came back in 1833, the following gentlemen came with him to look at the country: Ebenezer Griswold, Warren Hanks (a bachelor at the time), Capt. Rowley and his son J. B. Rowley (the latter still living in Homer), Oscar Hawley (oldest son of Lyman Hawley, and for a number of years clerk of Will County), Abram Snapp (father of Hon. Henry Snapp of Joliet), and Dr. Weeks (the father of Judge Weeks of Joliet). The most of these returned for their families, and came back and settled in this township, of whom were Dr. Weeks, Capt. Rowley and Mr. Snapp; here they lived, honored and respected citizens to the day of their death. Mr. Chamberlain settled where Rev. Mr. Cowell now lives, and planted the beautiful row of maple-trees that are now the

admiration of all who pass that way, and are said to be the first trees planted in Homer Township. He died in May, 1878, at the age of 90 years. S. S. Chamberlain says he slept in Lockport for the first time on the night of February 27, 1833, and that there is not another man living, so far as his knowledge extends, that can with truth say the same. He remembers to have heard his father and Capt. Rowley remark that the prairies of Homer would never be settled in their life-time, and they would always have it for the range of their own stock, and in four years there was not an "eighty" left vacant. Deacon James Gooding, the father of William, Jasper A. and James Gooding, Jr., was from New York, and came to this township and settled in Gooding's Grove in 1832. He was 60 years of age when he came to the settlement, and lived at the Grove bearing his name until his death. His son, William Gooding, who is mentioned in the history of Lockport Township, planted a nursery and cultivated an extensive orchard here, perhaps the first effort at fruit-growing in the township, or even in Will County. Benjamin Weaver came from New York in the Fall of 1833, and died in 1870, at the advanced age of 90 years. John Lane was also from New York, and came to the settlement in 1833. He was the inventor of the first steel breaking-plow ever used in Northern Illinois or in the Western country. He has been dead many years. Frederick and Addison Collins were from New York State, and were brothers. Addison was a lawyer by profession, and had practiced for a time in Rochester before removing West. He went to the Legislature from this county, and it is said that it was through him that Gov. Matteson's little speculation in Canal scrip was discovered. But this is familiar to all our readers, and is withal an unpleasant theme, so we will pass it without further allusion. Addison Collins died in this town in March, 1864. Frederick Collins is still living within a mile or two of where he settled some forty-five years ago, and is still an active man for his time of life.

Jireh Rowley came from Monroe County, N. Y., in 1833, and settled on Section 19, where he lived about three years, when he sold out and entered land on Section 34, where he lived until his death, which occurred in December, 1844, on the place now occupied by his son, A. G. Rowley. Calvin Rowley, another son, came out in 1832, driving a peddler-wagon all the way through from New York. He made a claim, on which he erected a cabin, and in which the family moved upon their arrival. Calvin Rowley now lives in the city of Rockford. Hiram Rowley, another son, lives in Chicago, and J. B. and Phineas K. Rowley, two other sons, live in this township, and are prosperous farmers. The Rowleys bought their claim from Benjamin Butterfield, who had entered the land where 'Squire Rowley now lives. The elder Rowley had married a second wife before leaving New York—a Mrs. Gray, who had several children, and they came West with the Rowley family. There were three daughters and two sons; one of these sons, Charles M. Gray, is freight agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, a position he has been in for the past

twenty years. The other son, George M. Gray, is agent of the Palace Car Company of Chicago. One of the daughters married S. S. Chamberlain, of Lockport. They came round the lakes on their way here, in an old schooner, and landed at Chicago, when Chicago was not, but a swampy marsh called Chicago, since grown into the recognized metropolis of the Northwest. Their landing at Chicago, and their trip from there to Homer, is graphically described by 'Squire Rowley in an article written about two years ago for the *Joliet Sun*: "On or about the 17th of July, 1833, the sail-vessel *Amaranth*, anchored in Lake Michigan, nearly opposite Fort Dearborn (Chicago), after a voyage of three weeks out from Buffalo, N. Y., and having on board about seventy-five souls, and among them was the writer, then a boy about 10 years old. The vessel was relieved of her cargo by means of small boats, and the passengers after being taken on shore, were entertained as best they could be, 'in and around' the residence of Herman Bond, which was built of logs and sods, and was located near the foot of Monroe street. Chicago then consisted of the fort at the mouth of the river, the house of John Kinzie, and some French shanties on the North Side, the hotel kept by Ingersoll, at the forks, a store at Wolf Point, the intersection of Lake and South Water streets, the frame of what was afterward called the Mansion House, on the north side of Lake, between Dearborn and State streets, a few other shanties, and the 'palatial residence' of our host. After taking in Chicago the next day, three of the several families who had journeyed together thus far chartered some 'prairie schooners' and 'set sail' for their destination, in what is now the town of Homer, Will County. This colony was composed of the families of Capt. Jireh Rowley, John Lane and Charles M. Gray, the latter, now and for many years past, freight agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad at Chicago. We made our way as we could through the tall rosin weeds, with very little track, to Lawton's (now Riverside) and thence to Flag Creek. Here we found the body of a log cabin, and the owner, Mr. E. Wentworth, whose place in after years became quite a noted stage stand. We fought the mosquitoes until morning, and after partaking of our frugal meal, we launched out upon the prairie, and at noon halted at the Big Spring near Lilly-Cache Grove, and upon what is now the farm of Thomas J. Sprague. After refreshments, we moved on, crossing the Des Plaines River at what was known as Butterfield's Ford, opposite the present town of Lockport, and near nightfall arrived at our destination, all weary and sad. Calvin Rowley (now of Rockford) who came on prior to the Sac war, was here and had erected a log cabin in the timber, about a mile and a half east of the river. Here we stayed until other and better places could be provided. On looking around we found already here, Selah Lanfear, Luther Chamberlain, Holder Sisson, Capt. Fuller, Armstead Runyon, Edward Poor, James Ritchey, John Blackstone, John Stitt and a few others settled in what was afterward called the Yankee Settlement." We offer no apology for this lengthy extract, but deem it very appropriate in these pages. It is but the reflex of hundreds of the early set-

tlers and their early experiences, as many of our readers will be able to testify when they peruse this work.

Hale S. Mason, another of the pioneers of Homer who is still living, was originally from the old Bay State, and came to this settlement in 1834, where he lived for twelve years, when he moved into Lockport Township, and located about a mile northeast of the village, and where he still lives, an active old man. Two years ago he and his good lady celebrated their golden wedding, and to them it has been a golden life. Happy in each other's love and each other's society, they have gone hand in hand down life's pathway, sharing its joys and dividing its sorrows. They came through in wagons from Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., where they had for some time resided, and which, we believe, was Mrs. Mason's native place, and were on the road four weeks, arriving here on the 6th day of June. Mrs. Mason kept a diary or journal of the trip, and no doubt it contained many items of interest—items that would be very entertaining to read at this distant period, if it could be fished up out of the "rubbish of forgotten things." Mr. Mason's two sons, who were rather young then, enjoyed the trip for the first week, but after that became so tired of the monotony that they seemed almost as ready to die as to get into the wagon of a morning and start on the journey of the day. Jasper A. Gooding came out with the Masons, and a daughter of his soon grew so homesick that she said one day she would be willing to go back in a wagon to the old home in New York if the road was all like the "Black Swamp," a piece of road, it seems, that was extremely bad, from trees that had been grubbed up, leaving holes on either side. But one of Mason's boys spoke up, and said he would not be willing to go back in a wagon over such a road as that, "'cause the wagon *jounced* too much." Mr. Mason went to California during the gold fever of 1849–50, and was rather successful while there; was in Sacramento City, he says, when they attempted to illuminate it in honor of the election of Gen. Pierce as President of the United States, and burned up nearly the entire place in their excitement. James Gooding, Jr., a brother of William and Jasper A. Gooding, came to Homer Township before the Sac war, and was one of those who ran away (!) in an ox-wagon from the Indians, and took refuge in the fort at Chicago.

In 1834, Deacon Asa Lanfear came to the neighborhood. He was from Cayuga County, N. Y., and settled on what was called "Hawley Hill," the first who located there. He remained on this his original claim until his death, which took place in 1871, and his widow, who is still living, occupies the old homestead. She has been blind for twelve years, but otherwise is quite healthy and active. The following new-comers from "York State" were added to the settlement in 1834, besides those already mentioned: Alanson Granger, Cyrus Cross, Levi Savage, Reuben Beach, Nathan Hopkins, Samuel Anderson and Horace Messenger; and John Ross from the Buckeye State. These are all dead except Horace Messenger and Levi Savage. In fact, but very few of the pioneers of Homer are left. Mr. Ritchey and Mr. Poor, who were in the

stockade with Capt. Sisson, and Savage, Messenger, Frederick Collins, Mason, who came in a year or two after the war, are the only landmarks left of the early times. And ere long these, too, will be gone. Already are they on the shady side of life, "descending the hill of existence in the shadow of age," and trembling on the line that divides two worlds. After this period, the town rapidly filled up, and, by 1840, it was almost entirely settled and fenced.

The first post office was established in Homer Township in 1836. This was the Yankee Settlement, bear in mind, and the Yankees were wide-awake, intelligent people, and would not be deprived of their mail and other reading matter. The office was called Hadley, for Hadley, Mass., from which some of the settlers came who were active in getting it, and Reuben Beach was appointed Postmaster. A store was opened by Pratt & Howard, and Hadley became quite a business place, with some chance of becoming a town. At one time it boasted two stores, a post office, blacksmith-shop, church, etc., but railroads and the canal changed the order of things, and the glory of Hadley waned. The post office and church are all that now remain of the once busy place. Charles Haley is at present the Postmaster of Hadley. Before the office was established here, the settlers of Homer went to the post office on Hickory Creek, at "Uncle Billy" Gougar's, for their mail matter, and right gladly forked over their quarters (which was then the postage on letters, payable at the office of delivery) for the long-wished-for letter from the old home in the Yankee States. When the post office was established at Hadley, the mail was carried on horse-back from Chicago, but a few years later, a mail-route was formed between Michigan City and Joliet, and then it was brought to Hadley over this route in a kind of open hack or stage.

The first store in the township was kept by Norman Hawley, on Hawley Hill, in 1835. The goods were hauled from Chicago by ox-team express, then the usual mode of transportation. This spot once made some pretensions toward becoming a village; but, as Josh Billings said of the attempt of the two railroad trains to pass each other on a single track, "it was a shocking failure." Mr. Lanfear built the first house on the hill; the first school-house in the township was built there, then a blacksmith-shop and the store just mentioned. But the only trace of the village still remaining is the hill itself. Reuben Beach built a saw-mill on Spring Creek about 1838 or 1839, and several years later, Jaques & Morse built a steam saw-mill. These are the only efforts made in the mill business in this township. Before Beach put his mill in operation, the settlers used to haul what little lumber they were forced to use, from Col. Sayre's mill on Hickory Creek. With the lumber thus procured some of their first shanties were built, while others were built of logs, "chinked and daubed," and had chimneys made of sticks and mud.

The first school in Homer was taught by D. C. Baldwin, the veteran hardware merchant of Lockport, and was taught in the Winter of 1834-35, on Section 19, in a little log shanty with stick chimney which had been put up as a

"claim hut" and abandoned. It is said by some that a Miss Sallie Warren taught a school before Baldwin, but from the most reliable facts now to be had, we are of the opinion that Baldwin preceded her. The next Summer after Baldwin's school, Miss Abigail Raymond taught a school in a building that had been put up for a cow stable, on the place of Deacon Lanfear. The first house for school purposes was built on Hawley Hill, by the neighbors, who donated the time, labor and material. An old settler—but young enough then to shoot paper wads in that primitive building—thus alludes to some of the comforts and conveniences pertaining to it: "Our seats and desks were made of split puncheons, and our 'persuaders' and 'reminders' were the young hickories growing around the schoolhouse." Among the scholars who attended this early temple of learning, were some of the brightest men of Will County, of whom we may mention Hon. Horace Anderson, Hon. Henry Snapp, Judge C. H. Weeks, N. L. Hawley, Esq., Judge E. S. Williams, of the Cook County Circuit Court, and others. Mrs. Fred Collins, then Miss White, taught a school in the settlement in a little log cabin, still standing on Mr. Collins' farm, in 1838. But the schools of Homer have increased since that day, as we find in 1872, there were in the township 8 districts and 9 schoolhouses. There were 412 pupils enrolled, 16 teachers employed, at a cost of \$2,213.53. The total expenditures of the year were \$2,683.30, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$122.67.

The first church organized in Will County is said to have been the Presbyterian Church at Hadley, in this township, by Rev. Jeremiah Porter, the pioneer of the American Home Mission Society in the Northwest. The society was organized about 1833 or 1834, and Rev. Mr. Porter and Elder Freeman, both of Chicago then, preached alternately for some time at this place; and people of all religious beliefs within a radius of ten or fifteen miles would come together and worship God without the restraints resulting from closely-drawn sectarian lines, as at the present day. Mrs. Mason says they owned a yoke of oxen and Mr. Gooding a wagon. On Sunday they would hitch their oxen to his wagon, and both families jump in, and off they would go ten miles to "meeting." Churches there were none. Religious services were held in the groves—"God's first temples"—and at the cabins of the settlers. The first church was built at Hadley about 1838 or 1839, and was church and schoolhouse combined. The people met in it, of all denominations, and were not selfish nor confined to one particular sect. But the church there has passed away and the society has drifted into the Congregational Church, near the center of the township. This edifice was erected in 1862; is a neat frame, and cost \$1,500. Rev. George Slosser was the first preacher. The membership is rather small; has been decreased by death and removal, but is in a flourishing state. Rev. Mr. McKee is the present Pastor, and William Storm Superintendent of the large Sunday school. The Baptist Church at Hadley was originally organized by Elder A. B. Freeman, as already stated. He was the first Baptist preacher

in Northern Illinois, and is said to have baptized the first person on the western shore of Lake Michigan, in April, 1834. The church was built there a year or two before the Congregational Church above mentioned. It has a large membership and a flourishing Sunday school, but no regular Pastor is in attendance at present.

The first wedding in Homer Township or Yankee Settlement, of which we have any definite record, was Westley Brewer to the widow of Alva Johnson, and they were married about 1833 or 1834, by John Blackstone, the first Justice of the Peace in the township. The first birth and death are not remembered; but the fact that the population has increased from a half-dozen persons to twice as many hundreds is pretty good evidence that there have been births, but the first one cannot now be mentioned; neither can the first death be given with any degree of correctness. The first blacksmith was John Lane, and, as elsewhere stated, made the first steel plow ever used in the West. He procured an old, worn-out saw-blade at Col. Sayre's saw-mill, which he cut into strips about three inches wide, and, after making several trials, he succeeded in manufacturing a plow which was a great improvement on the wooden ones then in use. In after years he became a noted plowmaker, and his son, John Lane, Jr., of Chicago, sustains well the father's reputation as a plow manufacturer. C. M. Gray manufactured at an early day such articles as grain-cradles, fanning-mills, etc.; but the improved reapers and threshers have taken the place of these old-time implements.

As already stated, John Blackstone was the first Justice of the Peace in Homer, as well as one of the first in Will County. The first Supervisor after township organization, was Samuel Blount, in 1850, followed by Ira Austin, in 1851; A. Collins, 1852-53; Ira Austin, 1854-59; Alanson Granger, 1860; J. D. Frazer, 1861; S. Knapp, 1862; A. Granger, 1863; A. G. Rowley, 1864-65; Levi Hartwell, 1866; Amos Savage, 1867-72; J. H. Bandle, 1873-74; Amos Savage, 1875-76; J. D. Frazer, 1877-78. Other township officers at present are, A. G. Rowley* and A. A. Ingersoll, Justices of the Peace; Amos Savage, School Treasurer, and also a member of the State Board of Equalization, and Philip J. Sharp, Town Clerk. Homer is Republican in politics, nearly two to one, but was Democratic in the time of the two great parties—Whigs and Democrats. However, the reversal and upheaval of political parties have changed the general order of things, and the Republicans carry the day with as much or more ease than did the Democrats of yore. Taking into consideration the fact that in Homer was embraced the very heart of the Yankee Settlement, filled up by people who came from the old settled States, and were scholars and people of enlightened views, it would be but natural to conclude that Homer was named for the famous poet—the author of the “Iliad” and “Odyssey.” We dislike to spoil such a pretty little romance, but the facts of history demand it. The name was bestowed on the township by Alan-

*Has held the office uninterruptedly since 1851.

son Granger, who came from Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., and gave it in honor of his native place. In the process of naming the townships, the County Commissioners asked him to find a name for this one; he consulted his neighbors and decided on Homer. Its war history is written in another volume, and also on many a hard-fought battle-field of the late rebellion, and we will not repeat it here. The Yankee Settlement has furnished the country with some able men, but as this part of the subject is mentioned in the general county history, we will pass on without further allusion.

As stated in the introduction to this chapter, Homer has neither railroads, large towns nor villages; but one or two small country stores, a blacksmith-shop or two, a post office at Hadley and at Gooding's Grove, and two neat and tasty little church edifices. Aside from this, the town is devoted wholly to agricultural pursuits, and as to the productiveness of the land, it is not surpassed in the county, and scarcely in the State. Referring again to the article in the *Joliet Sun*, already quoted from, the writer very truthfully says: "Standing, as we now do, at the close of the year 1876, and looking over the northern portion of the State, and thinking of the great change that has been wrought, we are led to wonder how so much could be accomplished in a few short years. Chicago grown to be one of the greatest commercial centers on this continent, our own city of Joliet numbering its 15,000 inhabitants, with its four railroads and canal giving great commercial advantages, besides being the seat of justice of one of the most important counties of the State."

When Homer was first settled, its prairies were considered the most beautiful that the enthusiastic Yankee had seen. They were just rolling enough to resemble the billows of the ocean after a storm had passed, and the thick grass, three or four feet high, overtopped with fragrant blossoms, might—without violence to the comparison—have been taken for the land of Beulah, which Bunyan "saw in his dream," lying on the borders of the Celestial City. Mrs. Mason says she used to take rides across the prairies, when the wild flowers were as high as the top of the wagon, and as the oxen tramped over and the wagon wheels crushed them, they yielded a sweeter perfume than "Price's Unique Extracts," or the distilled essence of the richest exotics.

DU PAGE TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the extreme northern townships of the county, and is bounded on the north and east by Du Page and Cook Counties, on the south by Lockport Township, on the west by Wheatland, and in 1870, had a population of 1,118 inhabitants. The Du Page River waters the northwest part of the town, the Lilly-Cache Creek, the southern part, and the Des Planes River clips off a small portion of the southeast corner. A sudden widening of the river here forms a considerable body of water, called Goose Lake. About two miles of the Chicago & Alton Railroad are in Du Page, but as there is no station, it had

about as well be without a railroad altogether. Romeo Station, however, is just over the line, in Lockport Township. The old Indian boundary passes across the northwest corner, and the old Chicago and Ottawa stage-route crosses diagonally, very nearly through the center. Du Page is wholly devoid of towns and villages, and is devoted exclusively to the dairy business and to agriculture. As a civil township it is known as Town 37 north, Range 10 east, and is very fine prairie, with the exception of a few small groves along the water-courses.

The Winter of the "deep snow" found a family or two in Du Page Township. In Central and Northern Illinois, the deep snow is a chronological event, from which the few old settlers who witnessed it date all important items in their history. There are at this date, however, very few left who witnessed that great fall of snow, which occurred in the Winter of 1830-31, almost half a century ago. Occasionally we meet one who experienced the privations incident to four feet of snow for two months, which was the depth of this "great white carpet" we have so often been called upon to notice. To tell of all the sufferings and trials of the few who bore the brunt of that snowstorm in this section of the country, would be to repeat an "oft-told tale." We forbear. As stated above, there were a few families here that Winter. Pierce Hawley, Stephen J. Scott and his son, Willard Scott, and Ralph Stowell came to this township in the Fall of 1830, and settled in the grove of timber bordering the Du Page River. Hawley was originally from Vermont, but first settled, after coming to the country, in Sangamon County, then embracing nearly half of the State. Later, he removed to Holdeman's Grove, and in the Fall of 1830, settled in this township, as noted. He was of the Mormon faith, and at the time these "Latter-day Saints" concentrated their "elect" at Nauvoo, he joined them there, and when driven from that place by the gentiles, he followed the Saints to Utah. But when the corrupt organization admitted a plank into their platform allowing the "faithful" a "plurality" of wives, he threw off the Mormon faith and left Utah in disgust. He was of a kind of roving disposition, and loved wild, frontier life—was Daniel Boone-like; and when people began to get too thick around him, would pull up stakes and move on toward the West. From Utah he went to Iowa, where he died. The Scotts came from Baltimore, the "Monumental City of the East," and settled, upon their arrival in Illinois, at Grose's Point (now Evanston), and in the Fall of 1830, came to Du Page Township. The elder Scott went to California during the gold fever of 1849 and 1850, by the overland route; was 70 years of age at the time of his going, and died in the Golden State. His oldest son, Willis Scott, who came to the settlement two years later, lives in Chicago; and the other son, Willard Scott, who came with his father, is a prosperous merchant and banker in Naperville. Stowell came from Ohio here; but whether that was his native State or not, we are unable to say. He settled where Glover now lives, and afterward moved down on Fox River. He died several years ago. These were the families that waded through the deep snow of 1830-31, in this township. They are gone,



P. H. Holden
(DECEASED)
FRANKFORT TP.



but have left descendants behind, who recount their early trials and hardships in the opening-up of this country.

In 1831, the settlement was increased by the arrival of Israel P. Blodgett, Robert Strong, John Dudley, Harry Boardman, Rev. Isaac Scarritt and Lester Peet. Blodgett came from Massachusetts, and settled where Royce now lives. He was the father of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago. The Judge is remembered in the town as a boy of rather delicate appearance, who was very studious, attended the public schools, and taught by way of improvement and of defraying his own expenses. The result is his present exalted position. The father moved to Downer's Grove, where he died some years ago and where his widow now lives. Strong, Boardman and Peet were from Vermont. The former was born in 1806, and when 8 years old, his father removed to Pennsylvania, and five years later, removed to New York. Upon arriving at man's estate, and having taken to himself a life-partner, Mr. Strong came to Illinois, arriving in Chicago in July, 1831. He at once proceeded to Plainfield, but found the land all "claimed" in that section. He says there were then twelve families living at Plainfield, or Walker's Grove, and they told him there was "no room for any more immigrants." He left his family at the house of Timothy B. Clarke, and went out prospecting for a location. He chose the place where he still lives, and bought it from two men named Selvey and Walker, who had a claim on it. He took possession at once and settled his family on the spot, and for forty-seven years they have occupied it. Selvey was an early settler, and was here during the Sac war. He was at one time very wealthy and owned a great deal of land in this section and a large number of lots in Chicago. Mr. Clarke remembers his selling lots on Lake street, in the very heart of the city, at \$50 a lot; and his father once bought from Selvey the lot on which the Union Hotel now stands, corner of Canal and Madison streets, for \$53. But being one of those easy, confiding men, he strove to accommodate everybody, and, as a consequence, lost all his great property. He died near Aurora, quite poor, and has a son in this county who works as a farm laborer, by the month, for a living. Dudley was an acquaintance of Strong's, and never really made a settlement in the township. Boardman came from New York, and made the trip around the lakes, landing in Chicago in the Summer of 1831. He was originally from Vermont, but, like Strong, had lived for some time in New York before emigrating West. Mr. Boardman was an active man in the settlement, and favored every enterprise for the good of his town. The first reaper used in Will County was bought by him and operated on his farm, in 1846, which was the year previous, it is said, to the one used by Granger, in Homer Township, mentioned in the "Combination Atlas" of the county. It was a McCormick Reaper. Boardman had known McCormick in New York, before removing to Illinois, and meeting him in Chicago one day, McCormick proposed to sell him a reaper. Mr. Boardman had a large crop of wheat, and said to McCormick, "Suppose I should buy one of your machines and it would not

work, I would lose a large part of my wheat crop." Whereupon McCormick proposed to enter into a bond, agreeing to pay the damage if it did not do what he claimed for it. Said Boardman, "I don't know that your bond is any better than your word." But finally he bought a machine on those conditions, and McCormick gave a bond, guaranteeing it as above stated. It was shipped to him and he cut his crop of wheat, it fully coming up to the guarantee given by McCormick. Two of his neighbors bought reapers the same season, and thus those labor-saving machines were introduced in the county. He was one of the first County Commissioners, an office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to others. He died in May, 1877. Peet settled here in 1831, near the county line, where Swartz now lives, and died a few years after his settlement. Rev. Scarritt was a Methodist minister, and came originally from some one of the Eastern States, but his wife was a Virginia lady. He settled a little east of where Mr. Strong lives, and upon the election of his son, P. P. Scarritt, Sheriff of Will County, the elder Scarritt moved to Joliet and made a home with his son, where he died, several years ago. This comprised the residents in the town at the close of the second year after the first settlement was made within its borders.

In 1832, the year of the Black Hawk war, but few additions were made to the settlement here. Seth Westcott, John Barber and John Miller are all of whom we have any account of locating here during the year 1832. Westcott came from New York, but was originally from Vermont. He settled on the south side of the river, where his son, Seth Westcott, Jr., now lives. The elder Westcott has been dead three or four years. John Barber came also from Vermont, and settled near Barber's Corners. He had twin sons, whose names were Francis and Franklin; the latter lives now on the old homestead, a prosperous farmer, and the picture of health and vigor. The father died a few years ago, after having been confined to his bed for nearly twenty years from rheumatism, and for several years had been blind and incapable of feeding himself. John Miller, another Vermonter, settled east of Barber's Corners, and was quite a prominent man of the township. He was the first Supervisor after township organization, and was the only Representative that Du Page has ever sent to the State Legislature. He died in the Spring of 1851, but a few weeks before his term of service as Supervisor had expired. In 1833, Samuel Goodrich also from Vermont, settled a few rods west of Strong's. He removed to Minnesota a good many years ago, and died there in 1876, or about that time.

Col. William Smith settled here in 1834. He came from New York, and removed to Joliet a few years after coming to the country, where he was long known as one of the prominent men of the city, and where he died a few years ago. Timothy B. Clarke settled here this year, as noticed in the history of Plainfield Township; and his son, B. B. Clarke, of Lockport, still owns a portion of the land to which his father then laid claim. The elder Clarke was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also during the Black Hawk war. He was at

one time offered the School Section in Chicago, which embraced the lot on which Field & Leiter's wholesale house now stands, at \$18 per acre. But it was a low, swampy marsh, thickly set in willows, and during a large part of the year impassable to a horse, and Mr. Clarke had little idea that it would ever be worth the taxes. Harry and Philip Lord, two brothers, came from New York in 1833 or 1834, and made claims and settlements in this town, but of them we could learn but little. Jonathan Royce came in 1835, from New York, but was originally from New Hampshire. He died here ten or twelve years ago, and his son, Abner Royce, now lives on the place where his father located, and which is the original farm settled by Israel Blodgett. Mr. Royce was a prominent man of the settlement, and owned at one time over three thousand acres of land in this township. His wife, who survived him several years, seems to have been not only a very remarkable lady, but to have sprung from a genuine old Revolutionary family. When she died, April 25, 1875, the *Will County Courier* thus referred to the event: "The deceased was the relict of the late Jonathan Royce, of Du Page, and had lived in Will County for the last forty years. She moved with her husband and family into this county in 1835, and commenced life in her new home on the farm where her death occurred. She was born at Walpole, N. H., May 5, 1784. Her maiden name was Emery. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted at the age of 16, and was with the patriots until the close of the war. He was one of the minute-men at Concord, and participated at Lexington, and received a wound at the battle of Saratoga Springs from which he never fully recovered. He was with Washington in all his campaigns, being one of that little band of patriots who united at Valley Forge and went on that famous march into New Jersey, and the masterly retreat across the Delaware River. Mrs. Royce inherited from her father the spirit of patriotism which characterized him, and during our civil war was the warm friend of the soldier, doing all that she could to aid the cause. She was the mother of a large family of children, most of whom are living and citizens of this State. She lost her husband about ten years ago, who at his death was 86 years of age, and has been long anxious to join him. They traveled the journey of life together for sixty years, honored and respected in society, and in her death society loses one of its most revered and beloved members." After referring to the funeral services, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Naperville, the *Courier* notices the fact that she was followed to the grave by about seventy blood-relations, forty-seven of whom were her descendants, and that she lived to see children of her great-grandchildren. She died at the age of 90, and retained her faculties to the very moment of her death. Thomas Williams, living in the southern part of the town, is an old resident and a prominent man. He was born in the county of Cornwall, England, and came to America in 1825, and to Illinois in 1834, stopping in Chicago until 1836, when he came out and engaged in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. He built a portion of the Portage Railroad across the Alleghany Mountains

before he came to Illinois, and after quitting the Canal he built twelve miles of the Galena Division of the North-Western Railway; and, later still, with Mr. Boyer, went to California, where they took a contract to build a levee at Sacramento along the city front; also a tunnel 1,900 feet long, by which the city is supplied with water. After years of an active business life, he is on his farm, quietly resting from his labors, and enjoying the peace of his fireside.

In 1833, quite a little colony came to the township from Western New York, consisting of Andrew Godfrey, Shubel Swift, Peter Steward, Hiram Warren, Joseph R. Bessey, a family named Clifford, and Hannibal Ward. This colony made claims and settlements in the valley of the Du Page River, and all are now gone from the township except Hiram Warren. Shubel Swift lives at Waukegan, and Steward lives at Naperville. Sylvester Ward, a son of Hannibal Ward, lives near Barber's Corners, and is one of the prosperous and wealthy farmers of the county. Hannibal Ward, a cousin of Sylvester Ward, is operating the latter's cheese factory, in the southern part of the town. Warren still lives on the place where he originally settled. Samuel Whallen was also from New York, and came to the Du Page Settlement in 1836. He lived to be 94 years old, and died in the township about five years ago. Thomas J. Sprague, another New Yorker, came out on a prospecting tour in 1837, and returned the next year and settled. He lives now at what is called Sprague's Corners, a wealthy farmer. This comprises most of the early settlers up to the time when the rush of immigration began. Settlements were made here as early as 1830, but, as Du Page possessed but a small scope of timbered land, there was room for but few inhabitants, until the virtues of the prairies were discovered years later. The early settlers all chose timbered localities, many believing that the prairies would never be of any value save for pasturage. Some even ventured the prophecy that their children would never live to see the prairies settled. In ten years from the time the first claim was made on the Du Page River, there was not a section left vacant in the entire township. Quite a large number of the first settlers of Du Page, perhaps a majority of them, were from Vermont, and were an intelligent class of people. The only one now living, of those who settled here previous to the Sac war, is Robert Strong, and he, as already stated, is on his original claim. Willis Scott, of Chicago, and Willard Scott, of Naperville, were here at that time, but were boys or young men. Mr. Strong is the only old landmark left in the beautiful valley of Fountaindale, and is a man much respected in the neighborhood. He is the oracle, so far as regards the early history of this township, and but for him many of the particulars given in this chapter must necessarily have been left to conjecture.

The first mill in Du Page Township was a saw-mill built in 1836 by Alden & Scott. In 1840, another saw-mill was built by Ward, a little above the one just mentioned. Both were on the Du Page, and were washed away during a season of high water, and the old dams are still observable where these original

mills were located. The only grist-mill was a little concern by Pierce Hawley, supplied with horse-power, and used to grind both corn and wheat. The "bolting" was done by hand, and we were told that it turned out a very fair quality of flour; not in quantity and quality with Norton's mill, at Lockport, but then, it satisfied the pioneers, who were often glad to get either flour or corn meal, and even that of an inferior quality. Ralph Stowell kept the first tavern in the township, where Glover now lives, and also kept the stage-house after stages were put on the route between Chicago and Ottawa. Shubel Swift also kept a tavern in the early times, at what was called "the Junction," being the junction of the Chicago, Plainfield and Joliet roads. Du Page has no village within its limits, nor has ever had a store really deserving the name, but a few little stands, at various times, merely for neighborhood accommodation. The first bridge was built across the Du Page where the Joliet and Naperville road crosses, about 1836 or 1837. It was built of logs, and was a rough affair. A number of good, substantial bridges span the two branches of the Du Page in the town at present. The first post office was established at the stage-house already mentioned, and Mr. Stowell was the first Postmaster. The office was originally called Fountaindale, but finally changed to Du Page Post Office, by which name it is now known. As Du Page Post Office, it has traveled all over the township two or three times. Was first kept at the stage-house, then at Barber's Corners, at Col. Smith's, at the Junction, again at Barber's Corners, and, indeed, it is hard to designate a place in the town where it has not been. There was, at one time, another post office in the southwest part of the township, called "Long John," and was established during the popular period of the man for whom it was named.* The man who made the effort to get the office was said to be an Abolitionist, and Long John swore that no — Abolitionist should have it, but that he would get it for any good Democrat, and so A. C. Paxson was made Postmaster, and he made the Abolitionist his deputy, and thus whipped the devil around the stump. But, Long John post office has passed away, and Du Page is now the only post office in the town, of which Samuel Angleman is Postmaster.

The first school was taught in this township by Josiah Giddings, in the Winter of 1832-33, in a little house built for the purpose, a few rods west from where Mr. Strong lives. The house was a rude affair, of hickory logs split open and notched down on edge with the split side in; the cracks between the logs stopped with sticks and mud, and a chimney of the same material. This early pedagogue went to Wisconsin, where he lived at the last heard from him. When the first school districts were laid off, Will then being a part of Cook County, this original schoolhouse of Du Page Township was in School District No. 1 of Cook County, and thus entered in the "book of the law and testimony." Du Page has always maintained its early reputation for schools, and spared neither pains nor expense to disseminate knowledge among its inhabit-

* John Wentworth.

ants. In 1872, it had 11 school districts; 375 pupils enrolled; 22 teachers employed, and 10 good, comfortable schoolhouses. The amount of special tax levied was \$2,454.31; amount paid teachers, \$2,350.62. Total expenditures of the year, \$3,749.23, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$435.85.

The first preachers in this section were Rev. Isaac Scarritt and Rev. Jeremiah Porter, both of whom have often been noticed among the early divines in different portions of this county. Which one of these ministers preached the first sermon it is impossible to say now, but it is supposed to have been Scarritt, as he settled here as early as 1831. The first church society was organized in 1833, by Rev. N. C. Clark, in the schoolhouse above alluded to, and was a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, or a cross of the two. Like Du Page Post Office, it fluctuated a good deal, and was sometimes Presbyterian and sometimes Congregational. The first church edifice was built about 1854 or 1855, and was remodeled about three years ago. It is a very handsome edifice, and is known at the present day as the First Presbyterian Church of Du Page. The present Pastor is the Rev. J. G. Porter, of Naperville, who has in his charge about one hundred members. A large and flourishing Sunday school is carried on at the church, of which Robert Strong is Superintendent, a position he has occupied so long that the "mind of man runneth not to the contrary." A Methodist Church was built at Barber's Corners, some years after the erection of this, but of it we could not learn much. The society was, at one time, on the point of dissolution. Last year, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, from the town of Crete, preached to them, and, to some extent, revived the work at this place. A small Sunday school is still maintained, of which Mrs. Derby is Superintendent. The Mormon doctrine used to be promulgated throughout this township pretty extensively, by the Elders of that faith. Mr. Strong says the first Mormon sermon he ever heard was preached at Plainfield, in a little while after he came to the county. A great many prominent people embraced the faith, and some even went to the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo. This, however, was before they adopted that broad and liberal platform, allowing a man all the wives he could support; and, when this wholesale measure was adopted, many of the more sensible became disgusted and threw off the rotten yoke of Mormonism forever, while a few still clung to their idols, following the Prophet's fortunes to Salt Lake City.

The first death recorded in Du Page Township was a Mrs. Cleveland, who had just moved into the settlement and died in 1832, and was buried in the cemetery near Mr. Boardman's—the first burial made in that grave-yard, since the receptacle of many of the pioneers of this part of the country. The first birth occurred in the family of either Willard Scott or Mr. Hawley, as both Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Hawley had brand-new babes when Mr. Strong came to the settlement, in 1831, and which must have been born in the early part of that year. As to the first marriage, there is some uncertainty as to whom it belongs. One of the first remembered was a daughter of Shubel Swift to

a Mr. Godfrey; but whether it was the first it is not possible to say with certainty. The first Justice of the Peace was the Rev. Isaac Scarritt, who, it seems, was commissioned to deal out justice to the offenders of the civil law as well as the divine law. The present Justices of the Peace are John Marvin and Thomas Stanners; Sylvester Ward is School Treasurer, and Thomas Williams, Supervisor. When the county adopted township organization, in 1850, John Miller was elected the first Supervisor of Du Page. Since then, the following have served in that capacity for the years given in connection with their names: A. C. Paxson, 1851-52; R. W. Smith, 1853-54; H. Boardman, 1855; E. D. Eaton, 1856; A. C. Paxson, 1857; T. H. Abbott, 1858-59; B. B. Clarke, 1860; J. P. King, 1861; Robert Strong, 1862; B. B. Clarke, 1863; E. Virgil, 1864; R. W. Smith, 1865-67; A. Godfrey, 1868; J. P. King, 1869; John Royce, from 1870 until succeeded by the present incumbent, Thomas Williams.

The dairy business receives considerable attention in this town. The quantity of milk produced is, perhaps, greater than in any other township of the county. Besides the amount consumed at the two factories, a great deal is shipped to Chicago from Romeo Station, just on the line between Lockport and Du Page, and which is said to be one of the best milk stations on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The oldest cheese-factory in the town is the one near Barber's Corners. It was built originally at Lemont by a man named Hess, from Plainfield. A company was organized at Barber's Corners about 1870, who bought the factory and moved it from Lemont to its present location. Last Spring, it was bought by S. R. Richardson, and has cost him about \$2,000. It is a frame building with a brick basement, and its arrangements for cheese-making are complete in every detail. He makes up the milk of his patrons on shares, and is, at the present time, making, upon an average, eight cheeses per day, with a constantly increasing business. The factory of Sylvester Ward was built at Sprague's Corners in the Spring of 1877, and is a large and commodious establishment. It is a substantial frame with stone basement, and cost \$3,000. It is being operated by Hannibal Ward, a brother of the owner, who is said to be an experienced cheese-maker. They have hitherto been making up the milk on shares for their patrons, but have recently commenced buying milk, and also manufacturing at a certain compensation.

As stated in the introduction of this chapter, Du Page is prairie land, with the exception of a few sections of timber along the Du Page River, and a small grove in the southeast corner of the town. The prairie is of the finest and most productive. When white people first began to settle here, they found the prairie teeming with wild flowers, their beauty and fragrance surpassing all that they had ever dreamed of floral loveliness. Some of the more romantic of them say, that it seemed as if the whole earth had been converted into green grass, blue sky, blossoming flowers and glorious sunshine. This beautiful valley of the Du Page was originally called Fountaindale, from the numerous springs

to be found along the margin of the Du Page River. But upon the adoption of township organization, in the process of naming the towns, Du Page was deemed an appropriate title for this, owing to the fact that the two branches of the Du Page River are united within its borders. Thus the pretty and romantic name of Fountaindale was discarded for the less euphonious one of Du Page. During the Sac war, the few whites then living in Du Page, were forced to seek safety in flight. Some of them went to "Fort Beggs," and some to the fort or blockhouse at Naperville. But when the clouds of war blew over and the olive-branch of peace was held out, they returned to their deserted homes and redoubled their efforts to open and improve their claims.

Politically, Du Page is Republican; but from the information gathered of its early history, we are of opinion that in the days of Whigs and Democrats, it gave its majorities to the latter party. Its record during the war was patriotic, and many of its citizens shouldered their muskets and marched to the front, and risked their lives for the Union they loved.

WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP.

Wheatland is the northwest township of Will County, with Kendall and Du Page Counties on the west and north; Du Page Township on the east, and Plainfield Township on the south. It is described as Town 37 north, Range 9 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and at the last census contained 1,133 inhabitants. It is watered by the Du Page River and its branches; the former entering its territory at the northeast corner, flows through it a little west of south. It is wholly prairie, having but a few acres of timber, and, like the surrounding lands of Plainfield and Du Page, is the finest farming and grain section of the county. There are no villages or railroads cutting up and marring its beautiful surface, and the snort of the iron horse is never heard, save as faint echoes of his voice float over the prairies from the distance.

Rev. Isaac G. Foster is supposed to have been the first permanent settler in Wheatland Township. He came from Watertown, N. Y., and settled here in 1837. It is scarcely known at the present day whether Mr. Foster was a minister or not, although the prefix of Rev. is used, and he was generally termed "Priest" Foster. There are none, however, who remember to have heard him preach. He now sleeps with his fathers. Chester Ingersoll, who first settled in Plainfield Township, settled in Wheatland about the year 1839. He laid off the village of Plainfield, as mentioned in that part of this work, and as his history is there given at some length, we deem it unnecessary to repeat it here. Joseph B. Wightman came from Rome, N. Y., and settled in Plainfield in 1838. In 1840, he removed to Wheatland Township, being the third family to settle in this town. Previous to his settlement in Plainfield, Mr. Wightman had lived in Kendall County, where he settled in 1834, upon his first arrival in the West. George Wightman, a son of his, settled also in Wheatland at the same time,

where he resided until 1865, when he removed into Lockport Township, and located on the farm known as the Sisson Place, west of the village of Lockport. Mr. Wightman married the youngest daughter of that old pioneer, Holder Sisson, whose history is fully given in the history of Lockport. His father and mother are still living in Du Page Township, rather feeble and aged, and the former quite deaf. A man known as "Hoosier" Smith settled in Wheatland the next year after the Wightmans, on Spring Brook, and in a few years moved away; of him very little is remembered, as he remained but a short time; he was probably from Indiana, however, as he went by the name of "Hoosier" Smith. Another settler of 1841, was David Cheeny, from Massachusetts, and a man named Eddy. It is not known where Eddy came from, nor where he lives at present. Cheeny had settled in Plainfield before coming to this section, as did several other families, who became residents of Wheatland Township. L. G. Colgrove settled in this township in 1839, and, in 1840 and 1841, several other families were added to the scattered settlement of Wheatland; among them, Simeon B. Tyler and Anthony Freeland. In 1843 and 1844, they came in still more rapidly, including quite a colony from the "banks and braes" of "Auld Scotia" dear, among whom may be numbered the McMickens and Clows, who are more extensively noticed in the general history of the county. This year, there were also added the families of William and A. B. Cotton, James and John Robbins, and many others. In fact, they were coming in at this time in such numbers that it was not an easy matter to keep trace of them.

From the dates above given, it will be seen that Wheatland is recently settled, as compared to other portions of Will County. That it was not settled until so long after other sections, is due to the fact that it is all prairie. We were informed by Robert Clow that the entire township contained but about five acres of timbered land; and at the time of the first settlements made in this part of Illinois, there were no such things known in the West as board or wire fences, and as stock was allowed to run at large, people were forced to put rail fences around their cultivated lands. Thus it was that the timbered land was taken up before the prairie, and for years the latter was deemed unfit for anything but pasturage, while many were of the opinion that they would never be cultivated. The old Indian boundary or trail, mentioned in another page, passes through this township, and was visible long after settlements were made. Robert Clow says it passed through his father's farm, and showed plainly for years after they came to the country.

Perhaps no township in Will County has a more diversified population than Wheatland; very nearly half of it are Pennsylvania Dutch and their descendants, while the remainder rank as follows, viz.: Forty American families, forty Scotch families, twenty-four English families, with two or three families of Irish or French nationalities; and we may add, that many of the model farmers of the county are to be found in Wheatland Township. Their handsome residences, the neat and tasty manner in which their farms are kept, and the care and attention

bestowed on fine stock, all denote first-class farmers. We were told that the finest farm lands in the county are embraced in ten miles square in this corner, including Wheatland, a part of Du Page and Plainfield Townships; and having been pretty well all over the county, we are quite willing to indorse the statement. There are no villages in Wheatland Township, as already stated, nor mills, and, in fact, the town contains very little of historic interest beyond its actual settlement, and the enterprise and energy of its "sturdy yeomanry."

The first birth in Wheatland is supposed to have been Levi B. Wightman. There are some, however, who are of opinion that it was a daughter of Mrs. Russell, formerly Mrs. Ingersoll. Just which is entitled to the preference, we are unable to say, but think it safe to say that both were *first*—that is to say, the first two. The first death was a child of E. T. Durant. It, at least, was the first burial in the public cemetery, located at the schoolhouse near East Wheatland Post Office. The death of an elderly lady of the name of Coburn is remembered by some of the citizens as taking place at quite an early day; but whether it was previous to that of the child mentioned, could not be determined, nor much information obtained in regard to her in any way. The first marriage was, probably, Rufus B. Olmstead to Juliet Foster, a daughter of "Priest" Foster, as the people called him. The date of the wedding is not remembered, neither is the name of him who united the happy couple.

The first schools taught in the township were on Sections 5 and 13, and there is some controversy as to which was taught first; but the preponderance of evidence, as the lawyers say, we believe is in favor of that on Section 5. However, they were taught very nearly at the same time, and in 1846 or 1847. There is another report of a school, believed by some to have been taught prior to these, by a Miss Elizabeth Hoag. She, it is said, taught a school in a private house belonging to Ira B. Thomas, on Section 26, before the building of schoolhouses. If so, it was probably the first taught in the town. At the present time, Wheatland will compare favorably with any part of the county as to the excellent character of its schools. At the close of the school year of 1872, the Superintendent of Schools reported ten schools and an equal number of houses, and 368 pupils enrolled. Twenty teachers were employed; five districts had libraries, containing a total of 156 volumes. The amount of special tax for the support of schools was \$2,176.03; amount paid teachers, \$2,257.80; total expenditure for the year, \$3,573.12, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$620.06. Thus it will be seen that the schools of the town are in a flourishing condition, well supported and well patronized.

The first Justices of the Peace in Wheatland Township were Robert Clow, the present efficient Circuit Clerk of Will County, and Edward Lilly, but as Mr. Lilly declined to qualify, Mr. Clow was really the first officiating Justice. The present Justices of the Peace are John McMicken and Augustus B. Cotton. Other township officers are, A. S. Brown, Town Clerk; Franklin Boardman,

School Treasurer, and John McMicken, Supervisor. When the county adopted township organization, in 1850, D. W. Cropsey was elected first Supervisor, and served during the years 1850 and 1851. Since his time, the list of Supervisors and their terms of office have been as follows: S. Simmons, 1852-53; F. Boardman, 1854-56; Robert Clow, 1857; S. Simmons, 1858-60; Robert Clow, 1861-76 inclusive, when he was elected Circuit Clerk of the county, and John McMicken, the present incumbent succeeded him. Mr. Clow has served his township and county in various offices, in all of which he has acquitted himself with credit, and we should take this opportunity of giving him an extended notice, but know that his modesty and good sense shrink from such notoriety. Hence, we pass without further allusion.

The first regular preacher, unless we except "Priest" Foster, was the Rev. Mr. Oburn, who sometimes preached at the house of Mr. Finley, in the southwest part of the town, on Section 30, about the year 1846 or 1847, but what denomination he claimed, we do not know. The first church was built by the United Presbyterians, in 1855, and was erected on Section 19. It is a substantial frame building, and cost about \$1,500. The Rev. James Buchanon is the present Pastor, and has a large and flourishing membership and Sunday school under his charge. In 1864, the German Lutherans built a church on Section 14, which is quite an elegant edifice, costing \$3,100. It has a flourishing membership, and a large Sunday school for a country church. The first Directors, or Trustees, were Jacob Fry and John Leppert, Sr. The first meetings were held at their houses. The first clergyman to preach to them was Rev. Mr. Leisman. In 1863, land was deeded to the Church by Robert Clow, Jr., and wife, and the present building was erected. Their first Pastor was Rev. Ernest Buhre, who remained with them until his death, which occurred in 1877. He was a man much beloved by his people. Rev. William Uffenback succeeded him in the pulpit. The present Directors are Jacob Fry, Richard Weinhold, John Smidt, Joseph Smidt and Frederick Stultz. The following story is told of an old German citizen and member of this Church. About the close of the war, when greenbacks were plenty, and fears manifested by some of those who always experience all their woes in anticipation, that greenbacks were of little value, this old German friend concluded to invest as many superfluous greenbacks in the church as possible. So, with this idea in view, he started out on a tour of collecting, or begging, to obtain money for the purpose of adding a steeple and bell to their church, and used for his strongest plea the instability of greenbacks, or the uncertainty of their long remaining of value. In 1868, the German Evangelical Association, or German Methodists, built a church on Section 17, at a cost of between \$2,500 and \$3,000. It is a handsome frame building, well finished, and presents a modern appearance. A flourishing Church and Sunday school are maintained, and ably supported by the German citizens of this part of the town. Wheatland has several pretty little cemeteries, which are kept in good order, and show much respect for the

beloved dead. There are two on Section 14, one at the schoolhouse, one at the German Lutheran Church, and another on Section 8.

The first post office established in the township was called East Wheatland, but what year we were unable to learn. It is located on Section 13, and Tamarack Post Office was established some years later in the southwest corner of the town. There is a store at Tamarack Post Office, the only institution of the kind maintained in the entire township. In the early times, prior to township organization, Wheatland was known as Oregon Precinct. But in the process of naming the townships, as "made and provided" by law, this was called Wheatland by a man from the Empire State, whose native place was called Wheatland, and the name has been retained ever since.

Politically, Wheatland Township at the present day, is largely Republican, perhaps three-fourths of its voters supporting that ticket. Before the organization of the Republican party, however, it was probably Democratic; but as in many other sections of the country, it has changed its base, politically speaking, in the last decade or two of years. During the late war, Wheatland did its duty equally well with other portions of Will County. Its citizens waited no urging; that the old flag had been defied by rebels and traitors, was sufficient incentive to send them to the army by the score. But as the deeds of the Will County soldiery have already been written, we shall not repeat them here.

The recent settlements of Wheatland Township, and the absence of anything like towns or villages, leaves but little here to write about, or to make history. It is now pretty thickly settled, and that by an intelligent and energetic class of people, with excellent schools and churches. It has good roads and a number of substantial wooden bridges, but these are of such modern date as to be hardly considered an interesting matter of history. Then, with these brief pages, we will leave it for some future historian to do it more ample justice.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the earliest settled townships in the county, the date of its first settlement being almost coincident with that of Chicago. Chicago was laid out August 4, 1830, and the first settlement was made at Reed's Grove six months later. This grove being situated at the corners of Jackson, Channahon, Wilmington and Florence Townships, has given rise to no little misunderstanding as to the location of some of the early settlers of this vicinity; and we shall not be surprised if some of our statements do not receive immediate indorsement. Several parties, or colonies, who settled in the Grove, though in the immediate neighborhood, since township lines have been established have proved to be in different townships. This fact also makes the narration of events in one township, without at the same time bringing in the history of other townships, quite difficult; and a small amount of repetition will therefore be necessary.

Reed's Grove received its earliest white settler in 1831. At that time, Indians were plenty in this part of the State, and the Grove was one of their favorite resorts and dwelling-places. The territory now embraced in these townships was occupied by the tribe or nation called Pottawatomies. The relations between these people and their early white neighbors were of the most friendly character. They hunted, visited and drank together, as peaceably as the more modern occupants of the county.

To Charles Reed belongs the credit of being the first settler, not only of Jackson Township, but of the grove which still bears his name. Reed was a man of energy and spirit. He had a family of grown up children, some of whom were already married; and, being desirous of seeing them settled in homes of their own, such as he was unable to provide for them in the older settled States—he resolved to emigrate to this place.

Accordingly, he with his two sons-in-law, Charles Koons and Eli Shoemaker, and Joseph Shoemaker (brother of Eli), set out for this place in the early Spring of 1831, and reached the grove March 2 of that year. At that time, but few families had settled in the whole section now embraced in Will County. Dwellers at a distance of twenty-five miles were considered neighbors. Joseph Shoemaker, though mentioned here as a member of this settlement or colony, did not in reality settle in Jackson Township. He is usually accredited as the first settler of Wilmington Township; but this, too, seems to be an error, as his cabin was just on the north side of the line subsequently located between Wilmington and Channahon. Reed, with the balance of his family, removed from the township more than twenty-five years ago, and while the country was yet indeed new. George Kirkpatrick and brother and James Hemphill lacked but a few months of being the first. They came from Ohio, and settled here in May following the advent of Reed. Of these, George Kirkpatrick still resides in the township, but the other two are dead. James Hemphill died in 1863.

During the Spring of the next year, two new companies settled in the township. Wesley Jenkins, Thomas Underwood—brother-in-law of Jenkins—and Jefferson Ragsdale were from North Carolina. Of the "Jenkins Colony," as it was called, none are left, all having removed to other parts. Jenkins was quite a character—a very loud and emphatic-spoken man, and a great admirer of Gen. Jackson, whose glory was then at its height. It is related that when the matter of naming the creek, which traverses the township, and from which it is named, was under consideration, Jenkins swore with violent gesture that no personage was worthy of the name but the "Hero of New Orleans," and Jackson it was called.

A Methodist Church was organized in this neighborhood at a very early date, and one of its members felt that he was "called to preach." Some doubted the genuineness of the calling, amongst whom was this profane Jenkins, who accounts for the preacher's determination to proclaim the Gospel, by saying that it was his custom to go out early every morning to feed his hogs, and in

stentorian tones, which might be mistaken for Gabriel, to call his pigs to their morning meal. On one occasion, he says, while performing this work in the dim light of the approaching morning, he observed running with the hogs, with hymn book in hand, this self-styled preacher, who, he avers, had mistaken his voice for the "call to preach." Indeed, the conduct of the preacher, as subsequently developed, has gone far toward verifying Jenkins' story, the preacher having long since fallen from grace. Jenkins was the life of all the house and barn raisings, and enlivened all of the husking and other "bees" with his peculiar, though sometimes profane, jokes.

The Linebarger colony arrived here from Indiana the same Spring with Jenkins. The company consisted of Henry, John, George and Lewis. The last named, however, settled in the town of Florence, a short distance from the others. They were also Carolinians, and had left there years before and had resided for a time in Indiana, near the Wabash. Of these, Henry Linebarger lived here but four years, dying here in 1836. George Linebarger is now a resident of the village of Elwood. He has been a very useful citizen, a leader in the Methodist Church, and one of its most pious members. He is now in poor health, and waits but for a short time to take up his residence in another and better country. John Linebarger, though he came to the township at the date named, returned to Indiana a few weeks later, and did not make the township his permanent home until 1850. He now resides in Elwood, and is engaged in the grain business.

Peter Eib, with his three sons, George, Levi and Augustus, was from the State of Virginia. The elder Eib was very fond of his gun, and an excellent marksman. He found here plenty of game on which to practice his skill. It was not an uncommon thing to see from fifty to one hundred deer in a single drove. Turkeys, wolves and other game were so plenty as to make them almost a nuisance. Mr. Eib passed away years ago, but his sons still remain and are amongst the best citizens of the community.

In 1832, emigration to these parts, and indeed to all Northern and Western Illinois, received a very severe check. Previously, the whites and red men had been on the best of terms; and especially in this region there seemed to be no jealousies existing between the two races. Land and game were so plenty, and the white settlers were so few, that the Indians here did not feel as though their rights were being encroached upon. And then again, the tribes dwelling in this part of the State were of a more civilized character than some others. Indeed, some of the leaders or chiefs were so much so that when the proposition to build the Michigan & Illinois Canal was being agitated, they were not only willing to have the improvement made, but gave it all the encouragement they could; and it is said that among the first acts of Congress relating to the project there is a clause permitting the free use of the Canal forever to these people. However, before the completion of the work, the stealthy stroke of the Indian's paddle, propelling his canoe, had ceased. The causes which led

to their removal were just beginning to take shape, when the emigrants whose names have been given had barely completed their journey. Black Hawk, of whom mention is made on pages 74-79, and his followers and allies had become restless and jealous of the white people, who were in that part of the country steadily encroaching on both the real and fancied rights of their red brethren. These jealousies eventually broke out into actual conflict, and the State and national military were called out to quell the deadly trouble that seemed to be rising. Of course, great excitement prevailed everywhere, and in sparsely-settled neighborhoods like this, with no commensurate means of resistance at hand, and with a people in their midst who, though professing friendship, were yet known to be of a treacherous nature, the most serious apprehensions were entertained. In this state of fear and anxiety the inhabitants of this vicinity were living when, about the latter part of May, 1832, news was brought to the neighborhood of the massacre of several families and the capture and abduction of two young ladies near Ottawa. In those days, this was considered only an adjacent neighborhood, and very naturally the alarm created in this place was intense. A meeting of all the citizens was immediately called, and it was quickly resolved that, in consideration of their utter inability to repel an attack, it was best to remove to the more thickly settled country on the Wabash, whence many of them had formerly emigrated. Accordingly, on the following night at 10 o'clock, there were found nearly twenty wagons and teams gathered at Five-Mile Grove prepared to start. At about the time fixed for their departure they were joined by some parties who reported the Indians approaching. This precipitated their flight, and great confusion prevailed. One man had loaned his ox-yoke, and had sent for it, as he could not harness his cattle without it; but when the announcement was made that the enemy were near, he snatched a rail from the fence, and with a half-dozen strokes of the ax fashioned it into a substitute, which in a moment more was bound on the necks of his oxen with withes of hickory, as quickly cut from the brush, and he was one of the first to start for the Wabash.

It had been intended to take the cattle and all of their household goods; but so great was their hurry that everything of the kind was left behind. The gads were applied to the hides of the oxen, and the flight was as rapid as possible. Their way lay through the townships of Manhattan, Wilton and Rockville, crossing the Kankakee at one of its fords. After traveling some miles, finding that they were not pursued, two of the men determined to return and bring forward the stock which had been left behind. However, when they came to the settlement no stock could be found, having wandered off into the woods. One of the men then bethought him of a bag of maple sugar which had but recently been manufactured from the sap of trees which grew here. Throwing this across his horse, he, with his companion, set out to overtake the main party. They had traveled but a few miles when they perceived, at a distance, two real Indians rapidly following them. They very naturally conjectured that

these were only scouts of a large party of human butchers, and put spurs to their horses. On looking back, they found that the Indians were pursuing them rapidly. The bag of sugar was a real burden and difficult to carry, so it was allowed to slip to the ground. Thus relieved, horses and riders dashed forward with increased rapidity. Indians are notoriously fond of sugar, and this was quite a prize, and, as they stopped to examine, taste and eat, the pursued parties left their would-be captors far behind. As they came up with their friends, they were just crossing the Kankakee. As soon as the report that they were being pursued had spread to the company, confusion was worse than confounded, and the alarm vented itself in the shrieks of the women, the cries of the children and the curses of the men, mingled with the bellowing of the sharply goaded oxen. One team seemed to partake of the excitement, but instead of rushing for the other side, stood stock still, unable to move. The driver, in his desperation, believing the wagon mired, hastily unhitched the oxen from the load, and, placing his wife, who was the other occupant of the wagon, on one ox, he bestrode the other, and, applying the lash with renewed vigor, they gained the other shore and soon overtook the train. The relation of such incidents, at this date, causes no little merriment, but at the time of their occurrence were very serious indeed. Even those who were participants tell the story of "Five-Mile Massacre," and laugh heartily; though it is said that the hero of the bag of sugar was ever afterward quite sensitive on that point, and, although a man of piety, no man could say "sugar" to him without running great risk of being knocked down. On the evening of the second day, having found that the last incident related was only a scare from some friendly Pottawatomies, the party halted, and it was proposed to have supper and a night's rest. But here, again, were enacted the scenes of the crossing of the Kankakee. Just as the fires had begun to blaze, preparatory to cooking the much-needed meal, a horseman galloped into camp and stopped just long enough to say that the Indians were after them in earnest. Thus, their supper and sleep were dispensed with, and not until three nights and days had passed did they stop long enough to take a nap, or eat, except as they fled. After several days more of travel, during which they received no further alarms, they reached Danville, whence they learned troops had been sent to take care of the savages, and all fear and anxiety were at an end. Soon after, Black Hawk and his people were removed to the other side of the Mississippi River; and, all fear of molestation having passed, most of the former residents of this neighborhood returned. They found the most of their cattle and hogs, and their crops were unmolested. The cows, however, "had gone dry," and the corn was sadly in need of cultivation. The wagon was recovered from the bed of the Kankakee, and even the greater part of the bag of sugar was restored by the hand of one of the friendly red men, who had only pursued them to inform them that there was not the least danger. In the Fall of 1832, arrived Jacob and Joseph Zumalt. The Zumalts removed to California some years ago. They were natives of Ohio.



BETSEY PARKER HOLDEN
(DECEASED)
FRANKFORT TP.

The most systematic and extensive, and at the same time one of the most important, settlements of this part of the county was made in 1834. This colony consisted of R. J. Boylan, Peter Brown and two sons—John and Ara—and Smith Johnson. These parties were from New Jersey, and came well prepared, and with a full understanding of the enterprise in which they were embarking. Most pioneers in those days “pulled up stakes,” as the saying was, and moved with but little previous knowledge of the country to which they were going. In many cases they were guided by unreliable reports, sometimes seemingly by instinct and sometimes entirely by accident. But in the case of Boylan and his company, the greatest care was taken. Maps were consulted, the most reliable reports were procured and read, and all of the information obtainable was procured and used. R. J. Boylan, a practical surveyor and a man of excellent judgment, was sent forward to select, survey and locate the land. He came to this neighborhood, and having located twenty-one eighties, or 1,680 acres, notified the balance of the colony, who came on at once, and occupied the land. Hardly a finer selection could be made than this, consisting of land on, and in the vicinity of, Jackson Creek. Of the original colonists, only Mr. Boylan remains. Mr. Boylan has been a very active man, having been identified with almost every enterprise of any consequence in this section of the country. He has held many positions of honor and trust, among which may be named that of County Surveyor and Township Treasurer, the latter of which he has occupied for the last sixteen years. In consequence of this activity, united with strictly temperate habits, he now enjoys, at an advanced age, perfect health and the exercise of his full mental faculties. His house is the only stone dwelling in the township, and is situated on the bank of the fine little stream named in honor of the “Hero of New Orleans.” Though the original Browns and Johnson have passed away, they have left behind numerous descendants and kindred, who occupy the old and original selections, as made in 1834.

Henry Watkins and sons, Henry, Jr., Benjamin and Peter, arrived from New York in 1834. None of this family now reside here, all having moved away. About the last-named date, a schoolhouse was built at Reed’s Grove, and Henry Watkins was employed to teach the first school therein.

Edward Kirk was also one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county. He had come to the county a year or two previous to his settling in Jackson in 1835.

Mrs. Adaline Grant is one of the oldest residents of the county, having lived here about forty-five years. She is now a resident of Elwood.

The Indian scare having blown over, the country began now to settle quite rapidly. Many soldiers who came with Gen. Scott in 1832, to assist in subduing the Indians, afterward came to the State to reside. Through their descriptions of the country, many more were induced to emigrate. The proposed canal doubtless had much to do with the settlement of this region.

As in all pioneer towns and neighborhoods, so in this, there was that notable feature of roughness, and yet accompanying it was universal kindness and hospitality ; so that, while the old settlers are willing to admit an improvement in the manners and morals of the people, they are wont to disclaim against the lack of sympathy and brotherly feeling as compared with the times when their nearest neighbor lived miles away. In those times, they say, if any one was sick, everybody within a radius of twenty miles knew and manifested the deepest interest. Did one of the pioneers die, his funeral was attended by every inhabitant of the country, and births and marriages were subjects of universal congratulation. If a house or barn were to be raised, every man in the neighborhood was invited to assist and stay to dinner ; and if, perchance, a neighbor were overlooked in the invitation, it was taken as cause for serious affront.

Newspapers were not so plenty as now, and in the pioneer settlements a copy was seldom seen. Indeed only one small weekly was published in Chicago prior to 1835, and it was a number of years after that when a few copies began to find their way to this neighborhood. Not until about 1840, was a post-route established through this part of the county, so that the settlement was in a measure isolated from the balance of the world. As before stated, about 1840, a post-route from Joliet to Danville was established, and an office was located on Jackson Creek. James Gager was first Postmaster, and kept the office at his house. Though a great convenience to the community, it was a great nuisance to its keeper ; and consequently it had a precarious kind of migratory existence of about fifteen years, until it was finally permanently located at Elwood, on the completion of the railroad and the location of that town.

The township of Jackson was one of the first to organize in 1850 as a separate precinct. A large number of the present townships contained such a limited number of inhabitants that it was found necessary to attach them to others until they should be strong enough for separate organization. The first election was held April 2, 1850 ; but who the first officers were, or who have been their successors, is not so clearly remembered that we feel safe in giving them ; and as the township records were destroyed in the Elwood fire in 1874, the names are therefore not obtainable.

The names of the present officers are : Henry Spangler, Supervisor ; Jonathan Hougham, Collector ; Francis Shearn, Assessor ; Albert Linebarger, Clerk ; P. F. Dooley and Joseph Tehle, Justices of the Peace ; Robert Barnes, Constable ; R. J. Boylan, Jacob Palmer and Cyrus Hemphill, Commissioners of Highways, and R. J. Boylan, School Treasurer.

From the very first, the inhabitants of this township have manifested more than an ordinary interest in those two reforming and elevating influences—religion and education. Hardly had the early pioneers unloaded their wagons before religious services of a public character were performed. Like the Puritans, when they had but just disembarked from the Mayflower, they fell down on their knees and thanked God for their safe journey through the trackless

waste. As early as 1833, an organization for religious purposes was effected. This consisted of a Methodist class, of which William Thornburg was appointed First Leader. This little organization was what has since developed into the Elwood M. E. Church. From a paper prepared and read before the Elwood Church, by Rev. G. J. Kinne, we are permitted to lay before our readers a complete though brief history of this oldest Church in the township and one of the oldest in the county.

Soon after the establishing of the class alluded to, a schoolhouse was built in the vicinity, and in this services were held for a number of years. Among the old pioneer preachers who visited the place and preached to the people, are mentioned the names of Jesse Walker, John Sinclair, S. R. Beggs, S. H. Stocking and others. Under their preaching, the Church prospered and grew in numbers, influence and wealth until, in 1852, they found themselves able to build a house of worship. The site selected was nearly a mile west of the village and of its present location. The cost of the building was \$1,800. In 1866, it was determined to remove the building to the village. It was thought that the location at the Grove, on account of the growing village at so short a distance, was not the most suitable site for an increasing membership. During the migration of the house which so many had learned to love, meetings were held in it daily. Like the travels of the tabernacle, which the Israelites carried from Egypt to the land of Canaan, the journey of the old church was consecrated from its beginning to its end by the prayers and praises of the people. By October of the year named, the house had been remodeled and was complete for re-dedication. At present, the building, inside and out, presents a neat and attractive appearance, and will afford accommodations for about two hundred and fifty sittings.

The next year after the removal, this branch was made a separate charge. The organization has continued to increase in numbers and importance. The membership is about one hundred, of whom William Clark is present Pastor. In connection with the Church is a flourishing Sunday school, under the Superintendence of William Nicholson. The school numbers about one hundred members.

The Baptist Church of Elwood was built in 1859, at a cost of about \$2,000. Rev. Mr. Renfrew was the first preacher. For some years past, the society has not been in the most flourishing condition, and at times the building has been closed. At present, services are held twice each month, by Rev. Mr. Bradbier, of Gardner. A Sunday school is in operation, with Bateman Lloyd as Superintendent. The membership of the Church is about fifty, and of the Sunday school, about as many.

In 1863, the Reformed Lutherans of this township living in the vicinity of Jackson Creek organized and built a neat little church on the southwest corner of Section 15, at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. Rufus Smith, Edward Loomis, S. Bosley, Henry and Christopher Lichtenwater and Christopher Faut were

amongst the leading projectors of the work. Rev. Smith was the first preacher, and for a time labored in this corner of the Lord's vineyard with good acceptance; but, by and by, his opinions in regard to the subject of religion underwent a change, and with him coincided many of his flock, and it was decided to abandon the organization. Accordingly, about five years after the house was built, the congregation assembled and a motion was made and carried that the house be "deeded to the Lord," and that He look after its interest in the future. The instrument was drawn up in due form and regularly signed, but whether delivered or recorded we are not permitted to know. Since that event, the house has been occupied irregularly by different denominations; at present by the Methodists, Rev. Olif Morse conducting the services.

The United Brethren have held religious services in the northeastern part of the township for over twenty-five years. In 1865, they erected, on the northeast corner of Section 11, their present house of worship, at a cost of \$2,000. The building is a neat frame, 30 feet in width by 45 feet in length, and will seat one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. Rev. Mr. Marglist is present Pastor, and Isaac Overholser is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

On the northwest corner of Section 24, stands the German Methodist, or, more properly speaking, the Church of the Evangelical Association. This is also a frame building, and was erected in 1865. It is 28x36 feet in size, and cost \$1,400. It was erected at the instance of William Poleman, John Gise, Isaac Moyer, William Kriemier, Jacob Wible and other prominent members of the Association. Rev. Rieman Snyder is the resident Pastor, and M. Moyer is Superintendent of the Sabbath school. Preaching and other religious services have been held here for over twenty years by this denomination.

Besides the churches named, church service and Sunday schools are held in several of the public schoolhouses in the township.

As intimated, the church and school go hand in hand in their influence for good on the human family; and so we find in this and many other towns many instances where the schoolhouse and the church-building stand adjacent to each other, and many more in which one building answers both purposes. In 1834, the first school was opened in Reed's Grove, with Henry Watkins as teacher of fifteen boys and girls. School has been maintained in the township ever since; and, from the date named until 1870, there was a continual increase in the number of persons in attendance at the schools. Since 1870, the attendance has remained about the same. We have it on the best authority that the condition of the schools in this township is very good.

As an indication of what is being done for the education of the youth of Jackson Township, a few items are here given:

Number of persons under 21.....	724
Number of persons between 6 and 21 years.....	512
Number of persons attending school.....	455
Number of male teachers.....	6
Number of female teachers.....	12

Number of months taught.....	88
Number of days' attendance.....	41,278
Number of persons between 12 and 21 who cannot read.....	00
Estimated value of school property.....	\$ 9,000 00
Highest wages paid to any teacher.....	60 00
Lowest wages paid to any teacher.....	25 00
Total expenditure for school purposes (1877).....	4,736 00

The attention of the reader is directed to the second and third items. A comparison of these two will disclose the fact that nearly 90 per cent of all between 6 and 21 have attended school during the past year; and when we take into account that scarcely any over 18 years of age ever attend, the showing for those of from 6 to 18 is still better.

Another expressive item also appears in the table. There is not one person in the township between 12 and 21 who cannot read and write. In France, Spain, Italy and some other Eastern countries, usually termed enlightened nations, and several of the southern States, from 30 to 60 per cent of the adults cannot even read. The inhabitants of Jackson Township are proud of their schools, as they have good reason to be.

Jackson Township is bounded on the north by Joliet, east by Manhattan, south by Florence and west by Channahon. It is a full Congressional town, and is described as such as Town 34 north, Range 10 east of Third Principal Meridian. It contains thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres. Most of the land in this township is first-class, of a deep rich soil, well adapted to the production of corn, rye, oats and vegetables.

Nearly all of the land is well farmed, and the neat and, in many cases, elegant dwellings and other buildings betoken a thrifty and prosperous population. Originally, about one-fourth of the township was covered with timber, but the early settlers cut off a large portion, not only for fuel, but for fencing, house and barn building; and but for the railroad, which now brings lumber for the latter purposes, and the discovery of coal as a substitute for the former, hardly a tree would now be left. As it is, probably three or four sections may, with propriety, be denominated timber land. The township is well watered by Jackson and Prairie Creeks, the former of which flows through the central part, from east to west, and the latter through the southeast corner. The Chicago & St. Louis Railroad crosses the township in the western part, entering near the north-west corner of Section 4, and diverging toward the west, leaving near the south-west corner of Section 31.

VILLAGE OF ELWOOD.

The year 1854 was eventful for numerous localities between Joliet and Bloomington, as it marks the completion of what was then called the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, now called the Chicago & St. Louis, and the location of most of the villages and towns along the line. Before that date, a town in Jackson Township was not thought of; and, had it been, any other portion would have been as likely to be fixed upon as its present site. As soon as the

road was completed, steps were at once taken to establish a station at this point, and this being accomplished, the village followed as a consequence. A convenient trading-point was at once provided, and the country and its products demanded tradesmen, mechanics and professional men.

The town was surveyed and platted and lots offered for sale in 1854 and 1855, by Messrs. Spencer, Gardner and Myers, gentlemen interested in the road. The first house built in the town was erected by William Turner, formerly of New York. but at the date of which we write, a resident of the township. In this building he displayed the first stock of goods ever offered for sale in the township. Turner was also appointed Postmaster, and kept the office in his store. Joseph Partee, who had also been living in the neighborhood, built the first dwelling, and James Barrett built the second. George Blair built the first blacksmith-shop. To these were added stores, shops and dwellings, and the town grew quite rapidly, so that, in 1869, it was found advisable to incorporate the same. Only a few scraps of the original records and lists escaped the fire of 1874, so that no complete list of its officers or narration of its public acts can now be given. It is, however, remembered with certainty that William Muhlig was first President, and R. Spafford, John Linebarger, William Eversoll and T. A. Mapps were members of the Board of Trustees. W. F. Keith was first Police Magistrate. In 1873, the town was re-organized under the general law of the State. The present officers are: John H. Bridge, President; John Linebarger, C. D. Wickes, Bateman Lloyd, John Pinneo and J. J. Lichtenwaller, Trustees; W. H. Kinne, Clerk; and W. W. Gifford, Treasurer.

On the night of the 28th of May, 1874, a fire swept over the business part of the town, which, for destructiveness, taking into account the size of the place, exceeded that of Chicago of two years before. The fire broke out in the store of William Nicholson, which stood near the center of the business portion, and in a few hours every store but one and the hotel had given way before the fiery element. This was a serious blow to the little town. Prior to this, it had been, though slowly, yet steadily increasing. The loss of property was estimated at \$30,000, of which not more than \$1,000 was insured. Though some of the burned district has been rebuilt and business is carried on as before, some of the proprietors were so much crippled as not to be able to start again, and the village still feels the loss sustained. The present population is about four hundred. The schools of the village are in good condition. The first term taught in the village was by William Grant, who kept the same in the Baptist Church. The schoolhouse, which is the same now in use, was built a few years after the location of the town, at a cost of \$2,500. In this building Thomas Greenlaw taught the first term. At present the school consists of three departments, of which S. B. Robins is Principal, and Nelson Wickes is Assistant. School is sustained about nine months each year.

Elwood Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., was established at this place October 11, 1870, with William Muhlig, Sidney M. Stevens, Thomas C. Pennington,

Charles H. Eddy and J. S. Hughes as charter members. During the time of its existence, but two of its members have died. The number of members now belonging is thirty. The present N. G. is A. H. Linebarger; V. G., G. C. Wickes; Secretary, Nelson Black; and Treasurer, Robert Spafford.

The alarm of war, and that the country's life was in danger was not unheeded by the citizens of Elwood and of the township of Jackson. Like the namesake of the township, on a former occasion, when the serpent of rebellion raised its ghastly head, the strong men of this vicinity but stopped to utter the well-known and expressive sentence, "By the Eternal, etc.," and then rushed off to the nearest recruiting office to enroll themselves for "three years or during the war." The promptness with which they flocked to the standard of the country was not surpassed by any other township, and many of them sacrificed their lives to protect it.

CRETE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Crete is one of the two largest in the county, being about nine sections more than a Congressional town. The Congressional survey describes it as Town 34 north, Range 14 east, with all of Town 34, Range 15 east, lying in Illinois—the balance of last-described town lying in the State of Indiana. The township is bounded on the north by Cook County, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Washington Township, and on the west by Monee. Plum Creek, which flows from near the southwest corner and leaves the township at the northeast corner, cuts it diagonally into two unequal portions. Lying along the banks of this and a small southern branch of the same, is a heavy belt of timber, formerly named and still known as Beebe's Grove, from one of its earliest settlers. The northwest corner, along Thorn Creek, is also covered with timber, and is called Thorn Grove. Ten or twelve sections, therefore, of the township of Crete are woodland; not so heavy, however, as formerly, the largest trees having fallen before the woodman's ax. The injunction of the poet, "Woodman, spare that tree," was unheeded by the early settler, and most of the noblest of the forest's representatives entered into the construction of their dwellings, or were consumed in the shape of fuel. Strange as it may seem, land was actually *cleared* for agricultural purposes; though just outside and adjoining were thousands of acres better adapted for farming than the land thus laboriously prepared for the plow; but then, they had seen it done so in the East or South, from whence they had come, and the prairie would have been an experiment, and they had no time or disposition to try it.

The soil is varied; some of the land is very fertile, and in other parts of the township the reverse is the case. All of the land is well adapted for the purpose of grazing, and dairying for several years has been carried on quite extensively.

Hogs, cattle, corn and other grains and vegetables, common to this climate, are raised. In the southeastern portion was formerly an extensive marsh cov-

ering about a section. Successful drainage has redeemed this land and made it good pasturage. Prior to 1869, the market was Chicago, with occasional trading with Monee, on the Illinois Central Railroad. In the year named, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, or Danville & Vincennes, line was completed through the western portion of the township, making a direct outlet for produce. The village of Crete had already been laid out and built up; but on the completion of this line, it took a new growth, and is now one of the most thriving places in this part of the State. Another town in the southwestern part also sprang up, and the convenient trading-point of Goodenow was established.

The original settlements of Crete Township were four, and quite distinct. The settlements of Thorn Grove, Beebe's Grove and Wood's Corners, on the State road, were almost identical as to time, but divided as to locality more definitely than are the townships of to-day. Especially was this the case with the two grove settlements; while Wood's Corners, now the village of Crete, being just on the borders of Thorn Grove, partook more of the identity of that settlement. The German settlement, which began a few years later, though not confined to any one locality, was yet distinct, in that the people were from the same country and spoke a different language; and, too, their settlements were made mostly on the prairie, the borders of the groves having generally been previously occupied.

If any of these settlements can claim priority, probably the advantage, on that score, lies with Thorn Grove, David Haner being the first permanent settler of that locality. His location here was certainly as early as 1834. There may have been some one in that part of the Grove east of the Monee Township line; but, as this family was permanent, members of it still residing here, the claim, if for no other reason, appears good. One or two other names have been suggested; but, as the evidence in the one case is conflicting, and in the other case the parties having removed at an early date, we give them other places in the matter of chronology.

Mr. Haner died many years ago, perhaps as many as thirty, but his interests were closely identified with the neighborhood. He was the first Constable in this section, at a period following closely on the organization of the county. He was from the State of New York.

Following soon after, came to Thorn Grove, James Rice and William Brooks—Rice from Indiana and Brooks from New York. In the cabin of the former are said to have occurred the first death, the first birth and the first marriage in this township. Very soon after the arrival of these two men, with their wives, James Rice, Jr., was born, and almost coincident was the death of James Rice, Sr. Very shortly after, Mr. Brooks' wife died, and Mr. Brooks and Mrs. Rice each being in want of a partner, their marriage was celebrated in the aforementioned Rice mansion. The united family removed to Minnesota some years ago.

A. R. Starr and Erastus Cole, both from New York, came in 1835. Both these men are dead; but a son of the former now resides in Joliet, and a son of the latter still lives here, and is a large farmer of this township.

In 1838, A. Wilder, formerly of New York, but more recently of Ohio, moved into the neighborhood. Mr. Wilder still resides in this neighborhood. He has always been and still is one of the most prominent of the citizens of Crete Township.

In the mean time, the State road, mentioned in Washington Township, was attracting some settlers. Doubtless from its very publicity, and from the desire of the human kind for society, or even the frequent sight of his species, the "Big Road," all along its extent, became a continuous settlement. Willard Wood was the nucleus or founder of the Corners, or what has developed into the village of Crete, and, in 1849, laid out the town. Mr. Wood has probably been more closely identified with the interests of this vicinity and of the whole township than any other man. Willard Wood taught the first school, in the Winter of 1837-38, a short distance north of the Corners; and, in 1840, was appointed first School Treasurer. Charles Wood was a brother, but does not reside here now, having removed to Minnesota. Luman Hewes came, with a large family, from Vermont, in 1837. The family consisted of Mr. Hewes and wife, sons John, Austin, William, Benjamin, Luman, Jr., Daniel and Wallace, and one daughter. Four of the sons—John, Benjamin, Daniel and Wallace—are still residents of the township; the balance are all dead. They have all been successful men. All bought farms and improved them, though some are at present engaged in other business.

Enoch Dodge came from New Hampshire, in 1838. He is dead, but the family still reside here. Asa Lyttle was also an early settler in this neighborhood. He was a native of Vermont, and is now a resident of Minnesota. B. Boardman, now of California, was also from Vermont. B. Stafford was another Vermonter. He was the father of Gov. Stafford, of Arizona, and also of Mrs. Dr. Mary Blake, Medical Lecturer in one of the medical colleges of Boston. During the late war, Mrs. Blake repaired to the scene of battle and engaged in the work of nursing and caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, and, in that capacity, gained the enviable title of "Le Petite Angel."

In the eastern portion of the township, where lies the longest stretch of timber-land, quite an extensive settlement was being made at the same period. Minoris Beebe is credited with being the pioneer, and his advent was, no doubt, as early as 1834. In honor of him the grove was named. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and worth, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace in this section of the county. Following him but a short time after, was Hardin Beebe, uncle of Minoris and father of Judge Beebe, of Kankakee. Quartos Marsh, with five sons—Edwin, Jonathan, Henry, Nelson and Frank—came about the year last named, or a very short time after. Of

this family, Nelson was afterward editor of the *Joliet Republican*. The family, as a whole, was one of the best in the township.

Maj. John Kyle was one of the earliest residents of the Grove, and was the first death. He was from the Green Mountain State. His son Merrill was Colonel in the late war. He is now a resident of Blue Island, near Chicago. Several other members of the family live in the city, and are all wealthy.

J. E. Burritt and son, Elisha, son-in-law Henry Mulligan, and Norman Northrup, came together from Connecticut. Mr. Mulligan subsequently removed to the western part of the county. His oldest son is Superintendent of one of the railroads of Michigan, and resides at Detroit, in that State. Northrup removed some years ago to Monee, where he died. His widow, who afterward married Willard Wood, has also recently died.

Shipman Frank and James L. Dean were both from New York. Frank was the first Postmaster in the township and was commissioned to take charge of the office of Endor, which was the first established. The post office has been, with the exception of a couple of years, from 1856 till 1858, in existence ever since. Mr. Frank died many years ago. His son, Augustus, is in the Treasury Department of the United States, at Washington.

While the war with Mexico brought a large number of settlers to this country, they having been in the service and received warrants for land, which they located here, so, also, the result of that war having opened up the extensive Pacific Slope to emigration, it was the means of removing many others to the gold-fields of California. The treaty of peace with Mexico had scarcely been signed, when there was almost an exodus from some of the Eastern States to dig for the precious metal. Among the number from this section who thirsted for gold was James L. Dean. He did not realize his bright anticipations, however, but died on the way. His family continued to reside here, until about 1859.

Rev. David Ripley was the first preacher who located in the township. He was from Connecticut, and had been preaching in that State and New York, prior to his coming here. By him the first church organization in the township was effected, it being that of the Congregational denomination, in 1839. Hiram Rowley and John Pease were from New York. The father of Rowley was one of the contractors for the building of the Erie Canal. It is said of him that on one occasion, while in the discharge of some of his duties, Gov. Clinton and some other gentleman were on the ground inspecting the works. Mr. Rowley not being acquainted with the gentlemen or their business at the place, and noticing that they were somewhat in the way of the laborers, ordered them to stand aside, and not to interfere with the work. Gov. Clinton, instead of taking offense at the seemingly rude treatment of His Excellency and companions, complimented Mr. Rowley on his zeal and energy in carrying on his business. Pease carried the first mail from Chicago to Iroquois, in 1836, at which time the post offices of Endor and Crete were established. Moses Cook and John Williamson were also here before 1839. They are still residents of the township.

In the year last named, Samuel Cushing, or Deacon Cushing as he is more generally called, arrived from New York. He has a history that would make a respectable appendix to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; and all of the interesting incidents of his pioneer life, which was at a period when the Antislavery movement in this country was just beginning to assume shape, and when the underground railway, for the transfer of colored passengers from bondage to a land of freedom, was just being established, would make a volume. Notwithstanding the laws of Illinois imposed severe penalties on any convicted of in anywise aiding or abetting a fugitive in his efforts to gain his liberty, Samuel Cushing accepted the position of agent and conductor, and his house was a real station. Mr. Cushing thinks he has helped to place beyond the reach of their pursuers, about eighty or ninety of these fugitives. The usual method of operation was to receive the "human chattels" from the hands of a former conductor, from Wilmington or Joliet, before daylight, keep them concealed in the upper room of his cabin through the day; and then, as night came on, convey them to Crown Point in Indiana, arriving there before light the next morning. Many incidents of an exciting and interesting character took place, which, but for want of space, are worthy of mention here. Suffice it to say that Mr. Cushing's operations finally culminated in 1843, in his indictment and arrest for "harboring slaves." It seems almost incredible that such a proceeding should have taken place so short a time ago. Thirty-five years have barely passed, and there is not a slave in the land. Then the poor, trembling fugitives came, seeking shelter and protection from such as were adjudged outlaws in the free State of Illinois. The following is a copy of the original indictment, still in the possession of Mr. Cushing, and is certainly, to say the least, considering the character of the man, the time and place, and the nature of the offense, a great curiosity:

Of the October term of the Will County Circuit Court, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, State of Illinois, Will County:

The Grand Jurors, chosen, selected, and sworn, in and for the County of Will, aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, on their oath present that Samuel Cushing late of said county, at the county aforesaid, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, four negroes, then and there slaves, and owing service to a person to the jurors unknown, residing in the state of Missouri, one of the United States of America, then and there, to wit: on the day and year, and at the county aforesaid, in the dwelling house of him the said Cushing then and there situate did harbor, he the said Samuel Cushing, then and there well knowing the said negroes then and there to be such slaves, and fugitives from service as aforesaid; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the state of Illinois.

And the Grand Jurors, chosen, selected and sworn, in and for the county aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present, that one Samuel Cushing, late of said county, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, at the county aforesaid, one female negro, and one male negro, there and then being slaves and owing service to a person to the jurors unknown, in the state of Missouri, one of the United States of America, then and there to wit: on the day and year aforesaid at the county aforesaid in the dwelling house of him, the said Samuel Cushing then and there situate did harbor, he the said Samuel Cushing then and

there well knowing the said female negro and the said male negro, then and there to be such slaves and fugitives from the said state of Missouri; contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said people of the state of Illinois.

And the Grand Jurors chosen, selected and sworn, in and for the county aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, on their oath aforesaid do further present that one Samuel Cushing, late of said county, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, at the county aforesaid, two colored persons then and there being slaves and owing service to a person to the Jurors unknown in the state of Missouri, one of the United States of America, then and there, to wit: on the day and year last aforesaid, at the county aforesaid, in the dwelling house of him, the said Samuel Cushing, then and there and then situate, did harbor, he the said Samuel Cushing, then and there well knowing the said two colored persons, then and there to be such slaves as aforesaid, and fugitives from their said service as slaves aforesaid; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the state of Illinois.

P. PALLINGALL,
States Attorney, Pro Tem.
Seventh Judicial Circuit.

On the back of the document appears the following indorsement:

Will County Circuit Court, October Term, 1843.

The People of the State of Illinois

vs,

Samuel Cushing.

Indicted for harboring Slaves.

A True Bill.

C. C. Van Horne, Foreman.

Witness—Dwight Haven, Carlos Haven.

Then comes the list of grand jurors:

C. C. Van Horne, John Runyon, John Tanner, Jr., Moses Porter, Jr., J. S. Reynolds, William Wigrant, Robert Strong, William Rowe, John Robb, James Walker, Asher Holmes, Reuben Willard, George Woodruff, Titus S. Abbott, Dennis Kelly, Lyman Meacham, Lucius Robinson, Horace Messenger.

It would, doubtless, be injustice to some of the names of the grand jurors whose signatures are given as indorsing this action, to suppose that they sympathized with the spirit which incited the movement. On the contrary, some of them will be recognized as leaders in the very cause for which Mr. Cushing was called upon to answer. On this indictment Mr. Cushing was arrested, taken to Joliet and held to bail until the next term of Court. At the term mentioned, though Mr. Cushing would have acknowledged to ten times as much as charged, the Prosecuting Attorney was not ready for trial; and an immediate trial being demanded, a nol. pros. was entered, and the law-breaker allowed to return to his work of "aiding and harboring slaves, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois." At the session of the grand jury mentioned, Col. Peter Stewart, of Wilmington, was indicted for a like offense and with like results. Fifty years hence, in the absence of records, it would be exceedingly hard to convince any one that such proceedings ever took place; and, indeed, at the present time the relation of the event sounds like a story of a century past. Mr. Cushing still resides here at an advanced age, and expresses no regret for

the part he took in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and sheltering the cold and weary, worn traveler, remembering that the Master had said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

The first German who made his appearance on the prairie was William Rinne. His first habitation was, if anything, of a more primitive character than any of its time. It consisted simply of what might be denominated the cellar of a house, lacking the very material part, the building, or, in other words, simply a square hole in the ground, with a low wall of sods built above the surface and covered with prairie grass, supported by poles. In this burrow he lived five or six years, the while toiling and economizing until he had not only paid for his land, but had saved sufficient to build a more comfortable abode.

John O. Meier, the present Supervisor of the township, came in 1844, and is next to the wealthiest man in this part of the county.

John O. Piepenbrink is one of the richest, if not the wealthiest, men in the township. He came to the township in 1849, and began the manufacture of butter and cheese. The business, though at first a small matter, has developed into a concern of large proportions, from which Mr. Piepenbrink has realized a fortune.

John and Christopher Scheiwe came about the same time, and have been exceedingly successful in business.

Conrad Tatge was one of the first German settlers, and, through his influence, probably, more of that people have come to this neighborhood than through that of any other man. Mr. Tatge served the county for eight years as Circuit Clerk, in which position he merited and gained the esteem of all with whom he transacted business. The German settlement grew most rapidly from 1848 till 1856, at the end of which period most of the Government, railroad and speculators' lands had been bought by them. Since then the German population has steadily increased by settlers in the village, and also by those who buy out the original purchasers of the land, they, in turn, removing to newer localities further west. The German people of Crete Township have proved to be most industrious, intelligent and honorable citizens, and the indications of their prosperity are observed on every hand.

Gustavus Brauns was the first German merchant. He came to Crete and opened a store in April, 1857. He has been a very successful man in business, and has the confidence and respect of not only his own people, but of all of his fellow-citizens. Beside these already named, among the early German settlers, were John Windheim, Conrad Weinhover, Henry Scheiwe, Philip Jurdining, Henry Ohlendorf, Conrad Hecht and Christopher Batterman, settling in various portions of the township, and mostly before the year 1850.

The history of the churches of Crete Township is almost a history of the township itself, as nearly all of the leading citizens—especially of the early ones—were, directly or indirectly, connected with these enterprises; and to

this fact, in connection with the deep interest taken in educational matters, must be attributed the excellent state of morals and intelligence found here. Like the Puritans, when they landed from the *Mayflower*, the first thing was to set up the altar in the wilderness; and, like the Israelites, when they had safely landed on the borders of the promised land, they erected to God a tabernacle.

Though, as before stated, Rev. David Ripley organized the first church—that being a Congregational society—the Methodists really organized the first class for religious culture and teaching. A class of this denomination was formed by the noted pioneer preacher, S. R. Beggs, at Thorn Grove, in 1836, with fifteen members. This was the first religious organization in the east end of the county. Five years later, it was transferred to the village of Crete, but no building was erected until 1852, the meetings of the society in the mean time being held in schoolhouses and, in warm weather, in the open air in the grove. The building erected at the date named cost \$1,500. The present Pastor of the Church is Rev. U. C. Reynolds. I. C. Reed is Superintendent of the Sunday school. The present membership of the Church is 123, and of the Sunday school, about as many.

The Congregational Church at Beebe's Grove was organized in 1839 by Rev. David Ripley, with Nathaniel Frank and wife, Mrs. Beebe, James L. Dean and wife, Moses Cook and wife, John Kyle and mother and Samuel Cushing and wife as members. Of these original members, Cook and Cushing and their wives are all that are now living. Soon after the organization of the Church, Rev. David Ripley died, and Rev. J. Thompson was called to fill his place. It is related that once the minister's horse strayed away from his stable, and, for over a week, no trace of him could be found. At the end of the period named, however, some one, in passing the church-building,* heard a noise within, and, supposing some one was inside preparing the room for Church services, pushed open the door, when lo! the poor horse confronted him with looks and actions which indicated that, though he had not been holding religious meetings, he had been *fasting* for a long time. The horse, after leaving home, had, doubtless, from force of habit, taken the road to the church, and, finding the door ajar, had pushed it open and walked in for the purpose of protecting himself from the inclement weather. "Old Dick" was always afterward dubbed the "Pious Horse."

Six years after the organization at Beebe's Grove, another church of the same denomination was started at Thorn Grove, by Rev. E. C. Brige. Eight or ten years later, the two organizations were united, and steps taken to erect a building for religious worship at the village of Crete. The building was completed a short time thereafter, at an outlay of \$2,000. The membership at present numbers about sixty persons, though more than one hundred others have been dismissed by letter to other organizations. Rev. J. F. Smith is present Pastor, and Mrs. Smith is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

*The schoolhouse was then used for church purposes.

The German Lutheran denomination has been exceedingly prosperous since its establishment here. Trinity Church, of this denomination, is the result of the union of two branches—the one at Beebe's Grove and the other near the village. Rev. C. Weil was the first minister, and preached here a year, in 1849. He was succeeded by Rev. August Selle, who labored with the Church for eight years, and did most of the work in systematizing the enterprises with which the society has since been connected. Mr. Selle organized the first Lutheran Church established in the city of Chicago. In 1860, their present house of worship was erected. It stands nearly a mile south of the village of Crete, is a neat structure of the kind and cost \$2,640. The society also owns two schoolhouses, one southeast and the other southwest of the village, in which schools are kept open the most of the year. At each of the schoolhouses, and at the church, they have ten acres of land. They, also, by special agreement with the school authorities, have a school in the public school-building in the village, in which the religion of the Church, the German language and some of the primary branches taught in the common schools are learned. Rev. Gottlieb Traub has been, for the last twelve years, Pastor of the Church. At its first organization, the Church consisted of thirteen families; the present membership is 131 families. The Albright Evangelical Church, located in the southeastern corner of the township was established in 1856, by Rev. George Feters, with twelve families. The society has not been very prosperous, the Lutheran Church located a quarter of a mile south, in Washington Township, completely overshadowing it. In 1862, under the pastorate of Rev. Noah McLain, a small house of worship was erected for \$800, on land owned by Conrad Hecht. Seven families at present belong to the organization, and Rev. William Gross is minister. Willard Wood, Esq., now a resident of the village of Crete, taught the first school in the township, in the Winter of 1837-38, and public action looking toward the establishing of a public school system was taken in 1840. On April 11, of that year, the school township was organized, with Luman Hewes, M. H. Cook and Norman Northrup as Trustees, and James L. Miner as Treasurer and Clerk. Miner, however, refused to act, and so Willard Wood was chosen in his place, and continued in office until 1846, when Richard Brown was appointed. The first business done by the Board was the division of the township into three school districts, with the six northeast sections, or Beebe's Grove, as District No. 1; the northwest twelve sections, or Thorn Grove, as No. 2, and the south half of the township as No. 3. The first two of these districts organized at once, and under the public system Miss Eliza Burrit taught during the Summer of 1840 at Beebe's Grove. This was the first term taught in this neighborhood, and was held in the schoolhouse previously mentioned, in which Elder Thompson's "Pious Dick" kept his forced fast. This schoolhouse was a very simple affair indeed; and, as it was a fair sample of the architecture that prevailed in those days, a brief description of it will doubtless prove interesting.

Interested parties to the number of eight or ten came together by appointment, bringing with them their axes, saws and whatever implements they happened to possess, and built it on the mutual assistance plan. Small trees were felled and cut to the length of twenty feet. Notches were cut in each end to admit others designed to rest thereon. Then the logs were laid up, in the manner of constructing a rail pen. When the building had been raised to a sufficient height, openings were cut for a door, fireplace and windows. The cracks between the logs were "chinked"—that is, partially filled with small pieces of wood, wedged in, and then daubed with mud. The roof was made of "clapboards," or very large shingles, split from the bodies of straight-grained trees, and these were held in their places by the weight of poles laid thereon. In the building of King Solomon's Temple, it is found worthy of record that it was constructed "without the aid of ax, hammer, or any tool of iron." In our temple of learning it is worthy of note that, with the exception of a few nails in the door, not a piece of iron entered into its composition. The door was made of the boards of which, formerly, a dry goods box had been constructed; was hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch, which only the ingenuity of the backwoodsman could invent, being raised by means of a leather thong attached to it, and hung through a small auger-hole a few inches above. The floor was made of "puncheons," or logs split in two parts, each of which, with its flat surface turned upward, rested on the ground. The desks were broad boards, resting on pins driven into the wall. The seats were constructed of slabs, into the ends of which were inserted wooden pins, serving as legs or supports. These benches were placed in front of the desks, and while the children studied from their books the sharp edges of the desks served as supports for their backs. The chimney and fire-place were composed of small sticks, built up after the manner of the house, and plastered with mud, the fire-place being very ample to admit of large logs used for fuel. The same Summer that the public school was opened at Beebe's Grove, a school was taught by E. Smith in District No. 2. The next year (November, 1841), District No. 3 was organized and school established there. The school land, being the section cornering with the village of Crete, on the southeast, was sold in 1841, at an average of about \$2.00 per acre. In 1850, the number of districts had increased to six, since which time no new districts have been formed.

The following items, extracted from the books of the Township Treasurer, Willam L. Adams, and of the Treasurer of the fractional township, J. C. Doescher, will doubtless prove interesting to many readers, as indicating the present condition of the schools:

	Town 14.	Town 15.
Number of schools.....	6	1
Number of persons under 21.....	744	124
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	497	83
Number of months taught during the year.....	40	8
Value of school property.....	\$8,250	\$300
Amount paid for teaching	1,865	235
Total paid for support of schools.....	2,696	264



Charles C. Holden

CHICAGO

FORMERLY OF FRANKFORT TP.

By no means least among the enlightening and elevating influences in a community is a good newspaper, and as such deserves to be classed with the pulpit and the rostrum. The *Enterprise*, which is all that its name indicates, was established at Crete in 1875. Its first number appeared on the 25th of December of the year named. C. E. Carter, who had been in the newspaper business in Wisconsin, originated and founded the paper, and by him it has been edited and published ever since. The *Enterprise* is a sprightly eight-column quarto, full of local and foreign news, and enjoys a good patronage, both by way of subscriptions and advertising. It is issued every Friday. It is independent in politics and religion.

The Crete Sash, Door and Blind Factory, located at the village, is worthy of more than a passing notice. This institution was founded in 1869 by Messrs. Conrad Tatge, Christopher Knabe, William Hahnlein and F. Sennholtz. Two years later, a stock company was formed, with a capital of \$21,000, with Walter Look as Manager, and Gustavus Brauns as Secretary and Treasurer. Twenty hands are employed in the manufacture of the articles before mentioned, and also of moldings and stair-rails. Lumber for use is brought directly from the pineries. The product of the factory finds sale in the southern part of the State and in Indiana.

A fire insurance company, called the Crete Farmers' Mutual, with a capital of \$20,000, is one of the institutions of this township. Conrad Tatge, Henry Scheive, John O. Meier and Gustavus Brauns were the originators of the scheme, the last-named being the first Agent and Secretary. Its province is to insure farm-buildings and other careful risks, the rate being about 1 per cent.

The call of the President for soldiers to suppress the rebellion was heard by many in this township, and hearing, they left all—homes, firesides, friends and kindred—and followed the beat of the drum to the field of battle. A number of the brave boys who left us never returned. Their bones lie mingled with the soil of the country which they went out to rescue from the hands of traitors. The names of some of them are here given. Among those who were killed or died of wounds or disease contracted in the army are remembered: A. Quackenbush, John W. Cole, Robert Cave, M. H. Cook, Orlando Hewes, William Conskay, Conrad Ingleking, August Myer and James M. Mulliken. Whether there were others or not, we could not learn, but surely this was enough; and, though the prayers of brothers, sisters, parents and friends ascended day after day for their safe return, the sacrifice was demanded, and it had to be made.

In 1850, the township of Crete, embracing all of what now constitutes the townships of Crete and Washington, was formed. The first township election occurred on the 2d day of April of the year named. The meeting was called to order by Willard Wood. Moses H. Cook was elected Chairman or Moderator, and E. W. Beach was chosen Secretary. They were sworn to perform the

duties of their offices according to law, by J. Marsh, a Justice of the Peace. At this first election, there were 109 votes cast, of which the following persons received majorities for the respective offices: N. Brown, Supervisor; Z. Handerson, Clerk; J. Luce, Assessor; D. Wilkins, Collector; Horace Adams, Overseer of the Poor; A. Wilder, S. W. Chapman and William Hewes, Commissioners of Highways; H. E. Barret and O. H. Barret, Constables, and H. Sprague and J. Marsh, Justices of the Peace.

The present voting population of the township is not less than three hundred and fifty, though the highest vote ever cast has been but 334.

The present township officers are: John O. Meier, Supervisor; Emil Walter, Clerk; Henry Hattendorf, Collector; Henry Cole, Assessor; A. Darling, William Diersen and H. N. Doescher, Highway Commissioners; Charles Smith and D. E. Hewes, Justices of the Peace, and Frank Pease and Lorenz Tillotsen, Constables.

VILLAGE OF CRETE.

The village of Crete was laid out in 1849, by Willard Wood, who lived here, occupying the site since 1837. Mr. Wood built at the place now occupied by the Hewes House, at the last-named date, and kept the house as a hotel. As mentioned in the history of Washington Township, places for the accommodation of the traveling public sprang up all along this great highway, and among the number was the Wood Tavern. Of course it was not the commodious hotel that now occupies the corner, but a small log structure; though the use of that corner, with numerous changes and additions, has always been devoted to that purpose. Until about the time of the laying-out of the town, the same log cabin was the hotel; but, at the date named, it gave place to a more pretentious affair. Wood then erected a building 26x36 feet, which he occupied until 1865. In 1873, the Hewes brothers, Daniel and B. F., came into possession, and built the main part of the house, and have occupied it ever since.

The first merchant to locate here was H. H. Huntley. He opened his store directly after the town was laid out, in 1849. Z. Handerson came in a year later, and opened another store. George Gridley had been blacksmithing here for some years before the town was laid out.

Dr. H. H. Hitchcock, now of Chicago, was the first physician at the Corners, but removed from here about the time the village started. Dr. G. W. Minard, who still resides in the place, was a student of Hitchcock's, and succeeded to his practice.

The post office was established at the Corners in 1836, and was named Crete; and from this the village, in 1849, and the township, in 1850, have derived their names. Crete is one of the most enterprising towns on the line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. It is composed of men of ability and thrift, as indicated by buildings, both public and private, which are of a superior charac-

ter. Some of their fine stores and private residences would appear respectable in towns of ten times its size and pretensions.

VILLAGE OF GOODENOW.

This town was the direct product of the building of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and was laid out by George W. Goodenow the same year. Mr. Goodenow, at the same time, built a storehouse and put in a general stock of merchandise. The same year, William Kophmeir erected a hotel and saloon, and Herman Brinker built a wagon-shop and dwelling.

Next year James Darling built a blacksmith-shop, which was at once occupied by Samuel Rose. Darling removed to Kansas. Mr. Goodenow was first Postmaster, and still occupies the position. The village is situated on the southeast corner of Section 32, about four miles south of Crete. It is a fine location for a town, and but for the hard times which have intervened since its beginning, would doubtless by this time present a greatly improved appearance.

MONEE TOWNSHIP.

The "war of the races" came to a crisis in 1832. Probably no year in the history of Illinois has been more eventful than the one named. Certainly, no year has brought so much anxiety and excitement to Northern and Northwestern Illinois, as did the year 1832. Previous to this time, it is true, there was considerable unrest and fear experienced by the inhabitants from their red neighbors, the Indians. Though to all outward appearances they were on friendly terms, yet the farmers, conscious that they were encroaching on the assumed rights of the others, and knowing full well their treacherous dispositions and their sensitiveness on the subject, were all the while apprehensive of trouble. During the year named, all their forebodings and much more were realized. Black Hawk and his allies had been wrought up to such a pitch, that neither threats nor promises by the Government or the State would longer avail, and war between the two races seemed inevitable. The State and nation were prompt to deal with the belligerents, but not until a number of wholesale butcheries had been perpetrated were the Indians brought into subjection and removed from the State. In the mean time, though no actual demonstration occurred in this section, yet all were in such a state of suspense and anxiety that the county was for a time entirely deserted, some going to the nearest fortifications for protection, and others returning to the East to be out of harm's way until the trouble might blow over. After peace and order had been restored, those who for a time had left their pioneer homes returned, bringing with them many new settlers. Among the number who emigrated to this county soon after the close of the troubles alluded to, were a number of families from Ohio. John S. Dilly, John M. Chase, S. W. Cooper, S. W. Gaines, Nicholas Young and Aaron Bonell, were the original and first settlers of Monee

Township, and, like all early emigrants from the heavily timbered regions of the East, sought the neighborhood of the little groves, found here and there throughout this part of the State. All of these men, with their families, settled in the northeastern part of the township, in the vicinity of Thorn Grove. A notable feature of many pioneer settlements is the rough character of its members. Many early settlers have been people who, having been reduced in means and character in their original dwelling-places, have fled to a strange and new country, in the hope of recuperating their fortunes, and either to run away from their characters or reform their doubtful habits. Then, too, in a new country, the restraining influences of church and society, added to which may be counted that of the law, are much less felt than the older settled sections. But this settlement seems to have been a notable exception to the rule, every man of the primary settlement proving himself worthy of the name of a "good citizen." Indeed, one of the number bore the title of Parson, and as such ministered to the people in things spiritual, while he at the same time cultivated the soil. Of these old pioneers only two still remain. The rest are all gone to other parts, or have departed to that "bourn from which no traveler returns." S. W. Cooper still resides on the old place. He has from the first been ranked as one of the soundest men in the township, and as such has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens to an unlimited degree. He was the first Supervisor of the township when the two townships now denominated Monee and Will were a single precinct, and were known as Carey. S. W. Gaines is the other survivor. Whatever can be said of a man of good reputation also attaches to his name. He has accumulated a handsome property, and now enjoys the fruits of his hard toil and early hardships incident to a pioneer life.

John M. Chase is credited with building the first house in the township. Chase was a well-to-do farmer, and a man who enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors, as witnessed by his election to the office of Justice of the Peace and several other honors conferred upon him. However, he did not remain here long enough to merit the title of permanent resident, but sold out his improvements after a few years' residence and returned to Ohio.

Aaron Bonell and sons continued to reside here for a number of years, and then removed to the southern part of the State. Dilly and Young are both dead. Young was the preacher alluded to. After his death, the balance of the family all removed further West.

In 1834, William Hollis Newton came from the State of New York. He is also dead. He was a good citizen, and was well liked by all who knew him. W. H. Newton, Jr., is one of the wealthiest men in the township, and enjoys the reputation of being the model farmer in this portion of the country. His residence, with the numerous houses and barns for poultry, stock, grain and tools, almost equals the number found in a respectable-sized village.

Otis Phillips was also from New York, but came a year after Newton. He lived here several years and then removed to Wisconsin, where he has since

died. He is, without doubt, entitled to the honor of being the pioneer educator, as he taught the first school established in this part of the grove. J. E. Phillips, now residing near the village of Monee, came from New York the next year—1836—and settled at Thorn Grove. Mr. Phillips has proved to be one of the reliable citizens of this section, and has been as intimately associated with all of the events transpiring in this vicinity as any other man; and to him we are, in a great measure, indebted for whatever may be valuable in this narrative. The same year, came from Ohio, William Kinney. He was a farmer, in moderate circumstances, but spent much of his time in hunting. Indeed, we may well believe that many of the early residents were wont to obtain a subsistence from the use of the rifle.

Thorn Grove, in the time of which we write, abounded with game of different kinds, and the tables of the early settlers were generously spread with meats that are now rare, and are only eaten as a luxury. And yet, while thus well supplied with venison, turkey, wild chickens and ducks, many articles of food, now common, were almost entirely dispensed with. Tea, coffee, most spices and sugar were obtainable at greater expense than many of them could afford, and home-prepared substitutes took their places. Rye coffee, sassafras tea and corn bread instead of wheaten, with mush and milk, constituted their fare. In the matter of clothing and furniture, their allowance and quality were still more primitive. Silks and broadcloths, furs and kids, were reserved for a later generation. There were no fine carpets on their puncheon floors, no expensive pictures on the walls or tapestry at the windows. Such luxuries were neither obtainable nor desired. The little marketing that was done required long journeys to the nearest stores; and goods of every kind, owing to slow and expensive transportation, were very dear.

The houses of the pioneers were not stately or imposing structures, such as have more recently taken their places. A one-story, one-roomed log cabin was about the most stylish house in the neighborhood. In the construction of the first houses, there was not used a sawed board in the whole building, and, in some, not a single piece of iron—not even a nail. Wooden hinges and latches (with the string out) for doors, puncheons for floors, clapboards for roofs, and wooden pegs, on which to hang clothing, were some of the makeshifts to which they were obliged to resort. Perhaps none but those who have experienced the events witnessed and passed through by them, are fully competent to describe them; and, certainly, none but such as have witnessed them can fully comprehend the changes which have taken place, both in the appearance of the country and the condition of its inhabitants. The people are accustomed to cry “hard times;” but if they could be placed back in time forty years, and be required to fill the places of those old pioneers, deprived of all social and commercial privileges, as were they, they would learn a lesson that neither essays nor speeches can teach. Even in the new settlements of the now Western country, things are very different. Now the railroad and telegraph precede

emigration, and postal facilities are coincident. For these our fathers were obliged to wait twenty years.

The year 1837 was one of the worst in the financial history of the country, and especially of Illinois, that ever occurred; and for a time emigration to these parts was, in a measure, checked. Occasionally a new settler made his appearance. Guided, some by letters and others, as it were, by instinct, they dropped in from time to time, but not for several years after the earliest date mentioned did the township settle rapidly. At first, all the settlements were made in the edges of the timber, but when all of the land in the vicinity of the wooded portions had been occupied, shanties here and there on the prairie began to appear. By the year 1850, seventeen years after the first settler made his appearance, the following additional residents are noted: John S. Holland, Stephen, Jacob and James Goodenow; George, Emerson and Minet E. Baker; A. J. Smith, Eugene Lashley, August Klien and Simeon Abbott. Of these, some are dead, some have removed further west or returned to their native States, and some are still residents of the township.

The Bakers were from Ohio. They lived here a few years after the date last named, and then again took up their line of march toward the setting sun, their last resting-place being in the State of Iowa.

John S. Holland came here in 1845, made some improvements, and died a few years after. The family have all removed—one son to Chicago, where he now resides.

A. J. Smith was here before 1845, and resided in the township until about 1855, at which date his death occurred. He was a native of Ohio, was a good man, and was one of the earliest Justices of the Peace.

Ebenezer Lashley, for the last fifteen years a resident of Douglas County, of this State, came to this township from Ohio. He was one of the best informed of the early residents of the county, and his removal was a source of regret to all his neighbors.

Stephen Goodenow and brothers (Jacob and James) were from the several States of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and came to this part of the country about 1845. George and Franklin Goodenow, relatives of the above, settled in the adjoining township, the former of whom is proprietor of the town of Goodenow, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Stephen Goodenow now resides in the village of Monee.

As before intimated, the first land occupied was that in the eastern portion of the township, in the vicinity of Thorn Grove. In 1854, however, the Illinois Central Railroad was completed, and a station being established in the western part, on that line of road, improvements began to be made in that neighborhood. Since that date, the west side of the township has taken the lead in population. By an act of Congress, each alternate section of land in this and other townships through which this railroad passes (excepting lands already entered, the school section and the "reservation") was transferred to

the Illinois Central Railroad Company to assist in building the road. In transferring the land to the Company, the price of the remaining Government land was raised to \$2.50 per acre, being double its former price, and at that price nearly one-third of the land was purchased by settlers. The lands occupied by settlers prior to the road was bought at \$1.25 per acre, and that from the Railroad Company from \$2.50 to \$10.00, according to location and date of purchase. The Indian reservation, sometimes called Coon Grove, consisted of about three-fourths of Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33. This land had been deeded by treaty to a small family or tribe of Indians, and by them was held until a comparatively recent date, when it was put upon the market by their agent, Henry M. Ward, and sold to different parties who now occupy it. The ancient aborigines, to whom the land belonged, have long since removed from this part of the country.

Monee Township is bounded on the north by Cook County, on the east by Crete, on the south by Will and on the west by Greengarden. About one-fourth formerly consisted of timbered land; but the supply of fuel and building material in former times demanded the sacrifice of a considerable portion, and the amount of woodland is now much smaller. In 1850, the township was included with Will in a single precinct, though not that Will added anything to the voting population, for at that date Will had not within its bounds a single inhabitant. So, in reality, considering the population, Carey Township was what is now called Monee. The township of Carey was organized, with all others of the original townships named in the first division of the territory, in 1850, on the 2d day of April of the year named. From a few miscellaneous papers still in existence in the Clerk's office, we find that C. W. Cooper was first Supervisor; J. E. Phillips, Assessor, and W. H. Newton, Clerk. The records of Carey Township have been lost, and we are, therefore, unable to make any further definite statements in regard to the first organization. In 1859, that portion of Carey now known as Will was struck off, in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants; and, the village of Monee having been established and so named, the old name of Carey was dropped and the name to correspond with the village was adopted. The organization of the township, as at present constituted, is: John Kolstedt, Supervisor; E. R. Freese, Clerk; Fred. Rave, Assessor; Jacob H. Barlage, Collector; Adam Gorman, Henry Deters and George Kolstedt, Commissioners of Highways; John A. Heins and Henry Conrad, Justices of the Peace; Peter Bischman and Gustav Kettering, Constables, and August Ehrhardt, School Treasurer.

As before intimated, the first school was taught at the "Grove" by Otis Phillips. Like the township records, the school records of the township have been lost, and nothing positive can be stated in regard to this school except that it was in a little cabin owned by Mr. Phillips, the teacher. The date was, no doubt, about 1836. All schools in the State of Illinois at that date were supported by private means, and of course this was a subscription school. It is

further remembered that Mr. Phillips was not only a good teacher, but a good man and well worthy of the title of "pioneer schoolmaster."

In 1855, a system of reports from Township School Treasurers was adopted, and from an old report, dated 1858, from the Treasurer of this township, we are able to give some interesting statistics, indicating the condition of schools at that time. It is therein stated that there were in the township :

Districts, in each of which were schoolhouses.....	4
Male teachers.....	2
Female teachers.....	7
Persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years.....	328
Persons under 21.....	472
Months of school taught.....	34
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	\$ 34 00
Average monthly wages paid female teachers.....	17 50
Whole amount paid teachers.....	870 00
Whole amount paid for support of schools.....	1,238 59

Some corresponding figures, indicating the present condition of schools, give additional interest :

Number of schools.....	7
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	668
Number of persons under 21.....	938
Number of months taught.....	73
Highest wages paid any teacher per month.....	\$ 75 00
Whole amount paid for teaching.....	2,913 00
Whole amount paid for support of schools.....	3,405 00
Estimated value of school property.....	5,500 00

Formerly, churches were organized at the Grove ; but since the towns of Crete and Monee have been established and movements made toward organizing church societies there, these organizations have either been abandoned or removed to the villages.

The war record of this township is bright with many honored names. A large number of the best and strongest men, when the call for troops to suppress the rebellion was made, entered the army and followed the old flag even to the mouth of the cannon, and some into the very jaws of death. John Clark, Isaiah Cook, Charles Bergen, C. J. Garret, T. J. Kemp, G. A. Baker and A. F. Clark were among the number who lost their lives to save the life of the Union. Henry Carstons was reported missing, and, as supposed, was killed. There were, doubtless, others, but we are unable to learn their names. Surely, these were a large and costly sacrifice, and worthy of the cause in which they fell.

VILLAGE OF MONEE.

The year 1853 was an eventful one for this section of the State, which had, prior to that time, been without commercial privileges, except as carried on, by means of wagons, with Chicago. The enterprise of building a railroad through this part of the State had long been talked of, and some legislation had resulted

therefrom; though but few realized the importance of the scheme until the road was completed. In a few years, towns sprang up all along the line, and lands heretofore unoccupied were taken up in a short time. In a very few years, this whole region was almost as thickly settled as it is to-day. The western part of the township soon became the most densely populated, and the town of Monee has sprung up from what was, prior to that event, an open plain.

The village of Monee was laid out by Henry M. Ward, for August Herbert, in 1853. August Herbert was in the Mexican war, and, being honorably discharged at the close, he was given a warrant entitling him to 160 acres of the unoccupied Government land, wherever he might choose to locate. So, in 1849, he found his way to this township, and located the southeast quarter of Section 21. When the railroad was located, though it did not run through Herbert's land, it ran so close that his land became available as a part of the town site. He therefore sold to the railroad company forty acres; and this, together with what Herbert laid out, embraces the principal part of the village. In 1853, Herbert built the first house in the village. He also built, in partnership with others, a warehouse; built a storehouse and opened a general store, in which he continued until about two years ago, when he removed to Grant Park, where he now resides. Though Herbert erected the first building (now a portion of Kettering's Hotel), a house had been brought by Simeon Abbott, from the south part of the township, which was used by the employes of the railroad company as a lodging-house. This house is still standing and occupies one of the most prominent corners in the village, and is used by Messrs. Sonneborn & Son for a tailoring establishment. Mr. Abbott lived in the house for a time, and then removed to Iowa, where he still resides. The first store building was erected in 1853, by O. B. Dutton, the same now being in use by August Schiffer. Among the other early residents of the village were Adam Vatter, Bronson Wiley and Theodore Wernigk. Of these, Vatter was a carpenter, who gave most of his attention to the erection of churches; and nearly all of the German churches in this, Greengarden, Peotone and Crete Townships are works of his. He still resides here.

Wiley was the first blacksmith, and Wernigk was the first physician. Laban Easterbrooks is also one of the oldest residents, having resided in the village for twenty-one years. "Squire Brooks," as he is familiarly called, is a native of Rhode Island, and has always enjoyed the friendship and business relations of Gen. Burnside, of that State. Mr. Easterbrooks was a carpenter, and Burnside was Cashier of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad; and, through that relation, came to possess large tracts of land in the township of Greengarden. The General, having been acquainted with the 'Squire, and wishing some improvements made on his land, employed him to look after his estate—have it fenced and build houses on the same.

The post office was established here in 1853, with O. B. Dutton as Postmaster.

The schoolhouse was built in 1854, and Margaret Wilson was installed as first teacher. Five years ago, an addition of one room was made to the original building, and three teachers, of whom F. Stofflet is Principal, are now employed. In 1856, Joseph Koenig and Oscar Kohler built a steam grist-mill; but the enterprise did not prove a great success and it has not been in use for several years.

In 1865, August Schiffer built a warehouse and began handling grain. Two years later, Messrs. Tatge, Miller & Herbert erected their building for handling grain; and following them, in 1872, F. Luehrs, of Greengarden Township, also erected a warehouse.

In 1865, G. A. McGilvery built a hay-press, which is still in use, being operated by J. I. Rice, of Peotone.

An attempt to establish an academy for a higher and special course of instruction was made in 1872. The building, called the Monee Academy, was erected in that year, named by Messrs. Janzen & Stassen. Prof. Janzen was put in charge of the institution, and hopes were entertained that this would develop into one of the leading institutions of the country. But after a short time, it was found that the encouragement received was not sufficient to warrant its continuance, and was abandoned.

The leading church of the village is the Lutheran. The German element is largely in the majority, and nearly all adhere to that faith. The Church was established in 1857, by Rev. William Schaefer, and a house of worship erected in 1858. The cost of the house was \$1,500. It stands in the midst of the burial ground, where lie the remains of Christian Schurz and wife, father and mother of Carl Schurz, now a member of President Hayes' Cabinet. The congregation consists of about eighty families, of which Rev. C. F. Hafheing is Pastor.

The Congregational Church, which stands in the north part of the village, was the second built, and the society was the second organized. The house was built at an outlay of \$2,100, in 1866, the society having been formed five years earlier by Rev. W. B. Atkinson. Rev. George Dunlap officiates as minister.

The M. E. Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Ross, and the building erected in 1868, at an expenditure of \$1,500. The building stands in the west part of town, and is occupied part of the time only, by Rev. W. H. Crawford. This society has not been in as flourishing a condition as formerly, and, for a time, the house was closed.

Rev. Charles Steisaberger organized the German Catholic society of this place in 1866, and two years later they built their house of worship. The building cost \$1,500, and stands in the eastern part of the village near the Congregational Church. This society has never been strong here, and services are now held only occasionally.

Some years ago, perhaps about 1860 or 1861, a newspaper called the Monee *Eagle*, was started here by J. G. Scott. The *Eagle* soared high for a

while. It continued its flight for about three years, when it drooped, folded its wings and died. The village of Monee was incorporated in 1874, by the election of officers on the 9th of November of that year. The first Board consisted of Edward Wernigk, President; Henry Hoffman, Charles Plagge, Philip Vollmar, Christopher Schoenstedt and August Schiffer, as Trustees; William T. Hutchinson was Clerk, and B. Hayen, Treasurer. The present officers are Simeon Miller, President; John A. Heins, Charles Mertz, Christopher Schoenstedt, Gustav Jordans and William Kohlstedt, Trustees; Charles Pragst, Clerk; John Kohlstedt, Treasurer, and Laban Easterbrooks, Police Magistrate.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

It is claimed for this township, that it is the best, in many particulars, in the whole county. In soil and in society, in thrift and in intelligence, the inhabitants of Florence acknowledge their superiority. After a careful examination into the several items enumerated, we are not disposed to attempt to change public opinion, in regard to the good qualities of this locality, for certainly a finer place for the display of all that is desirable in a farming community would be hard to find. The land is exceedingly rich, and the soil deep and very productive. The surface is gently undulating—just sufficiently so to render drainage easy, and, at the same time, prevent the washing from heavy rains incident to rolling or broken ground. Thrift and prosperity are manifested on every hand, in the well-cultivated fields, fat and fine-bred stock, comfortable and, in some instances, elegant dwellings, and in the well-graded and well-kept highways. The queerest part of the story, perhaps, is that much of the best land in the township was not occupied until long after the little strips of timber along the streams—though of a greatly inferior character of soil—was occupied and improved. The reason for this becomes apparent, when it is considered that the first inhabitants of this country were all from the heavily-wooded States, that it was then apparent that the little bits of timber here and there must answer for both fuel and building purposes, until artificial forests could be grown, and that the prairie land was as dear as the timbered. In the minds of many Eastern people contemplating emigration, the timber question is yet an important one. Now, however, inhabitants of the prairie experience but little inconvenience from the lack of this former essential, the “depths” producing an unlimited amount of fuel, and the railroads supplying from other sections building material of a better character than ever was produced here. In early times, a saw-mill was one of the first institutions to appear in the new settlement. These have nearly all disappeared—not because the timber is completely exhausted—but rather that the lumber brought from the pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin is more easily worked and of a more suitable quality for building. The whole township is devoted to farming in connection with

stock-raising and dairying. Immense crops of corn, oats and rye are produced; considerable pork is raised, and within the past few years, a good deal of attention has been devoted to butter and cheese making.

The township is a full Congressional town, containing thirty-six full sections, and is described in the survey as Town 33 north, and 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north by Jackson Township, on the east by Wilton, on the south by Wesley, and on the west by Wilmington. It is watered by Prairie Creek flowing through the northwestern part, and by Forked Creek and its branches flowing through the southern portion. These furnish excellent stock water to the farms lying adjacent. Stone, adapted to foundations for houses and for making lime, is found in some parts, and quarries are worked for these purposes. Some dispute as to who was the first settler of this township has arisen in consequence of the nearness of some of the first settlements to the northwest corner, across the line from which other early settlements were made in adjoining townships. We have no doubt, from close investigation, that Lewis Linebarger is justly entitled to that honor. Several others of the Linebarger family came to Jackson Township in the year 1832, and, as we have seen in the history of that township, returned to Indiana on the appearance of the Indian troubles. The next Spring, Lewis moved out and settled at what has since been known as Starr's Grove, though the neighborhood was then really considered a part of Reed's Grove. Perhaps, from this circumstance, Linebarger has been incorrectly accredited to Jackson Township. Linebarger built a log cabin, which was the first, and made other improvements. He did not enter the land, but subsequently sold his claim to Arthur Potts, and removed to Oregon, where he still resides.

Arthur Potts, though not the next to make his appearance as a settler, was yet in the township of Wesley in 1834, and moved on the claim purchased of Linebarger a year or two later. Potts was a native of Indiana. He lived here until 1854, and then removed to Iowa, having sold his farm to Duncan McIntyre.

Another of the Linebargers also settled in here in 1834. He, too, has removed to Oregon. Henry Moore was here in 1834. He was a native of Indiana, a good farmer, and removed to Iowa a number of years ago.

In 1835, the township received an addition to its population that proved to be an addition, not only as to numbers, but in worth, in energy, in industry, and in general benefit to the community. Henry Althouse is a native of Prussia. He came to this country in 1819, landing in Baltimore that year. All that he had in the world, when he stepped ashore, was the clothes on his back, plenty of energy and a thorough knowledge of the baking business. In the business of baking he engaged, working at the trade in Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. In 1821, he married the lady with whom he has now lived fifty-seven years. In 1835, he concluded to turn farmer, and, with that intent, came to this place and laid claim to a piece of land. To this he has, by the utmost energy

and industry added, until, at one time, he has owned 1,500 acres. He would own it now, but having a view to the comfort and welfare of a large family, has divided it up and given to each of the nine surviving children a good farm and other property of value. He now resides at Wilmington, occupying the fine residence of the former banker, Daniels. He is 80 years of age; but, with the exception of his loss of sight, retains his faculties, and seems a quarter of a century younger.

John Kahler was also one of the earliest citizens of this vicinity, having settled here in 1835.

James Martin came in 1836. He was a native of Ireland, and proved to be a first-class citizen of this community. When he first came to the neighborhood, he assisted in the building of Dr. Bowen's mill at Wilmington. The school records show him to have been one of the first School Trustees, in 1842. His son William still occupies the old homestead, though the father has lain in the cemetery seventeen years. James W. Martin, another son, has filled the office of County Treasurer to the satisfaction of all parties.

About this time came Walter and Thomas Monteith. They were from New York. They lived here about ten years, and then removed to Oregon. Since their removal to that State, report says they have become very wealthy. David Bell was one of the next to settle here. He is a native of New York, and came first to Wilmington, where he earned a little money working at the trade of carpenter, bought a little land in the southwest part of the township, and by constant industry and good management has become wealthy.

In 1837, Duncan McIntyre and Daniel Stewart came from New York. McIntyre took a claim on Section 28, the farm now belonging to Selah Morey, and built a cabin. Being unmarried at the time, he took to live with him Nelson Wright and family, who had emigrated from New York with him. Subsequently, Wright removed to Oregon, and McIntyre sought elsewhere for a housekeeper; and in this connection a little romance is related. Some years before, McIntyre and some friends, while on a tour of inspection in the neighboring township of Wesley, were suddenly surprised by seeing coming toward them a man leading a little girl, then a mere child. The man informed them that they were emigrants from Michigan, and had just arrived at the place; that their wagon, with the balance of the family, had been left a little way behind, and they were seeking a place to spend the night. The man was Joseph Hadsel, and the little girl was his daughter. All of the gentlemen were struck with the quiet and simple beauty of the little girl; but no one dreamed that this was to be the future Mrs. Duncan McIntyre. But when Mr. McIntyre's tenants, the Wrights, left his place, he then brought to mind the modest, intelligent face of Joseph Hadsel's daughter, who was then living with her father in the adjoining township. An opportunity was not long in presenting itself for McIntyre to renew the acquaintance of the now young lady, and his estimation of her growing as their acquaintance increased, and her regard for

him being of an equally high character, they were married in 1840. Three years later, McIntyre and his wife returned to New York, where they lived fourteen years, and then returned to Florence, where he died some years later. Mrs. McIntyre still resides at Starr's Grove, and with her lives her mother, the former Mrs. Hadsel, now verging on to her fourscore years, and one of the oldest residents of this part of the county.

Daniel Stewart, mentioned in Wilmington Township, was one of the staunchest and most honorable citizens of this neighborhood. In his line of business he was most successful, and accumulated a large amount of property. His death occurred about three years since.

Walter W. Monteith, cousin of the Monteith before mentioned, came about the year 1841, and worked for a time in Gov. Matteson's woolen-factory at Joliet. On coming to this township, he settled near the center. He was one of the most popular (and deservedly so) citizens. He was the first Supervisor of the township, and held numerous other positions of honor and responsibility, in all of which he discharged the duties of the same in a most satisfactory manner. He has been dead about eighteen years.

Charles Starr, after whom the little grove on Prairie Creek was named, was native of Nova Scotia. He was the father of Judge C. R. Starr, of Kankakee. Mr. Starr came to this country and to this township in 1842. He died a few years ago at a very advanced age—nearly 100 years old. In the same year, William Van der Bogert arrived from New York. He was elected, the same year, a Trustee of schools in this township, being one of the first three.

Isaac Jackson also arrived in 1842. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and came with his family to Starr's Grove, having purchased 100 acres of land at that place. Mr. Jackson was a Quaker preacher, though in some points he differed from the orthodox Quakers. Before removing from Nova Scotia, he had built, at his own expense, a church, in which he preached his peculiar doctrines to all who desired to hear him, free of expense to his auditors. On leaving that country, he donated the house of worship to the congregation. After coming to this country, he frequently held religious services at schoolhouses throughout the county. Mr. Jackson was a most profound mechanical genius; and whether the circumstances called for the shoeing of a horse, the framing of a house, the building of a carriage in all of its parts, or the transforming of a piece of iron into the delicate hairspring of a chronometer, he was always found equal to the occasion. At his son Delancy's may be seen some of the instruments manufactured by him for his own use, which are pronounced by experts to be of the very finest character. He died here in 1875, at the advanced age of 90 years, his wife having preceded him in 1856. Enoch Jackson, a son of the above, served for eighteen consecutive years as Justice of the Peace in this township, during which time not a single one of his decisions was ever reversed by the higher courts.

By the year 1848, quite a number more permanent settlements had been made, so that the population had become nearly one hundred. Among the principal ones who arrived during the years 1842-48, are remembered John Jordan, Rufus Corbett, George A. Gray, Adam White, Edward Gurney, the Baskerville family, Selah and Leonard Morey, William Barret, Dr. E. H. Strong, Adam White and sons John and James, C. G. Jewell, R. H. Nott, Andrew Layton, Henry Hand and Hezekiah Warner.

The first move looking toward the organization of a means of educating the youth of this township originated with Henry Althouse, the next Winter after arriving here. The school consisted of only his own children and a child or two belonging to one of the neighbors. The school was taught in a room of Althouse's dwelling, by a young lady employed by him, and was more on the nursery style than conforming to the strict rules of the modern public school, the young lady being employed as much for the purpose of taking care of the children as for instructing them. In 1841, the first steps were taken to establish a school for general and public instruction. A petition was prepared, and at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Wilmington Township, in the Spring of the next year, presented to that body praying to be admitted as a part of the Wilmington District. The petition was considered favorably, and a school was established within the bounds of Florence, during the Winter of 1842-43. The attendance was only six scholars, and the term lasted but thirty-five days. Sarah Fisher is entitled to the credit of being the pioneer educator of the public school system of this township; and for her services, as Principal of this Florence Academy, or Starr's Grove institute, or whatever it was called, she received \$11.50.

In 1845, the number of scholars in the township, living near Starr's Grove, had increased to twenty-four, and Town 33, Range 10, was set off as a separate district. No schoolhouse had yet been erected, but schools were held in such rooms of private houses as could be spared. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1849, and was built by Selah Morey, for \$250. The building, though not occupied at present for its original purpose, has been reconstructed, and is now in use as a dwelling. James Martin, John Kahler and William Van der Bogert were the first Trustees.

In 1865, the number of schools had increased to six; and at the present writing there are eight. In 1865, there were 482 persons in the township under 21 years of age, 342 of whom were between 6 and 21, and 284 of whom attended school during that year. The total amount expended that year for the support of schools was \$1,174, of which \$1,140 were paid as teachers' wages. These items are given for the purpose of comparing with like figures at the present time, which, with additional items showing the condition of schools at present, are given below:

Number of schools.....	8
Number of persons under 21.....	439
Number attending school.....	243

Number of teachers.....	14
Number of days attendance.....	24,647
Highest wages paid any teacher.....\$	48 00
Whole amount paid teachers.....	2,082 00
Total expense of supporting schools.....	2,632 00
Estimated value of school property.....	3,852 00

It will be seen by the above, that in 1865, the township had just reached its maximum, as to school population, and that since then, though the number of children has really decreased, additional school facilities have been provided, and although wages, gold, interest, and every commodity has decreased to one-half, the amount expended for the sustenance of schools has been almost doubled. This would indicate almost 400 per cent increase in expenditures—taking into account the depreciated values of other items—which, if an indication of an equally increased efficiency in the system, should be a source of congratulation to all patrons of the system. We are reliably informed that the schools of this township rank among the highest in merit in the county.

The first year after the township organization act was in force, in this county, the township of Florence voted with Wesley and Wilmington, and John Frazier, of Wesley, was first Supervisor of the three. In 1851, however, the inhabitants of Florence determined to “set up a government of their own”; and, a petition to the Board of Supervisors having met with favorable consideration, an election was called to choose township officers, on April 1, 1851. W. W. Monteith was chosen Moderator of the meeting, and John Kahler, Clerk. There were 42 votes cast, of which the following persons received majorities for the respective offices, and were declared elected: W. W. Monteith, Supervisor; William Van der Bogert, Assessor; Leonard Morey, Clerk; C. G. Jewell, R. H. Nott and G. A. Gray, Highway Commissioners; Charles Starr and Hezekiah Warner, Justices of the Peace; Henry Hand and Andrew Layton, Constables; Rufus Corbett, Overseer of the Poor; and Henry Hand, Collector. The voting population of the township has increased to about two hundred. The present officers of the township are: Royal Corbin, Supervisor; W. P. Strong, Clerk; William Nelson, Assessor; Peter Ohlhues, Collector; Cornelius Murphy and Edward Gurney, Justices of the Peace; Wesley Cook and William G. Cutshaw, Constables; Patrick Naughton, David Forsythe and John Hayden, Commissioners of Highways; John M. White, William Kerr and David Forsythe, School Trustees, and W. P. Strong, School Treasurer.

Florence Township was no idle spectator to the struggle of the country during the years 1861–65, to maintain the Union, but gave many noble sacrifices, that the Government might live. The township was not drafted during the whole war, but furnished its full quota at every call. Among those who not only risked their lives in the service of their country during this momentous period, but of whom even that was demanded and freely given, are remembered: Walter Van der Bogert, killed by a shell; Charles Morey, died of disease con-



Sarah J. Holden
(DECEASED)
CHICAGO
FORMERLY OF NEW LENOX TP.

tracted in the army; Henry Ohlhues, killed; Daniel Linebarger,* killed at Chickamauga; Norman Kahler, died of wounds; Thomas Martin, died in the army; Charles Jackson, died of disease; Thomas Stewart, died of army disease; William and John Shoemaker, died of disease; Albert Wilkins, of disease; Almon Merrill, killed. A number of these names will be recognized as descendants of the old pioneer stock, named at the beginning of this article. Their fathers had braved dangers and suffered hardships to subdue the country, and make them homes, and now, when every fireside seemed to be in danger, they rose up with one accord to protect them.

The only church-building within the boundaries of the township is the one erected by the German Evangelical Association, in 1874. The house is located on the southwest corner of Section 10, and is a neat frame structure, 32 feet in width and 43 in length. It is completely finished and paid for, having cost the Association \$2,965. These people have had preaching in the vicinity for the last fifteen years, in schoolhouses and at private residences. John Jacob Asher was the first minister of this denomination who held religious services here. Nicholas Witcshe and wife, Henry and John Rockey and J. Taylor were the first members of the organization which was effected twelve years ago. When the house was completed, B. C. Wagner was the first minister employed to fill the pulpit. The present membership is about thirty, with Rev. Riemen Snyder, of Jackson Township, as Pastor. The northwestern and southwestern portions of the township, being adjacent to the towns of Elwood and Wilmington, are well provided with church privileges, though no houses of worship are to be found in those localities.

GREENGARDEN TOWNSHIP.

This township, until 1853, was included with Manhattan in what was known as Carey. Three years before the date named, the township of Trenton had been formed, and prior to that the territory of Greengarden had been in one precinct and another, as suited the convenience of its few inhabitants and the fancy of the courts that were authorized to appoint polling-places. Business now transacted within the limits of the township was done directly with the county authorities and at the county seat. By and by, the old county system became burdensome, and the business of each locality was delegated to local authorities. The mapmakers have always had a hard time of it. No sooner have they succeeded in getting a creditable article ready for the market, than a new boundary line, a new railroad or a new town would be located, and the sale of their works was thenceforth a drag. It is not only interesting and instructive to look over a map of the olden time, but, in a sense, quite amusing. If we compare a map of the eastern coast of the United States, as published by the authority of the British Government, in the year 1700, with the more modern pub-

* He was never seen after the battle and is supposed to have been killed.

lications of like character, we shall find features so different in the two as would not only be surprising to people ignorant of the history of the country subsequent to that date, but which would cause no little astonishment in the minds of the well informed. Look at a map of the Northwest during a period just prior to 1765, and you will find it marked as "French Territory." Then this same territory, from the date named until 1778, is delineated as a "British Province." After this, from 1778 until 1787, what is now the State of Illinois appears as a part of Virginia. After this, for thirteen years, it is called the "Northwest Territory." In 1800, when our grandfathers were going to school, they were taught to call the whole of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan by the name of "Indiana Territory," and by this title it was known until 1809, when the mapmakers again had to change, and Illinois and Wisconsin were called the "Illinois Territory." In 1818, when our fathers began to study geography, the atlases in which grandfather and grandmother studied would no longer answer the purpose, for Illinois had then become a State, with boundaries co-extensive with what we now find them. The changes which have come to the State, in its geographical features, since its admission into the Union, are equally noticeable. The original number of counties was only fifteen. These have been divided and changed so that we now have one hundred and two, each change being a source of grief to the map publishers. Originally, the county was divided into voting precincts, then into townships, and the townships have been changed and divided to suit the wishes and convenience of the inhabitants, with not the least regard for the feelings of those whose business it was to furnish the people of the county with maps. The township of Greengarden, like many others, has worried the mapmakers. But little more than thirty years ago there was nothing here for the artist to sketch but the two little creeks and a boundless sea of grass; but since then the changes in school districts, roads, farms and buildings have been so frequent and marked, that, almost before a chart of the township was off the press, a new one was required. Probably, however, the description of the township which follows will remain the same for many years to come, as, at present, the whole of it is settled up, and no more changes are likely to be made for many years. Greengarden Township is bounded on the north by Frankfort, on the east by Monee, on the south by Peotone, and on the west by Manhattan. It is described in the Congressional survey as Town 34 north, Range 12 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is a full Congressional town, containing thirty-six full sections, or 23,040 acres.

The land in Greengarden will not suffer in comparison with any other township in the county. Scarcely an acre, except what is taken up by the beds of Prairie and Forked Creeks, is untillable. The surface is gently undulating, none being either too rolling or too flat for successful cultivation. The soil is all that the agriculturist or the *Gardener* could desire, being deep and rich, and capable of producing enormous crops of corn, oats, hay and vege-

tables of every kind. The two creeks named both rise near the center, and afford stock-water to the adjacent farms, except in the dryest seasons, when they are sometimes dried up. The township is entirely devoid of a natural growth of timber, and this accounts for the tardiness of its settlement. When the township of Crete, in the eastern part of the county, and all of the western portion of the county had been well settled, this vicinity was just beginning to receive a few apparently unwilling squatters. They came from the heavily wooded States of Vermont and New York, or the equally densely timbered countries of the old world, and, finding the land adjacent to the little belts of timber already occupied, were loath to venture out upon the prairie, as the landsman is reluctant to venture upon the untried waves of the great ocean. The absence of timber for fuel, fencing and building purposes was certainly a great drawback. Not until 1865 was it known that within a few miles was a condensed forest of fuel that would supply all this country for ages to come. Then, too, the prairie, as a field for farming operations, was only an experiment. It looked much to them as if an absence of timber might indicate a dearth in those qualities of soil necessary to produce good crops. The subjugating of the prairie, though, in comparison with the clearing of the eastern farms, a trifle, was, in their eyes, no small matter. The little bar-share plow, with the wooden mold-board, in common use in the East, was not to be thought of to turn over the thick prairie sod, matted with grass-roots, as hard almost as hickory withes. But soon the inventive genius of the Yankee supplied an article, though somewhat rude and unwieldy, with which most of these prairies have been brought to cultivation. The original "sod-plow" is now seen no more forever, as it has long since outlived its usefulness. It consisted of a large share, cutting a furrow two feet in width, with iron bars for a mold-board. The beam of the machine was fifteen feet in length. No handles were needed, though sometimes they were attached, but were used only for the purpose of starting or throwing it out of the ground. To this immense machine were hitched from five to eight yoke of oxen. The breaking was usually done late in the Spring; and, with the turning-over of the sod was deposited seed, which produced an inferior crop of corn the first year, growing and ripening without further attention. From this crop has come the brand of a favorite drink in the Western country. Hay was cut with scythes and gathered with hand-rakes. Wheat was cut with cradles and threshed by causing horses to tread upon it. These ancient landmarks have all passed away, and but few who wielded them remain to tell us the story of these and the many other peculiar institutions of the olden times. Here and there is seen a whitening head. Here and there we behold a tottering frame. Erelong, they too will have passed from earth, and their places will be filled with the more modern style of humanity. The first to venture out on the almost unknown waste of the prairie of Greengarden Township was M. F. Sanders, from Vermont. The date of his advent was 1847, and he has consequently been a resident thirty-one years. The "'Squire," as he is familiarly called, is well

off in this world's goods, having not only survived the hard times incident to pioneer life, but has something "laid by for a rainy day." He was the first Justice of the Peace, and, in that capacity, performed the first marriage ceremony in the township.

G. M. Green, or "the Deacon," as he was generally called, was also a native of Vermont, and came to the place about the same time. He was a man of good qualities and well worthy to bear the cognomen universally bestowed upon him. He removed from this place to Joliet, where he died some years ago.

Following these two families, and mainly through their influence, were a number of families from the same State. Within three or four years, Rev. James Hudson, Daniel Haradon, David McClay and Hiram Twining arrived from Vermont and settled in the same neighborhood—the northwest part of the township. These people, it seems, were mostly of one religious faith—being that denominated Christians—not the branch sometimes called Disciples or Campbellites, but the branch founded by Smith and others some seventy-five years ago, and who would under no circumstances acknowledge any other name but that of Christian. In Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and some of the Eastern States are many of this persuasion; but in this section a church of this faith is rare. Horace Mann, one of the greatest acknowledged educators of this country, did his last work as President of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, the college then being one of the educational institutions of the denomination. Elder Hudson, soon after his arrival, organized the little community into a Church; and as such it was very prosperous for a few years, and drew around it a large number of enlightened and substantial people. But the good man's labors were not of long duration. His body was laid away beneath the prairie sod soon after his work in this wild field had been successfully inaugurated.

Hiram Twining still resides on the old place. His house, built before roads or partition lines were definitely known, proclaims itself to be one of the ancient landmarks, by not "being placed due east and west," but varying from that usually accepted rule several degrees. In this house many of the early religious and other meetings were held. The first township and school elections took place here, it being nearer the center of population than others of sufficient size for the purpose.

About the same time, the Baileys and the Bemiss family arrived—the former from New York, and the latter from Michigan. Morrison and Martin Bailey were brothers. They were men of intelligence, and were counted as leaders in society and politics. Morrison Bailey was the first teacher that ever presided over a school in the township. At the first township election, held in 1853, Martin was elected Moderator, one of the four Overseers of Highways, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. Morrison Bailey was the first Township Clerk. The Baileys removed a few years later.

The Bemiss family consisted of Simeon and three grown sons—Ephraim, James and Edwin. In the first election, this family was also honored with six offices. Simeon was elected Commissioner of Highways; James, Clerk pro tem, and Justice of the Peace; and Edwin, Road Overseer, Collector and Constable. This family also removed from the township after a short residence.

Augustine Hauser, John Young, A. A. Angell, D. G. Jaynes and William Hutchinson were also early settlers. Hauser was a native of Switzerland, and came here with a little fortune, which he proposed to double in a short time in the manufacture of cheese. But it seems he was a little ahead of the time; for the business, which to those embarking in a few years later was the means of realizing to them fortunes, was the means of his complete failure, and he left the township several thousand dollars poorer than when he came. The article manufactured by him was, it is said, of a superior quality; but the reputation of Western cheese was not yet made, and, on account of the prejudice of dealers and consumers for the Eastern product, Hauser's scheme proved a failure.

In the mean time, while the settlement in the northwestern part of the township was well under way, another settlement was being formed a little further east and south. The first settlement was, in every respect, a Yankee enterprise, while the other was as positively German; and, while the former had for its central point its church organization, so also had the latter.

The Dierks family and the Strassens, though not the earliest German settlers, came about 1851, bringing with them a preacher of their own faith, and immediately set about the organization of a society, and subsequently of erecting a house of worship. Probably, the very first German in the township was John T. Luehrs, now of Monee, who had come to this vicinity three years before. Following him, in 1849, was his brother, F. Luehrs. The Dierkses were cousins to Luehrs, and came over at the instance of their relatives who had preceded them. The Dierks family consisted of Simon, Fred and G. A. Dierks, who have since all removed to Nebraska. On the recommendation of Luehrs, amongst numerous other families scattered all over this part of the State, came to the township in 1850, O. H. Remmers, B. B. Henry, A. and G. G. Beiken. Peter and William Young, from the same country, but who had been living in Ohio, also came in 1850. The Youngs were not satisfied here, and sold out, William returning to Ohio and Peter moving further south. Fred Hassenjager and Peter Bowlander, the latter now a resident of Monee, were also among the earliest Germans. Hassenjager is an example of what industry and economy may accomplish in the face of deprivations and hardships incident to a pioneer life. When he came here, he was as poor as the poorest, now he is among the wealthiest citizens of this part of the county.

One of the most important public acts of the township occurred about the close of the period of the two settlements named, and was the separation of the two portions of Trenton Township, now designated as Manhattan and Greengarden. It seems to have been the understanding from the first that, when

both sections should have attained to a population sufficiently strong for separate organization, such division should take place, though it was hardly expected that it would take place so soon. However, owing to the rapid filling-up of each, it was found not only feasible, in 1853, but there were many reasons adduced for separate organization, and thus a "peaceable secession" was accomplished.

Petitions were, therefore, presented to the proper authorities, and, by them, a division was made, accompanied with an order to hold elections. The election was accordingly held in this township, the first meeting taking place at Hiram Twining's house, on the 5th day of April, 1853. Martin Bailey was chosen Moderator and J. N. Bemiss, Clerk, pro tem. The result of the ballot was the election of Martin Bailey, as Supervisor; Morrison Bailey, Clerk; Edwin Bemiss, Collector; George M. Green, Assessor; A. A. Angell, Overseer of the Poor; Martin Bailey and J. N. Bemis, Justices of the Peace; Edwin P. Bemiss and A. A. Angell, Constables, and John Young, Simeon Bemiss and D. G. Jaynes, Commissioners of Highways. Of these, Martin Bailey had been Justice before, during the union of the two townships, and administered the oath to the judges and clerk on this occasion.

The present officers of the township are: H. H. Strassen, Supervisor; Andrew Murdie, Clerk; August Voigt, Assessor; Peter Kenepper, Collector; Jacob Froehner, Martin Sippel and Henry Hoppe, Commissioners of Highways; Henry Strassen and John Bobzine, Justices of the Peace, and George Jacobs, Constable.

At the first election, there were twenty-seven voters present; at the last, 204. It will be noticed that most of the present officers are German, while the first corps of officers were as decidedly Yankee. During the first few years, the settlement was marked by a preponderance of Americans; but of later years, the German element has not only increased more rapidly, but, in reality, most of the Yankee population has disappeared, having sold out their farms to the Germans.

In 1851, a post office was established in the Yankee settlement, with Rev. James Hudson as Postmaster. The office was called Greengarden, and has been in existence ever since, though for the last two or three years its location has been within the bounds of Manhattan Township. These country post offices, like some orphan children, have a kind of vagrant existence, with no certain home, but travel from place to place at the pleasure or forbearance of their keepers. Greengarden Post Office has been no exception, as it has had many homes. Sometimes it has been sought, and at other times it has not had where to take up even a temporary abode.

Due attention has been given to the intellectual and moral wants of the people and to the youth, and schoolhouses and churches abound.

In the Winter of 1850-51, Morrison Bailey taught the first school, which consisted of fifteen or twenty scholars. Eight years later, from a report made

to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, we learn that three schools had been organized, and in two of them schoolhouses were built. In the same year, 102 scholars were attending, out of 262 entitled to school privileges, that is, between 6 and 21 years of age.

The present condition of the public school system in Greengarden Township may be gathered from the following items extracted from the books of Township Treasurer F. Luehrs :

Whole number of schools.....	9
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	576
Number of persons under 21.....	790
Number of months taught during the year.....	58
Highest wages paid to any teacher.....	\$45 00
Amount paid out to teachers.....	1,752 30
Total paid for support of schools.....	2,438 20

Besides the instruction given in these schools, two private schools within the limits of the township, and another just in the border of an adjoining township, afford school accommodations for quite a number of children.

There are four church buildings, three of which have organizations. The Christian Church, already alluded to, is the oldest, being organized in 1847, and a building erected in 1861. The original members of the Church were : Rev. James Hudson, Samuel Bowen, Abel Perkins, Sr. and Jr., and Daniel Haradon, with their wives. In 1861, when the building was erected, the membership embraced about forty persons. The house was raised on the 4th day of July of the year named, and dedicated soon after by Rev. Noah Johnson, under whose pastorate it had existed for some time, and who was mainly instrumental in having the building erected. This, it will be remembered, was the beginning of the rebellion, and most of the strong men of this neighborhood fought as they professed, and enlisted in the army. Therefore, during the balance of the struggle, the Church was weak. After the war was over, quite a number who had been spared to return removed further west ; and, one drawback after another following, the organization continued to weaken until it was finally abandoned, and the building has not been occupied for two or three years.

The German Baptist society was organized by Rev. H. Jacobs, who had emigrated from Germany with some of the founders of the Church. The date of the organization, though we are not able to state precisely, was about 1855, and the building was erected about six years later. The cost of the building was \$1,400, and of the parsonage, \$800. The church was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Janzen. It is a neat little frame, and stands on the southeast corner of Section 14, in an inclosure in which are deposited the remains of many of its early supporters and members. This church has also decreased in numbers, many of them having removed further west. The present Pastor is Rev. S. Kornier.

St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated two miles further north, was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$2,000. Previous to this, for four

years, services and school had been conducted in the parsonage, which had been built in 1863. The Church was organized at the last date named, by Rev. William Schaefer, with about twelve families. Four years ago, a new church-building was determined upon, and a fine edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and the old building has since been used as a schoolhouse. Rev. S. Lang is the present Pastor and teacher. The congregation numbers about forty-three families. School is sustained six months in each year. In 1871, the German Methodists erected a neat little church and parsonage near the middle of the northern portion of the township, at a cost of \$1,200. The first Pastor was Rev. Carl Stelner. The present Pastor is Rev. Oust Peter, and the membership of the Church consists of about twenty-five families. School is kept open about six months each year. German, the common branches of education, and the religion of the denomination are taught.

Throughout Will County, Greengarden is noted for its societies and mutual organizations, important among which is the Greengarden Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, protecting against losses by fire and lightning. This Company is composed of about one thousand two hundred members. It was organized in 1867, under the then existing township insurance law, and received its charter in 1869. The officers of the Company are composed of a president and vice president, secretary and treasurer, who are and must be residents of the township of Greengarden, and of a director from each township aside from itself where said township shall have acquired a membership of thirty members. Its first local officers were: President, Henry Stassen; Vice President, Frederick Buchholz; Secretary, Henry Vischoever, and Treasurer, H. H. Stassen. Its first officers outside the township, which then consisted of its directors and solicitors, were: Henry Suhl, H. H. Stassen, Sr., Henry Engleman and Peter Conrad. Its present local officers are: President, Henry Eisenbrandt; Vice President, Christian Buck; Treasurer, H. H. Stassen, and Secretary, August Voigt. Its present officials in and outside the township, which consist of its directors and solicitors, are: William Beutien, Nikol Eyrich, John Schoops, Andrew Holl, Henry Engleman, Diedrich Thiesfeld, August Stockig, Hasch Siemsen, Charles E. Holstein, Henry Vischoever and John Stassen. The first application was made April 11, 1867, by Rev. Frederick Boeber, of Greengarden Township, policy \$1,900. This is the cheapest insurance company in the State. Its motto is a union of many for the protection of the individual member, minus a profit to a third party. It insures farm property only, and charges a one-half-per-cent cash premium, besides a premium note of 3 per cent on the one hundred dollars' worth of property insured by its members. Out of the one-half-per-cent cash premium charged, this Company has defrayed all expenditures, such as salary to officers, incidentals, etc., accompanying the organization of a company, and all losses incurred up to the present date, 1878, and has yet a cash balance on hand large enough to warrant the assertion that it will not make an assessment for a number of years to come. This Com-

pany is chartered for fifty years, at the expiration of which time, according to stipulations in contracts, its renewal can be obtained.

Den Werth einer Sache weis man am besten zu schätzen, wenn man es nicht hat.

For a new township, and thinly settled as was this in 1861, Greengarden did a noble part in the late war ; and its record compares well with that of other portions of the county and State. Quite a number lost their lives in the service of their country, amongst whom are called to mind John Depuy, Stephen C. Kenny, George W. Holmes, Matthew Bush, Ellery B. Mitchell, E. J. White, Albert E. Devereaux, J. D. Blanchard, Albert Haradon and Erastus Rudd. "*Requiem eternam dona eis Domine.*"

CHANNAHON TOWNSHIP.

Channahon is an Indian word, signifying the "meeting of the waters," and alludes to the confluence of the Des Plaines and Du Page Rivers, which occurs near the center of the township, and was bestowed on the town by Judge Peck, one of the early settlers of the country. It is described as Township 34 north, Range 9 east, and is one of the best watered and best drained sections of the county. The surface is uneven and rolling, in some portions rising into bluffs, but upon the whole containing much fine farming land, though very little open prairie. At the time of the first settlements in Channahon, much of it was timbered, and what is termed in other States, "open barrens." It lies in the western tier of townships, adjoining Grundy County, and is south of Troy and north of Wilmington Township, with a population in 1870, of 1,164 inhabitants. The Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad pass through the town, and afford excellent shipping facilities for the large amount of grain and stock annually produced by its enterprising citizens. Upon the whole, Channahon may be set down as one of the wealthy and prosperous townships of Will County.

Joseph Shoemaker is supposed to be the first white settler in Channahon Township. He came from Ohio, and made a claim here in 1831, and is still living in the corner of the town, but has traveled around considerably since his first settlement in this section ; has made a trip to California, and to Nebraska, but finding no place better than Illinois has returned and settled in his old township. The Tryons and Knapps came from Vermont in 1833, and settled on Section 8, between the Des Plaines and Du Page Rivers. The colony consisted of George and Russell Tryon, who were both single men at the time, and Dr. Ira O. Knapp, his wife and Miss Knapp, a single sister, now the wife of Lyman Foster of Plainfield. Dr. Knapp is a nephew of the Tryons, and his wife and sister comprised the only ladies of their party. He built a log house on his claim 18x20 feet in size, in which all lived for two or three years. Dr. Knapp says he at one time had eight boarders in this little house, as other

early settlers would come in, and he would entertain them until they found locations and provided other accommodations. His description of this primitive residence shows what the early settlers had to put up with forty years ago, and were contented if even a shelter could be procured. As stated, the house was 18x20 feet, and three sides of it were of logs, while one end was left open for a fire-place, which was the usual mode then of cabins and fire-places, and the only sawed boards were what the door was made of, the floors and roof being of "shakes" or "clapboards," and puncheons or slabs split out of trees. Dr. Knapp and George Tryon still live upon their original claims; Russell Tryon died about three years after their settlement here. The party stopped first in Plainfield, or Walker's Grove, and finding the timbered land all claimed in that region started out on a prospecting tour, and came down through the present township of Troy into Channahon, west of the Du Page River, where they selected locations, and returned to Plainfield for the purpose of removing their effects to their claims. In coming back to the place selected, they met with a man named McGill, mentioned as an early settler in Troy Township, who volunteered to come with them and show them eligible points for settlement. Instead of allowing them to go to the west side of the river, where they had selected claims, he conducted them to their present places, and told them the land was far superior to that on the opposite side, a fact that subsequent developments have proved to be true.

New York State furnished Channahon a number of its early settlers, and some of its most enterprising and worthy citizens. Among them we may mention Michael Morehouse, J. N. Fryer, Isaac Jessup, E. C. Fellows, Dr. Schermerhorn and his brother, Barant; Judge William B. Peck, Peter McCowan, Burke and Isaac Van Alstine, H. D. Risley, Jedediah, Gerry and Walter Eames, and a man named Baurlyte. Dr. Schermerhorn was a practicing physician, and settled in the town in 1834. Jacob B. Schermerhorn, a son of his, also came this year, but before the old gentleman, and made a claim on Section 8, where he died about fifteen years ago. Barant Schermerhorn, a brother to the Doctor, came the following year, and settled in the neighborhood, where he died many years ago. The Doctor, after practicing his profession here several years, removed to Ottawa. He died some years ago, but his widow was still living there at the last known of her. Morehouse settled on Section 17, in 1834, where he died in 1875 at the age of fourscore. He was a married man when he came to the settlement, but boarded with Dr. Knapp until he made his claim and built a house. J. N. Fryer was a son of Mrs. Morehouse by a former marriage, and came here with them. He is living near the village of Channahon, and is one of the most prosperous farmers and citizens of the township, and withal one of the popular and public-spirited men of the day, as evidenced by the fact that he has held the office of Supervisor of the town since 1866 without interruption. Isaac Jessup and family settled in the town in 1834, in good time to raise a crop of corn that season. The first flour they used in their

new home was procured from Thornberg's, who settled here the previous year. John S., a son of Isaac Jessup, and who was rather young when they came to the country, is now a merchant in Wilmington. Another son is an Episcopal clergyman in New Orleans. It is said that Butler, when in command at New Orleans during the war, arrested and imprisoned him at Fort Pickens because he would not pray for the President of the United States according to the Episcopal Creed. The other sons of William Jessup are dead, but several daughters are still living. He died in 1853. Judge William B. Peck settled in the town in 1835, a little north of the present village. He received his title of Judge while living in New York, and was what was termed a "Side Judge," corresponding, we presume, with the Associate Justices of other States in the olden time. E. C. Fellows and George Tryon married daughters of Judge Peck. The wife of the former is still living, and two sons of the Judge are living, one in New York and the other in California; but the old gentleman died some twenty years or more ago. E. C. Fellows settled in the town in 1836, but soon removed to Joliet, where for some time he was a prominent lawyer, and where he is noticed as one of the first lawyers in that city. Burke and Isaac Van Alstine settled northeast of the village of Channahon in 1835. The former is still a resident of the township, while Isaac lives in the village. Peter McCowan settled in 1835 on Section 5, where he died about fifteen years ago. H. D. Risley settled in the town in 1834, and was a prominent man and served a term as Sheriff of the county. He died about 1856 or 1857. Jedediah, Gerry and Walter Eames, three brothers, settled in this section in 1834, and are all dead. Baurlyte settled here in 1834, but after a residence of a year or two, became disgusted with the wilderness of the West and returned to New York.

Robert Thornberg, Seymour Treat and a man named Greggs came from Indiana in 1833, and are numbered among the very first settlers of Channahon Township. Thornberg died several years ago, but his sons are still living in the neighborhood. Greggs moved to Iowa in 1836. Treat and his two sons, Isaiah and Stephen (one of them a doctor), settled in this township as above stated, and built a grist-mill at the foot of the island, which is called by their name. The Lewises came from the chalky cliffs of Old England, and first settled in Grundy County, just over the line. Joseph Lewis has long been one of the prominent business men and merchants of Channahon. He settled in Grundy County in 1834, and, in 1850, removed to the village of Channahon, where he still lives. Henry Lewis and Dr. William Lewis, his brothers, came to the country in 1833, the year before Joseph came. Dr. Lewis was one of the early practitioners of this section of the country, and died in Grundy County, and Henry was drowned some years ago in the Kankakee River. Gibson Willard came here in 1834 and made a claim, but did not bring his family until the next year. Reuben G. Willard, a nephew, came with him, and, several years later, Reuben Willard, a brother to Gibson Willard, settled in the town. They

are all gone now, either dead or moved away, except some grandchildren, who still live in the neighborhood. Hosea Buel settled on Section 5 in 1835, and died twenty or twenty-five years ago. Joseph McCune settled in this township, east of the Des Plaines River, in 1832 or 1833, where he died a few years ago. John Troutman settled in the same neighborhood about the same time of McCune. John Ward settled in the town in 1834, but of him but little could be learned. In giving the list of settlers in Channahon Township, we should not omit the mention of a small part of the Fifteenth Amendment, whom many of our readers will remember as "Nigger Dick." This comprises the names of the early settlers so far as they can now be obtained. Any omissions of names entitled to mention as early settlers, result from the fact that the few pioneers left have forgotten them. Forty years is a broad expanse, over which the memory may not always travel with clearness, and that many should be forgotten is but characteristic of human nature.

Channahon Township was, previous to its settlement by the whites, a favorite abode and hunting-ground of the Indians of the Pottawatomie tribe, and many of them were to found here after white men began to settle in the town. They had a village here at one time, traces of which long remained, and mounds, where they buried their dead. Judge Woodruff mentions the grave of one, in his "Forty Years Ago," near the residence of Mr. Treat, who was buried in a sitting posture, and supposed to be one of their prominent men, as they always took great pains to visit it in passing up and down the river. They made a visit to Chicago to receive their *wampum*, before leaving for the "Far West," and returned to Channahon for a farewell look at the homes of their youth. It is said that many shed tears on leaving forever the spot where their lives had been passed, and that all appeared downcast and sad. If this be true, it shows up a new phase of Indian character, and proclaims them, after all, tinged with a light touch of humanity, though there are many who are a little skeptical as to the feeling said to have been displayed by them on leaving this section, and say that most of them manifested the most childish enthusiasm at the "change of base." But on one point they generally agree, and that was, their loneliness after the departure of the Indians; for quite a sociability had sprung up between the two races, particularly between the female portion, and the squaws would frequently visit the whites and bring their papooses with them, and seemed to enjoy, with the most unbounded delight, the hospitality extended by their pale-face sisters. The chief, Bourbonnais, or, as called by the French and Indians, Bil-bo-nee, with the accent on the last syllable, had a great many ponies, and seems to have been quite a lover of horse-flesh. The Indians were great gamblers and horse-racers. "Bil-bo-nee" had a race-course near his village, where they used to race a great deal, and would sometimes bet high on the speed of their ponies. Their track was straight and very level, and did not circle, like those of their white and more refined friends. The chief was a great friend to the white people as long as he remained here, and parted

with them with apparent regret. And, as stated above, a kind of lonely feeling settled over the community after the Indians had gone. For, with a feeling somewhat akin to that of the poet, who wrote within a gloomy prison :

“ With spiders I have friendship made,
And watched them in their sullen trade ;
Have seen the mice by moonlight play—”

and for a lack of a sufficiency of copmanionship in this, their wilderness, a warm friendship had originated between the races ; and when the Indians departed, it left quite an opening in the country, and some few there were who mourned their absence.

The first white child born in the township was George Knapp, a son of Dr. Knapp, and was born in July, 1834. This, at least, is the first that can now be recalled. Jedediah Eames was killed by lightning in April of 1835 or of 1836, which was probably the first death which occurred in the small settlement. Just who were the first parties to commit matrimony, cannot now be ascertained. Judge Peck's daughters were married very early in the history of the settlement ; but whether George Tryon and Miss Peck were the first married in the town is not known, but they were among the first. Dr. Knapp was the first practicing physician, and Dr. Lewis was the next and very soon after Knapp, while Dr. Schermerhorn was also one of the early doctors of the town. Dr. Knapp retired from the practice of medicine more than twenty-five years ago. The first preacher “crying in the wilderness” of Channahon was the Rev. Mr. Perry, who proclaimed the Word here as early as 1836. He was a Congregational or Presbyterian minister, and was said to be the laziest man the township ever knew. Dr. Knapp went fifteen miles for him to come and preach in their neighborhood. Services were held in the house of Russell Tryon, who was unmarried and gave the use of his residence for a chapel and schoolhouse. The following story is told in illustration of Mr. Perry's “native indolence:” He cut his foot one day, very slightly, with an ax, a wound that an ordinary man would have paid no attention to. But he bundled up his foot with several pounds of rags, dismissed his school, and declined to preach the first Sunday after it occurred. The next Sunday, however, he appeared, with foot well bundled up, hobbling along with a cane, and when commencing to preach, put his foot on a chair, while he bore his entire weight on his well foot. During his sermon he became somewhat excited, forgot his wound, set his lame foot on the floor and the well one on the chair, which so amused the audience that the good effect of his sermon, if there was any, was lost. He also taught the first school in the township, which commenced simultaneously with his preaching, and was taught in Russell Tryon's house, which, as above stated, was used both as a church and as a temple of learning.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1837-38, on Section 8, near Dr. Knapp's, and was a frame building, something uncommon for school edifices at that early day. In 1872, the school record was as follows : Nine school districts ; 415

pupils enrolled; 13 teachers employed; 1 graded school; 5 schoolhouses; special tax for support of schools, \$12,000; amount paid teachers, \$3,357; total expenditures for the year, \$5,375.95; balance in treasury, \$310.80— which statistics have not materially changed since that report.

The first church edifice, and the only one in the town, was built in the village, where it is again referred to. The first mill was built on the Des Plaines River, by Seymour Treat and his son, as already noticed. It was a log structure and ground wheat and corn. It was built in 1837–38, and has long since passed away; “But,” says Dr. Knapp, “when we got that mill in operation in our settlement, we thought we had a big thing.” The first post office was established in 1836, through the instrumentality of Judge Peck, who was the first Postmaster. The name of the office was Du Page, a name it bore until the laying-out of the village of Channahon, when it was removed to the village and the name changed to Channahon. Judge Peck was also the first Justice of the Peace, and was appointed or elected to the office about 1837. At present, J. N. Fryer and Albert Randall are Justices of the Peace; J. N. Fryer, Supervisor; Dr. Joseph Fitch, School Treasurer, and Timothy Gorman, Town Clerk.

The first road laid out, passed through the southwest corner of the township to Joliet, and the first bridge was built across the Du Page River, on Section 18; and was built by the people, of logs, and a rather rough affair. The town is well supplied with bridges at the present time, over the Du Page, Des Plaines and the Canal, though none of them are iron bridges. They are substantially built, however, with stone foundations, and answer all practical purposes. The first store is noticed in the history of the village. The first blacksmith was Julius Sackett, who kept a shop in the town as early as 1838 or 1839, though of him, little could be learned. The first Supervisor of Channahon, after township organization in 1850, was George Tryon, who served for 1850–51. Since then the following gentlemen have served in that capacity: H. Henderson, 1853; J. B. Schermerhorn, 1854–56; Charles C. Smith, 1857–61; E. H. Jessup, 1862; John T. Randall, 1863–65; J. N. Fryer from 1866 to 1878, inclusive, and is the present incumbent. His long service as Supervisor is the most satisfactory evidence as to his efficiency in the office he fills.

The sandstone quarries of Channahon furnish a very superior quality of building-stone, and were opened originally by Joseph Lewis, long one of the prominent business men of the village of Channahon. Another quarry of a similar character was opened and worked for a time by Patrick Conroy. None of these quarries are now in operation, a fact that seems strange, when we consider the excellent and cheap transportation of freights by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. With the apparently inexhaustible supply, the ease with which the stone is reached, it would be natural to suppose that this would be the leading business of the town. Quite an item of importance in the history of this township, is the cheese-factory and creamery. It is owned by Charles C. Smith, one of the wealthy and solid men of the place, and George Alexan-

der. The factory was built in the Spring of 1877, and has since done a large and extensive business, which is increasing rapidly in volume. They manufacture both cheese and butter, purchasing a large quantity of the milk used, while some is made up for their patrons. A grain elevator was built some years ago by H. S. Carpenter, on the Canal, a short distance above the village of Channahon, which is now owned by a man named Knapp,* but is at present standing idle. The business has, during the past Summer, been transferred to the Rock Island Railroad which passes within a few miles of the place. The building is an excellent one, provided with steam power, and it seems a pity that it should remain closed and tenantless.

The township is pretty evenly divided on political issues, a small majority, however, Democratic. In the old times of Whigs and Democrats, it voted solid, almost, for Andrew Jackson, and many there are who still vote for the old hero of New Orleans, notwithstanding the great revolution of political questions. Its record during the late war was patriotic, as was every portion of Will County. But as their history and patriotism have been ably written, we shall not attempt to repeat it here.

VILLAGE OF CHANNAHON.

The village of Channahon is situated on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and on the Du Page River, a little above its junction with the Des Plaines, and has the double advantage of a most excellent water-power, and a cheap freight transportation. It was laid out by Myrvin Benjamin, in 1845, and was called Du Page, after the first post office established in the township. During the building of the Canal, it is said that the Canal Trustees had something to do with the village, in some way or other, and called it "Swifton," after one of their number; but this story is disputed by some of the old citizens of the place, who say that its name still stands upon the records as Du Page, although the name of the present post office is Channahon, and the village is usually called by the same name. The first house erected in the village was put up by Benjamin, about the time of the laying of it out, and was used as a hotel by Mrs. Story. It is now occupied as a residence by David Billsland. Chauncey Stickney opened the first store in the village in 1845, which was the first mercantile venture in the township as well as in the village. After the laying-out of the village, Du Page post office was removed into it and the name changed to Channahon, and at present Charles Fowler is Postmaster. The following is the business summary: Four stores, by C. & C. E. Fowler, J. Lewis, Dr. Joseph Fitch, Timothy Gorman; one grocery store; two blacksmith-shops; one wagon-shop and hardware store. For a small place like Channahon, there is quite an extensive business carried on, and a good trade maintained. They have the advantage of a daily mail, which is brought across the country from Minooka, a point on the Rock Island Railroad. The Channahon Mills were built by Joseph Lewis, and

* No relation to Dr. Knapp of this township.

after passing through the hands of several parties, are now owned by a man named Sprague, and at present operated by a Mr. Eversoll. They are frame buildings, containing two runs of buhrs, for flour and feed, and run by the water power of the Canal.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the village of Channahon, is the only church edifice in either township or village. It was built in 1852-53, and is a large and handsome frame building. Rev. R. K. Bibbins was the Pastor last year, but the session of Conference just closed sent to the charge Rev. Mr. Gillespie. There is a membership of between eighty and ninety, with a Sunday school equally strong, under the superintendence of Dr. J. Fitch. Although this is the only church-building in the township, religious services are frequently held in the schoolhouses, as well as Sunday schools. The first schoolhouse built in the village of Channahon was in 1839, before the village was laid out, and is now degraded by being used as a stable; the next one was built in 1854, and burned in 1868, when the present handsome edifice was erected and opened in 1869. It is an elegant and substantial two-story frame building, finished off in the most approved modern style. The school is graded, with a high-school department, and is in charge of Prof. Layburn, assisted by Misses Brown and Blount.

The Masonic Order is represented by Channahon Lodge, No. 262. It was chartered in 1857, and the present officers are as follows: Albert Randall; Worshipful Master; Nelson Bedford, Senior Warden; R. C. Miller, Junior Warden, and C. Fowler, Secretary, with forty-five names on the roll of membership.

This comprises the history of the pretty little village, nestled among the bluffs of the Du Page and Des Planes Rivers. It is a beautiful location for a town, but, owing to the railroads which pass within a few miles of it, there is but little probability of its ever growing to the size of Chicago.

Shermanville is a place only in name. A stone quarry was opened here a few years ago, and an effort made for a village; but for some cause the quarries were discontinued, and the prospects of a town became extinguished. There is not, we are told, a house or even a cabin to designate the spot laid down on the map as Shermanville. Gravel Bank Station is another place of like proportions, and consists chiefly of a side-track on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, for shipping grain and stock.

WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

The alarms of cruel butcheries and inhuman massacres by the Indians had but ceased to echo through the State of Illinois, and the tracks of the red men were still visible in the soil—the Government having but recently removed them to reservations beyond the Mississippi—when emigrants from all portions of the East and South came pouring into the State. Prior to 1832, many settlements



Joseph N. Reynolds Gen.
NEW LENOX TP.

had been made in the southern and northwestern portions of the State; and, in the part of the State now embraced in Will County, a few white people had settled among the Indians. But in the year named, owing to the troubles alluded to, this county, with others near the scene of hostilities, was entirely depopulated, and immigration was temporarily checked. As soon, however, as it was apparent that the danger was past, the tide again set in with redoubled volume.

Before the Black Hawk troubles, probably, no white man had ever considered the part of the county now called Wesley Township his home, no traces of white men's cabins, or other improvements being detected two years later. John Williams, who still resides in the township, says that, when he first visited the place, in the Fall of 1833, there were no indications that it had ever before been inhabited except by Indians, and that his little cabin, erected at that time, was the first domicile of that nature ever erected here. Williams was from the Old Dominion, formerly, but had come to the vicinity of Danville in 1831, and was living there when the war broke out. He remembers quite well seeing the troops leave Danville, on their march to Rock River, where Black Hawk was gathering his allies, preparatory to taking possession of that region, and sweeping off the white population who had dared to encroach upon his domain. In 1833, he came to Joliet, and from there out to this place, to select some land, split rails and build a cabin, preparatory to making a permanent settlement the next Spring. In May of the next year, 1834, he moved to the place, occupied his land and began making other improvements. Mr. Williams was then 33 years old, being born in 1801. He still lives at the age of 77, with body and mental faculties unimpaired, and it is to him that we are indebted for most of the early history of the township.

Though Williams was the first to make an improvement in Wesley Township, he was preceded two weeks in its occupation. When Williams came to occupy his new home, he found George M. Beckwith, Andrew Pettijohn and Absalom Heyworth already here, and learned that they had left Indiana about a month before, and had arrived here after a journey of twelve days. Beckwith's brother, Daniel W., had been employed by the Government to survey this portion of the State, and from him he had learned of the character of the country, and had moved out. George M. Beckwith was a lawyer, or at least practiced a little in the lower courts, and before Justices of the Peace. He was also a good farmer. He died in 1845, of what is sometimes termed "milk-sickness." His widow afterward married John Frazier, who was also one of the early citizens in this neighborhood.

Daniel Beckwith, to whom allusion has just been made, took a severe cold while engaged in the work spoken of, from which he never recovered, but died in 1834.

A few weeks after Williams settled in his new home, John and Alexander Frazier and James W. and Joseph Kelly, from the same neighborhood in

Virginia, made their appearance in the community. These were men whose coming would be a source of congratulation to any neighborhood and at any time; but at the time of which we write were they especially welcome. John Frazier was a man of education, and proved to be one of the most useful and influential citizens of the township. He was the first Supervisor of Wilmington Township, when Wesley constituted a portion of it; and, upon the division, he was elected to the same office from this precinct. There was hardly a position of responsibility and trust but that he has filled, and that with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He died September 13, 1868, and his brother Alexander about two years later. Arthur Potts and Robert Watkins, from Virginia, and Hamilton Keeney, from the same State, emigrated to this place a little later, arriving in the Fall of 1834. Watkins was a man of good judgment and some education. He was one of the early Justices of the Peace, being elected to the office before the township was organized. Hamilton Keeney was also a leading man.

During the year 1835, quite a number of new settlers made claims and occupied land, among whom are remembered J. T. Davis, George Gay, T. McCarty, Wesley Carter and Griffy Davis. J. T. Davis was an old veteran of the Revolutionary war; was in Washington's army, and in the important capture of the Hessians at Trenton. He used to relate the circumstances attending this movement with great minuteness and much interest. One of his greatest enjoyments was in thus "fighting his battles over again," and many a pleasant hour the younger folks enjoyed in listening to the old soldier's stories. The other Davis, "Griffy," was not a relative of the veteran. He came from Ohio, with his young wife, who took sick almost as soon as she arrived, lingered for six months, and died. This was the first death that occurred in the neighborhood. Rough but kindly hands laid her away in the soil of the strange land, and Davis returned to his native State. The place of burial was marked with only a slight wooden headboard, and, it having long since decayed, the spot is not now known. David Blackwell, though not a permanent settler, being a Methodist preacher, came in this year, and organized the Church of that denomination.

William Forbes, William Goodwin, John Strunk, Henry Moore, Joseph Hadsel, Daniel McGilvery, John G. Putman and Elias Freer came in during the two years ending 1837. Forbes was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, like Davis, was fond of entertaining his friends with incidents of his soldier life. He was a millwright, and in this trade he is said to have excelled. He was subpoenaed in the great Parker wheel suit, as a witness against the patentees; and, though they had successfully contested the rights of many millers to use their device on account of its "back-action" feature, Forbes showed so conclusively to the Court the fallacy of their claim that not only did they lose this suit, but never afterward attempted to enforce a claim against an infringer. One of the counsel for the plaintiffs declared that Forbes knew more about

hydraulics than any other man in America. John Strunk was a son-in-law of Forbes, and was also a miller. He worked in the mills at Wilmington for a time, and afterward moved to Momence, and bought the mill at that place. He died at Momence, about fifteen years ago. William Goodwin was one of the most substantial farmers of Wesley Township. His farm, near the center of the township, is one of the most valuable in this vicinity. William Goodwin died about* a year ago, at the age of 68 years, leaving a very large estate. Daniel McGilvery was a Scotchman. He died of consumption, in 1856. All of his family have since been taken away by the same disease. Joseph Hadsel was a native of New York, but had lived for a time in Michigan. His family consisted of himself, wife and six children, all of whom, except his wife, now verging on to her fourscore years, and a daughter, wife of the late Duncan McIntyre, of Florence Township, are now dead. One son, Charles, met a torturous death at the hands of the Indians, in New Mexico, whither he was traveling in 1862. Two other sons, Thomas and William, both died the same day, in this township, one of consumption and the other of pleurisy. The older Hadsel passed away in 1852. Elias Freer was a native of New York. His son, Dr. Freer, was one of the most prominent physicians of the Northwest, being, at the time of his death, a couple of years ago, President of Rush Medical College, of Chicago. Another son, L. C. P. Freer, is a prominent lawyer of the same city. Elias Freer removed from the township some years ago.

Some of the old settlers will remember Adam Reinish, of Reinish Creek. Could his history all be known, it would, doubtless, prove an interesting one, as he served in the war between the French and Russians, and was with Napoleon's army in the retreat from Moscow. No one familiar with that wonderful campaign can doubt but that Reinish saw sights that neither pen nor words can faithfully describe. John G. Putnam, mentioned among the early settlers of Wilmington, was also an early settler here, being in this neighborhood as early as 1837.

By the year 1845, many more had joined the settlement, prominent among whom were James Gould, John Kilpatrick, Anson Packard, David Willard, B. F. Morgan, Richard Binney, Robert Kelly and William Killy. Their names are given as nearly in the order of their coming as can now be remembered. James Gould was one of the most solid men of the township. He grew quite wealthy, and when he died, left a large estate, all of which was accumulated here. John Kilpatrick was also a good citizen, and left to the world a legacy of value—a good family. Hon. David Willard is a native of New York. When he first came to the county, he was employed as a laborer by Peter Stewart. He is a man of high standing, politically and socially. He has served the county eight years as County Judge, and in the discharge of his duties gave the most eminent satisfaction. B. F. Morgan is also of New York. He has gained the enviable reputation of being a good citizen. Richard Bin-

* June 18, 1877.

ney was a native of New York. He was a man of worth and a successful farmer. He died in 1856, leaving a wife, who still survives him. William Killy was from the Isle of Man. All that can be said of a good citizen can be truthfully said of him. He died about eight years ago. His son John occupies the farm. Robert Kelly came from New Orleans. A little incident is related of his coming, which is at the same time interesting and amusing. When Kelly came to the neighborhood, it was with the object of purchasing a piece of land, with a view of making it a home. Having fixed upon a tract belonging to John Kilpatrick, which land was for sale, a bargain was struck, the deed made and the purchase-money paid down—\$800, all in Mexican dollars. Kelly, having bought his home, went his way, intending to return the next season to put out a crop and make improvements, and Kilpatrick pocketed his cash, congratulating himself on having made a good sale. By and by Kilpatrick wished to use some of the money, and it was paid out in various ways—some of it paying bills at the store and other amounts being loaned to neighbors, who used it for different purposes, so that, in a short time, it was all in circulation. All at once it was discovered that the whole lot of coin was bogus. In those times, money did not leave a community and circulate so rapidly as now, so that, although the \$800 had all been paid out, it had not left the neighborhood, and small amounts were in the hands of almost everybody. By common consent, and a suspicion that, perhaps, after all, the money was genuine, it continued to circulate and was paid out and taken at par. Gradually the coins became scarcer, indicating that they were finding their way out into the world; but “Kilpatrick’s currency” was a standing joke for years after the last piece was seen. Kilpatrick and Kelly were both innocent parties, having both received and paid out the “stuff,” supposing it to be good. Kelly returned in the Spring following and occupied his farm, and was much surprised to learn that it had been bought with counterfeit money, and gratified that it had been placed beyond redemption.

Nearly all of the settlers of this neighborhood were Methodists, and one of the first public acts was to organize a society for the purpose of holding religious services. In the Winter of 1834–35, meetings were held, and Rev. David Blackwell was sent by the M. E. Conference to preach. A Church and Sunday school were organized, and these have both continued in operation ever since. Although this society is the only religious organization in the township, and, although it has been quite strong and wealthy, no exclusive church-building has ever been erected. For a number of years, services were held in the little schoolhouse. After a time, when the congregation had outgrown its narrow quarters, it was proposed to build a new schoolhouse of such dimensions as would answer both purposes, and this building has ever since been occupied by the society and the school. The first members of the society or class were John Frazier, James W. Kelly, Hamilton Keeney, John Williams and John Kilpatrick, with their wives. Rev. Mr. Meedham is the present Pastor of the Church.

The first school taught in the township was in John Williams' log kitchen. The school was taught by John Frazier, in the Winter of 1836-37. The next Summer it was deemed expedient to build a house for that purpose. This was the first schoolhouse erected on either bank of the Kankakee River, in what is now Will County. The building is still in use, but not as a schoolhouse. It now serves the ignoble purpose of a lumber-room, on the farm of Frank Childs. The earliest record of schools dates back to 1841, and shows three schools in operation at that time. Of these, Timothy McCarty, James Hadsel and Joseph Dunlap were Directors of District No. 1; James W. Kelly, Robert Watkins and John Williams, of No. 2; and G. M. Beckwith, John Kilpatrick and Nathan Smith, of No. 3.

The school township then, as now, occupied all of Town 32 north, Range 10 east; and, consequently, all of that portion of Custer Township, then settled, was embraced in District No. 3, Nathan Smith being the Director from the "other side of the river." The arbitrary formation of all Congressional towns into school towns, while townships are bounded in many cases, as in this, by different lines, makes it impossible to give exact statistics. At the date named, there were in the school township, 132 children, 45 of whom were in District No. 1; 51 in District No. 2; and 36 in District No. 3. The first name appearing on the record as School Treasurer, is that of David Willard, who continued to exercise the functions of that office until 1865. In 1846, a new district, designated as No. 4, was formed of that portion of No. 3 which lay in Custer, or south of the river. The following table will serve to show the condition of schools at this date:

No. of schools.....	10
No. of persons between 6 and 21.....	354
No. of children attending school	317
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1,824 00
Total expenses for sustaining schools.....	2,394 00

The first year after the township organization act was in force in this county, Wesley Township was a part of Wilmington, as was, likewise, Florence. Of these three, John Frazier was elected Supervisor. The next year the township of Wesley was formed and township officers elected. The first election was held at the schoolhouse, in District No. 2, April 1, 1851. Henry D. Childs was Moderator, and H. B. Putman, Clerk. Fifty-eight votes were cast, of which majorities were declared for John Frazier as Supervisor; Elias Freer, Clerk; David Willard, Assessor; Anson Packard, James Gould and Daniel McGilvery, Commissioners of Highways; B. F. Morgan, Collector; David Willard and Alfred Warner, Justices of the Peace; Daniel Ferris and Palmer Robinson, Constables; and Samuel Jewet, Overseer of the Poor. The present officers are as follows: Harvey Warner, Supervisor; Levi A. Richardson, Clerk; D. B. Ritchey, Collector; H. H. Jones, Assessor; John Ritchey and Amasa Richardson, Justices of the Peace; Charles Muncey, Constable; Joseph John-

son, George Binney and Thomas W. Jones, Commissioners of Highways; and Schuyler Ackerman, School Treasurer.

The notes of the bugle, summoning the loyal men of the country to come forward and rescue the country from the hands of those who would destroy it, were heard and heeded by the brave boys of Wesley; and scarcely had the first blast broken the peaceful stillness which usually precedes the storm, when many who loved country more than homes or kindred, were on their way to the front. Some of them never returned, but their bodies lie in the soil beside those with whom they struggled; others were permitted to return, disabled by wounds or disease, to die at their homes and be laid to rest by friendlier hands, in the little cemetery whither their fathers and kindred had preceded them; and, with thanks to God, who had preserved them through all of the dangers and hardships of the campaign, others returned at the close of the war and are still spared to their friends and to the country which they served so faithfully.

The township of Wesley consists of about twenty-nine sections, being all of Congressional Towns 32 north, Ranges 9 and 10 east of the Third Principal Meridian, lying east and north of the Kankakee River. The land in the north and east parts of the township is first-class, being of rich, deep soil and very productive of corn, hay, rye and oats, large crops of which are raised. The south and west portions are broken by sand ridges, and these are, in a measure, barren. Wheat is grown here to some extent; and John Kelly says that his farm has produced fair crops every year for thirty-nine years.

Of late years, many of the farmers have been giving attention to dairying and a cheese and butter factory has been recently built in the eastern part, by Elnathan Wright, of Manteno, to accommodate that industry. Stone of a good quality, but rather difficult to quarry is found along the bank of the Kankakee. Forked Creek which enters the township in the northeast corner and leaves at the northwest corner, flows, with long and gradual bend, through the central part, affording fine stock-water to the farms in its vicinity. Nearly one-half was formerly covered with timber. Much of the best timber, however, has been cut down, and the most of that remaining is valuable for posts and fuel. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that the township was named in honor of the great apostle of Methodism, John Wesley. The pioneers of this vicinity were nearly all of that persuasion; and when a name was required for it, they bestowed upon it that name which, next to the saints, is dear to every Methodist.

CUSTER TOWNSHIP.

Although this is the newest township in regard to name, it was, nevertheless, one of the first organized. The territory now embraced within its boundaries was, in reality, Reed Township, though the portion containing eighteen sections of the original forty-four sections recently struck off from the west side now

bear that name. The earliest settlements were all made along or near the bank of the Kankakee River, and when the organization of Reed was effected, there was scarcely an inhabitant in Reed outside the present boundaries of Custer. However, as the proposition to "secede" came from the eastern portion, the west end retained the name of Reed, and the east end was left to seek a new one. As Custer Township (it having existed as such only two years), its story would be soon told; but its early history not being included in the one headed Reed Township (that being but little else than the history of Braidwood, whose interests and peculiarities are entirely different), we find it necessary to go back many years. The history of this portion of the county, though not so ancient as that of some others, is yet sufficiently so to give it that desirable flavor which makes a narrative of this kind interesting; for to repeat only what everybody already knows is a task quite as irksome to the writer as it would be tedious to the reader. The township, as now laid out, consists of all that portion of Congressional Towns 32 north and 9 and 10 east, lying southwest of the Kankakee River and east of the section line separating Sections 3 and 4, in Range 9; and is bounded on the north by Wilmington Township, on the east by the Kankakee River, on the south by Kankakee County, and on the west by Reed Township. But little can be said in favor of the soil, as it is usually of a poor quality. Some good farms are interspersed with the sand ridges, but for the most part the land is adapted only for grazing. Doubtless, a considerable portion of the west side of the township has, underlying its surface, a deposit of coal of the same character and quality as that found at Braidwood, and only awaits the miner's pick to make it of equal value. The township is watered by the Kankakee, Horse Creek and another small branch of the Kankakee. The Chicago & St. Louis Railroad crosses the northwestern corner, cutting off an eighth of a section, and furnishing, at Wilmington and Braidwood, commercial facilities for the western part. The Kankakee being navigable for small steamers to the eastern point, an outlet is thus furnished for the upper portion. Though navigation has been improved by the building of the dams at Wilmington, it has in reality been used for that purpose during wet seasons since the earliest settlements of the adjacent country. As early as 1834, the products of the farm were boated down the Kankakee to the Des Plaines, and up the latter river to Chicago. It is related that during the year named some parties loaded a boat on Sugar Creek, a tributary to the Iroquois, with 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat and some hams, with the design of taking them to Chicago to supply the garrison stations there. The trip down the Kankakee was accomplished without accident or unusual trouble; but after entering the Des Plaines, when near Treat's Island, the boat dipped water and so dampened the grain that they were obliged to unload and try to dispose of their produce at that point. At that time, settlers were arriving in that neighborhood quite rapidly, and they had no trouble in disposing of their whole cargo—the oats at 50 and the wheat at 75 cents per bushel. At present, small

steamers owned by Messrs. Small, of Wilmington, and Stephen F. Hanford, of Warner's Landing, ply regularly between these points and Chicago, carrying to that city corn, oats, rye and other products, and bringing back lumber, salt and other heavy articles. The "Landing," which is located near the eastern point of the township, is considered the head of navigation during the dry season, but when the river is ordinarily full, boats can run much higher.

In 1871-72, considerable work was done on the proposed Decatur & State Line Railroad, which was to cross the river at a point a short distance above the landing. Large sums of money were expended and a good portion of the road was ready for the ties. At this time a dozen huge pillars rear themselves from the bed of the Kankakee, over which the trains were to pass, like great monuments, reminding one of both the sincerity of its projectors, and of what must be the disappointed hopes of them and of the inhabitants of this vicinity. About the time that this work was in progress, the great fire in Chicago occurring, so crippled some of the friends of the enterprise that work had to be suspended. Then it was proposed to interest some Boston capitalists, but before arrangements were complete, a repetition of the Chicago catastrophe also occurred in Boston; and, other reverses following, work has never been resumed. Some hopes are still entertained that the line will yet be completed.

The very earliest settlements occurred between the years 1836 and 1840. Andrew Yeates, Thomas Hatton, Samuel Taft and Nathan Smith were the first who could, with propriety, be called permanent settlers. There were a few others during this period, but as they did not remain long, their mention is not a matter of importance.

Andrew Yeates was a native of Ireland. He was a man of means and ability. It is doubtful if he was ever fully appreciated in the community, as it was not generally known that his education and capabilities were of a superior character. Unlike most emigrants from foreign lands, who come to this country on account of poverty and for the purpose of simply gaining a livelihood, Yeates came with plenty of money, and could have lived without work. He removed to Kankakee County some years ago, and has since died. His widow is still an inhabitant of the township.

Thomas Hatton was a brother-in-law of Yeates. Samuel Taft was a native of New York. Like many others, he was attracted to this neighborhood by the abundance of game, and made its capture and destruction a means of livelihood. At that date, this was one of the easiest means of subsistence. The woods swarmed with deer, turkeys and other game; and the hunter could, in one day, bring down enough to last his family for weeks. The skins of the deer and coon, and the scalps of wolves brought a small revenue, that supplied him with such clothing as the pioneer customs of the country demanded. The river teemed with fish, and these could be caught at all seasons of the year.

After Taft's death, which occurred many years ago, his wife married Darwin Dodd, by whom she has had twenty-four children, all of whom are alive.

and well. They live in Minnesota. It will not be surprising to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Dodd are thorough "grangers," and believe in ignoring the small merchants and middle-men. They buy directly of manufacturers, hats, shoes, calico and all kinds of eatables not produced on the farm. Nathan Smith, now a citizen of Wilmington and Police Magistrate of that city, is a native of Vermont. He was for a few years a citizen of Wesley Township, and his name appears as one of the first School Directors of District No. 3 in 1841. James Hines came to the township in 1846, by which time had also arrived John S. Hoyte, Joseph Wood, Jeremiah Gray, Elias Winchell, Patrick Judge and R. S. Noble.

Henry Hudson, from Ohio, also came in 1846, and still resides in the township. Hudson carried the mail from Wilmington to Pontiac for nine years, ending in 1854, at which date the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad was completed, and Hudson's services were no longer required.

Stephen F. Hanford is a resident of thirty years. In 1848, he came to this place, and entered, with soldier's land warrant, a large tract of land, of which he still owns over one thousand acres. He is a native of Ohio, and came to the State six years before his advent to this place.

G. H. Blanchard, John Wing, Orlin Miller and Abram and John Wurts had also settled here by 1846.

One of the most prominent and able men who ever resided in this part of the county was Richard Warner, a native of Ohio, who came to this township in 1853. Warner had been a member of the State Senate of Ohio, and had filled other positions of honor. He was for several years Supervisor, and it was largely due to his influence during his occupancy of that office, that the magnificent bridge across the Kankakee at Wilmington was erected. His death, which occurred nineteen years ago, was considered a public calamity. At the time of his demise he was possessed of a large estate.

John Kahler, now a resident of Wilmington, but prior to coming to this county a resident of Pennsylvania, was also an early settler. He farmed here for many years, but old age compelled him to give up agricultural pursuits and engage in lighter work.

Religion in this township is not indicated by church spires, but we do not doubt that there is real, genuine piety here. Though there are no church buildings or organizations, the inhabitants are not without church privileges. On every side in the adjoining townships are churches and buildings—especially at Braidwood and Wilmington—where many of the religiously inclined attend. There being no village within the limits, it has not been a natural abiding place for lawyers or doctors, the people supplying themselves with law, physic and theology at the neighboring towns.

Due attention is given to the subject of education, and five schools are in successful operation, the first of which was established in 1846.

Full school statistics in regard to this township are not obtainable from reports, as the territory embraced in Custer lies in two Congressional towns.

In 1876, the citizens of the eastern portion of Reed Township, seeing that their interests were entirely different from those of the western portion, and that the tastes, habits and pursuits were somewhat inharmonious, petitioned to the Board of Supervisors to be set off as a separate precinct. A majority of the Board coinciding with the views of the petitioners, a division was made as described, and an election of township officers ordered. The tragedy of the brave Gen. Custer and his troops being fresh in mind, the township was named in his honor. The first officers elected were: George Petro, Supervisor; M. L. Russell, Clerk; I. T. Palmer, Assessor, and John Evans, Collector—all of whom continue to hold the respective offices. John Meadern and Lewis Monteith are Justices of the Peace; James Bradford, Constable; Henry Miller, A. G. Taylor and Ira Smith, Commissioners of Highways. The highest vote yet polled was 103.

Warner's Landing, though not a laid-out village, contains a store, blacksmith-shop and other conveniences common to a small country town. Grain is shipped from here in large quantities, as indeed it is the exclusive market for the products of the farm for this neighborhood.

Horse Creek Landing answers about the same description, and affords the same facilities for shipping grain, etc.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Jedediah Woolley, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers of Plainfield, but of that township it could hardly be said that he became a permanent resident, as he removed from it before the land came into market. He, however, lived there some time, and there experienced some of the trials and privations of pioneer life incident to this country at a period prior to 1835. In the year named, he removed to Troy Township, made a claim and settled permanently. His son, Jedediah Woolley, Jr., had already made some improvement, having built a saw-mill on the Du Page, which flows through the township. The saw-mill was completed and in operation by the Fall of 1834. His was the first mill enterprise in Troy, and one of the very first in the county. It was looked upon as a great addition to the industries of the community, and furnished lumber for most of the early buildings in this vicinity. The canal and railroad, though dreamed of, had not been built, and the only commercial communication with the *village* of Chicago was by means of wagons, and so most of the houses prior to that date were built entirely of logs. A dwelling of the character in use in those days would be almost a curiosity now; and, as compared with the fine farmhouses and almost palatial residences of Troy and vicinity, would, at least, be considered a novelty. They generally consisted of a pen, from sixteen to twenty feet square, built up of small logs, notched at each end, to admit of others lying thereon. The pen was built to the height of about ten feet, and divided into a lower and upper room by joists of small logs covered with

boards split from the bodies of straight-grained trees. Sometimes the upper room was dispensed with, and the single room answered the purpose of kitchen, pantry, parlor, dining-room, bed-room and cellar. Floors were not considered indispensable, and Mother Earth herself was the floor and carpet. A bedstead has been described to us as consisting of two poles driven into holes bored into the logs which formed the wall of the building, and supported at the other ends by a stake driven into the ground. A bed-cord was made of bark stripped from the body of a hickory-tree. Windows were *glazed* with panes made by saturating strong white paper with grease. This made a fine substitute for both glass and curtains, for, while it admitted the light, it also prevented the direct rays of the sun from entering, being translucent without being transparent. The roof of the dwelling was constructed of split shingles—an article scarcely known at the present—held in their places by poles laid thereon.

Jedediah Woolley, Jr., was County Surveyor when Will was a part of Cook County, and surveyed the county. Both he and his father are dead. A man named Chipman was partner with the younger Woolley in the saw-mill. Chipman was from the State of Ohio. He did not find the country all that he had anticipated, and, after a short residence, he returned to the Buckeye State.

Alford McGill, a son-in-law of the Elder Woolley, moved to the township at the same time. He is spoken of as kind-hearted, big-souled man, and well liked by all who knew him. It was such men who made the pioneer life tolerable to those whose former lives had been spent in localities where social advantages had been somewhat superior to what they found in their new homes. It was McGill who guided the Knapps and the Tryons of Channahon, to the place of their location, and recommended it as the finest soil in the country. Like many other great-hearted, social fellows, he had one fault developed by the influence and habits of pioneer life. The cup, to which he was most friendly, was his worst and most relentless enemy, and finally overcame him entirely, dragging him down to an untimely grave. Cary Thornton was a native of Pennsylvania, but had lived in the State of New York prior to coming here, in 1835. At that date, he came West, and attended the land sale and purchased a half-section of land. The next year, 1836, he, with his brother William, moved from New York to the land purchased the year before, each occupying one-half. The location of the land was in the southern part of the township, and is now known as the Farnsworth property. Cary Thornton removed to the city of Joliet, in 1866, where he still resides, an active old gentleman of 79 years. William Thornton removed to Lake County, where he died about six years ago.

Josiah Holden, a brother of Phineas Holden, who settled in New Lenox at an early date, was in the township as early as 1836. He moved away and died many years ago. Dr. Alexander McGregor Comstock, whom, from the name we imagine, to have been a Scotchman, came here from New York, about 1837. He moved to the city of Joliet and died of cholera, during the reign of

that fatal plague years ago. He was the first resident physician, and a man of much intelligence and of excellent attainments. Horace Haff was from the Black River country, of New York, and settled in this township about 1837. By him the township was named West Troy, probably from the city of the same name, near which he had formerly lived. A portion of the name was afterward dropped, leaving it as we now have it. Andrew and Marshall King came to this place from Indiana, and settled in the north part of the township. Andrew died here, October, 1849. Marshall moved to Texas, where he died several years ago. A son of Andrew King is a resident of Joliet, and is engaged in the lumber trade. The Kings were natives of Kentucky.

After the settlements already mentioned, but few additional were made for some years. The panic of 1837, continuing for several years, put a check upon immigration, and not until the completion of the Canal, which passes through the southeast corner, did the township again grow in population. In several ways, the Canal contributed to the rapid development of this part of the State. The works were pronounced complete in 1848, and boats began to ply along the line. Formerly, grain and produce of all kinds had to be hauled by wagon over bad roads, to the nearest market, which was Chicago, and supplies of groceries and other necessities had to be obtained there by the same means, and, consequently, emigrants looking for homes, located at points where commercial advantages were more convenient. When the Canal was completed, bringing these facilities to this portion of the State, immediately a new impetus was given to the settlement of Troy Township. Again, a number of the laborers on the works being now out of employment, and having saved some of their earnings, located on the adjacent lands. Quite a number of our Irish citizens date their arrival in the township, with the completion of the Canal.

The subject of education has received its share of attention by the Trojans. The first school was taught in a little log structure, erected for that purpose, on Mr. Thornton's place. This was about the year 1836 or 1837, but who was the pioneer educator is not now remembered. The first teacher whose name can be recalled with sufficient distinctness to fix dates, was Miss Rebecca Boardman, who taught here in 1840-41. From this small beginning has developed, in proportion to the development of the country, a system of education in this township, that compares favorably with any township in the county. As indicating the progress in this direction, it may be mentioned that ten years after the completion of the Canal there were in the township six organized schools, with three hundred and two persons of proper age to receive their benefits, of which number two hundred and thirty were in attendance. A few additional items extracted from an old report to the School Commissioner, at the date indicated, 1858, will prove interesting:

Number of schools.....	6
Number of months taught.....	42
Number of children in schools.....	230

Number of persons under 21.....	406
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	302
Average salaries paid teachers per month.....	\$ 24 00
Whole amount paid for support of schools.....	1,308 00

In 1872, the school population had reached its maximum, as had, also, the number of schoolhouses; and, as other statistics for that year do not vary greatly from the present, some of the most essential are appended:

Number of schools.....	10
Number of teachers employed.....	13
Number of months schools sustained.....	72
Number of children enrolled.....	375
Number of persons under 21.....	460
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	627
Whole amount expended for school purposes.....	\$2,216 00

In each of the districts is a comfortable schoolhouse, nearly all of which are furnished with the improved desks, maps and the simpler pieces of school apparatus.

Though the Gospel was preached at an early date in this township, owing to its proximity to Joliet, and other points where churches and all the means of affording religious advantages abound, no church-buildings are to be found here. Preaching in the schoolhouses is had occasionally, and Sunday schools are sustained. Dr. Comstock, before mentioned, was also a preacher, and, as such, not only offered to his patients, sick with the infirmities of the body, remedies for their corporeal diseases, but pointed the people to the Great Physician who heals both body and spirit. The following anecdote is told of him in the "Forty Years Ago:" "Dr. Comstock will be remembered as one of our most respected citizens and physicians. He was somewhat eccentric, and many anecdotes could be told of him. He was a man of strong mind and of considerable culture, both literary and professional. He could repeat the standard poets by the yard, and was at home with Virgil in the original. He was not remarkable for his style, either in dress or equipage. He was also a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and often supplied acceptably the pulpit of his own and other churches, in the absence of the regular preacher. He had a brother living in Michigan who often came to visit him, and who was in some respects very much *like* him, while in others he was very *unlike*. He had held the position of Chaplain to Congress at one time, and was always very sleek and well dressed, and carried a gold-headed cane. He was also a physician, and also a preacher, but of the Baptist faith, although not of the 'hard-shell' variety. I used to think of Dickens' Cheeryble Brothers whenever I saw them together. They were very much attached to each other; and our Methodist Doctor always marked with a white stone the day when his brother came to visit him. On one occasion as our Methodist Doctor was in front of his house, about getting into his old wagon for a professional tour—house, horse and wagon very much alike in their general make-up, the Baptist Doctor drove up in a splen-

did new 'sulky,' one of those unsocial vehicles which will hold but *one*. The Methodist Doctor saw him coming, took in at a glance the whole rig in such marked contrast to his own; and although longing to rush up and take his brother by the hand, he coolly folded his arms, surveys for an instant the Baptist and his 'turn-out,' and with a merry twinkle of the eye exclaims: 'Close communion, carriage and all!'"

Troy Township is described in the Congressional survey as Town 35 north, Range 9 east of the Third Principal Meridian, and is bounded on the north, east and south by the townships of Plainfield, Joliet and Channahon, and on the west by Kendall County. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the Du Page River, which flows through it from north to south; and this stream, together with Buck Run and their branches and the Canal, constitute the water privileges in the township. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southern part, and the new railroad known as the Joliet & Mendota, now being warmly agitated, will pass through by way of Grintonville, and will, probably, soon be running. The land is about three-fourths prairie; the balance, known in other States as "barrens," is covered with timber, some of which is of good quality, though the land embraced in the timber tract is not of as good a quality for corn raising as the adjoining prairie. There are some as fine farms in Troy as are to be found in Will County. D. C. Searles, Myron Spencer, James Paul, the McEvoys, W. A. Dix, Brady and others are among the model farmers of the county, and have large and well-improved farms. This is thoroughly an agricultural region, and the large amount of grain and stock produced find a ready market by means of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which pass through it.

Bird's Eye Bridge is on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, about five miles south of Joliet. It received its name from a man of the name of Bird, who formerly lived near the bridge, a hundred yards below the place. A grain warehouse and elevator were erected here by H. S. Carpenter, of Joliet, about the year 1867. In 1870, M. Truby purchased the establishment and remodeled it throughout, putting grain-dumps and all the modern improvements in the elevator. He conducts a general grain business under the firm name of M. Truby & Son. The elevator will store about twenty thousand bushels of grain, and the cribbing capacity is about as much more. They handle annually about two hundred thousand bushels, which they ship by canal. Recently, however, they have put in a side-track on the Rock Island Railroad, which passes within a few rods of the place, which will enable them to take advantage of the Winter markets and will necessitate much less storage. A post office was established here in 1870, and called Bird's Eye Post Office, with M. Truby as Postmaster. They get the mail over the Rock Island line, the mail-bags being thrown off daily at the side-track. Mr. Truby has erected for himself at this point a very handsome residence, costing about \$3,500. The firm keep a kind of supply

store for the benefit of their customers; also a pretty extensive lumber-yard. There are also shops of various kinds common to a country village.

Grintonville, or Grinton's Mill, is another little hamlet on the Du Page River, five miles from Joliet. It was regularly laid out by William Grinton and called after his name. Mr. Grinton was an early settler, and built a mill here about the year 1845. It is a three-story building, with three runs of buhrs, and is owned at present by J. I. Mather, who is doing a good business in the way of milling. It is on the Du Page River, and is run by power obtained from its waters. In addition to this, there are in the place two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one shoe-shop and two saloons. There are no stores here, but there is a fine opening for one, and it seems strange that the want has not been supplied long ere this. A post office was obtained for this point, but the appointee to the office of Postmaster being found ineligible—not having been naturalized—the project for a post office failed and the place is still without one.

In the early times, when much of the clothing was made at home, and the cloth from which it was cut was spun and woven there, woolen-factories or carding machines were common all over the country. Sheep were raised principally for their wool, and nearly all the product was consumed in the neighborhood. Now, a mill for the purpose of making rolls, is a novelty. The wool-picking, the carding, the spinning, the weaving, are all of the past; and even the making of the clothing, though there is a sewing machine in almost every house, is largely done by manufacturers. A factory for the purpose of converting wool into cards preparatory to spinning, was built here by the McEvoy's; but for many years it has stood idle, though at one time it did an extensive business. The factory was built about 1848 or 1849. It is now owned by some of the McEvoy's.

The Will County Poor Farm and Asylum is located in Troy Township. The institution is at present under the supervision of C. W. Cropsey, whose able management is highly approved by the people and the Board of Supervisors who visited it at their last session. At present, there are accommodated at the Farm forty-two paupers and nineteen insane persons. A few of these unfortunate people do a small amount of manual labor, most of them, however, being too feeble either in body or mind to be of any service. To the establishment are attached eighty acres of land. The buildings are large and comfortable, and well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed. The whole concern speaks loudly in honor of the county and its immediate management.

The township was one of the first organized in the county, being set off as a separate precinct by the Commissioners in 1849. On the 2d day of April, 1850, the first election was held. The first Supervisor was J. H. Robinson. His successors have been as follows: John McEvoy, 1852; John T. Randall, 1853; P. Rowan, 1855; G. Kinsilla, 1856; J. Dillon, 1859; N. Hull, 1861; H. W. Searles, 1863; J. Dempsey, 1865; D. C. Searles, 1868; Wm. McEvoy, 1869; D. Murphy, 1872; D. C. Searles, 1875.

Troy Township is Democratic in politics, as it has been since the advent of the Irish, and has scarcely ever failed to give a good round majority for the candidates whose names appeared on that ticket.

As will be seen by the war history of Will County, the record of this township in that regard compares well with other sections.

PEOTONE TOWNSHIP.

In 1850, when the township of Wilton was formed, Town 33, Range 11, or what is now known as Peotone, contained only two voters, and it was, therefore, necessary to include it with some other township, and as Wilton was already pretty well settled, it was concluded to embrace within its limits the two Congressional towns. It was not until 1858 that the voting population of this section was considered sufficiently strong for separate organization.

During a period embraced between the years 1849 and 1858, about twenty-five families came to the township, most of whom became permanent settlers. Most of these, however, settled during the years 1855 to 1858. The most of the earliest settlers selected the little stream which flows through the township from the northeast to the southwest, and is a branch of Forked Creek.

In 1849, when some settlements had been already made in every adjoining township except Will, this locality was but just beginning to come into notice. The first actual settlers were Daniel B. Booth and James Allen, from Massachusetts. These two men made the first improvements in the township. Both located on the land now owned by Samuel Goodspeed, having entered one-half of Sections 19 and 30, through which, it will be noticed, Forked Creek runs. While he remained, he gave most of his attention to butter-making. It had not become generally understood that this land was well adapted for agricultural purposes, and Booth's idea seems to have been that in pasturage was its principal value; and when he found his dairy business a failure, he resolved to dispose of his interest and remove to a more congenial clime. From here he removed to Joliet, in 1855, and from thence to Texas, where he has since died. Allen seems, also, to have been dissatisfied with the country, as he stayed but a few years, and returned to the East.

These two men could scarcely be deemed permanent settlers, and are hardly deserving of that credit. The year 1855 is, in reality, the year from which the real prosperity and substantial settlement of the township dates. In that year, Ralph Crawford, Samuel Goodspeed and the Cowing brothers came in and made improvements which have not only proved substantial, but which have increased in number and value. These men, too, have stuck to the township, borne its burdens, and shared in its trials and all of its enterprises.

Crawford had really been in the township the year before, had bought his land, done some breaking, and made other improvements. He has been exceedingly prosperous, having accumulated a fortune since his location at this place.



Joseph L. Reynolds

CHICAGO.

FORMERLY OF NEW LENOX

Besides his fine farm, on which he lives, he has another farm in Texas of 32,000 acres. Mr. Crawford has always enjoyed the confidence and favor of all of the citizens of the township, and has been honored by them with almost every office and honorable position within their gift.

As before intimated, Samuel Goodspeed bought the interest of Booth. He settled on the place in the Spring of 1855, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Goodspeed had lived in the county twenty years prior to his removal to Peotone Township, having settled in Plainfield in 1835. He has proved to be one of the most substantial citizens of this portion of the county, and has filled almost every position of honor and trust, and that to his own credit and the satisfaction of the people. He was Moderator of the first township meeting, in 1858, one of the first three School Trustees, in 1859, and has held various other offices since.

John C. and James H. Cowing have been amongst the most substantial inhabitants of this vicinity. They had also been in the State some years, but were originally from New Hampshire. James H. Cowing has been dead about ten years. John C. was one of the first three Commissioners of Highways, and is serving in that capacity at this time.

John Noland and Daniel Gleason, two Irishmen, and brothers-in-law, were here in 1855. They both removed from the township but a short time since. Noland still owns a farm here.

P. Armstrong, now of Peotone, came with Goodrich as a laborer, and entered some land, but gave it up and removed to the village. The next year, 1856, Arnold, Tobias and Cornelius Fahs, Moses Wright, Milton Smith and James F. Johnson made their advent. The Fahs brothers were from Maryland, Wright from New York, and Smith and Johnson from Michigan. Of the Fahses, only Tobias still resides here. Cornelius is dead, and Arnold removed to Chicago two or three years after his settlement here. After removing to Chicago, Arnold Fahs engaged in the lumber trade, from which he realized a large fortune. He died at that place about two years ago. Moses Wright was elected first Supervisor and first Assessor in 1858, and the next year returned to Michigan, from whence he had come. Milton Smith was an enterprising man. He died eight or nine years ago, and his family removed to Iowa. James F. Johnson continued to reside here until a year ago, when he sold out and removed to Kansas.

George Reynolds and William W. Kelly settled here in 1857, the former coming from New York and the latter from Boston. Both Reynolds and Kelly have since removed to Chicago. The above, with Thomas Lockey, Smith Shaw and William P. Benn, are all that are now remembered who became permanent residents before 1858, at which date the village of Peotone commenced to grow. From that date, for a number of years, the township settled rapidly. Indeed, at that date, nearly all of the land not held by the Illinois Central Railroad had been occupied by actual settlers or bought by speculators.

It was at that date that a move was made looking toward the separate organization of the eastern half of Wilton Precinct into a separate township. The usual formalities of signing and presenting a petition to the County Board having been observed, and an order from that body having been obtained, the first annual township meeting was appointed for April 6, 1858. At this meeting, Samuel Goodspeed was elected Moderator, and George Reynolds, Clerk pro tem. The oath was administered to the officers in charge of the election by Richard Constable, a Justice of the Peace, of Wilton. The result of the ballot was the election of Moses Wright, Supervisor; George Reynolds, Clerk; Moses Wright, Assessor; William W. Kelly, Collector; James H. Cowing, Overseer of the Poor; Milton Smith, James F. Johnson and John C. Cowing, Commissioners of Highways; Cornelius Fahs and Ralph Crawford, Justices of the Peace; and James Fahs and James H. Cowing, Constables. At that date there were in the township 25 voters. Since then, the township has cast as many as 237 votes—an increase of nearly 1,000 per cent. The population was at that time about 125; the present population exceeds 1,200.

The present officers are: Michael Collins, Supervisor; William Young, Clerk; William Crawford, Assessor; Louis Gundlach, Collector; John Meyer, Jr., John C. Cowing and Henry Gintert, Commissioners of Highways; F. C. Hasenmeyer and Henry Joint, Constables; Louis Gundlach and David Morrison, Justices of the Peace; William Dunlap, Jonathan Dennis and D. L. Christian, School Trustees; and Peter Conrad, Treasurer.

In 1858, every township in Will County had established schools except Peotone. This was, previous to that date, entirely destitute of school accommodations. There were a few children sent to the township of Wilton, where schools had been in operation for eight or ten years; but the distance was so great that only during the finest weather could they be made available. A year after the organization of the township, however, a movement was made toward putting in operation the means for establishing schools in the midst of the settlements within the bounds of Peotone Township. On the 28th of February, 1859, the voters of the township met at the house of J. F. Johnson and elected Samuel Goodspeed, A. H. Fahs and Tobias Fahs, School Trustees; and by the Trustees, Ralph Crawford was elected Treasurer, which office he held for the next fourteen years. At the meeting just mentioned, the Trustees divided the township into four school districts. Two of these, the one in the Goodspeed neighborhood, and the other at the station, which was then attracting settlers, built houses and opened school the same year. The next year, the Third, and the next, the Fourth Districts established schools and built houses. Both of the first schoolhouses are still in use—the one for the purpose for which it was erected, the other, with some additions, doing duty as a church.

By 1866, the number of districts was increased to six, and in all except one were school-buildings. At that time, which was seven years after the first

steps were taken to establish the system in the township, there were 453 persons under 21 years of age, 301 of whom were entitled to the benefits of the common-school system, being between the ages of 6 and 21 years. Of these, 248 were reported as having attended school the previous year. The people of the township were at that time making up for lost time, 248 persons out of 301 being a large proportion for a newly-formed township. Another seven years, we find, has increased the number of schools to 9, and the number of enrolled scholars to 366, out of 398, entitled to school privileges.

A few items taken from the report of the Treasurer to the County Superintendent of Schools for 1877, will doubtless prove interesting, especially as compared with the preceding figures :

Number of School Districts	9
Number of persons under 21.....	791
Number of scholars enrolled.....	427
Number of persons between 6 and 12.....	613
Highest wages paid any teacher, per month.....	\$ 70 00
Whole amount paid teachers.....	2,280 00
Total expenditure for school purposes	3,380 00
Estimated value of school property.....	10,000 00

In each district is to be found a comfortable schoolhouse, and, in several, are buildings that are a credit to the district. Nearly all are furnished with modern desks and apparatus, and we are credibly informed that the schools of this township are in a flourishing condition.

The people have provided well for the moral and religious instruction of themselves and of all who care to avail themselves of these privileges. Besides the churches of the village, mentioned elsewhere, there are three handsome church-buildings. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1860 by Rev. R. W. French, who was subsequently called to the pastorate in 1861, at which time he moved to the neighborhood. The original members were Thomas Luther, David Gilkerson and James E. Shaw, with other members of their families, and a few other persons, to the number of eighteen.

In 1867, the building was erected at an outlay of \$3,600. It is a very neat and comfortable house, 30x45 feet in size, and well furnished throughout. The membership numbers at present about fifty. It is not as strong as at a former period, quite a number having withdrawn to unite with the Presbyterian Church of the village, and several families having removed to Kansas. Rev. R. W. French has been the Pastor ever since the organization of the Church. Sunday school is kept open during the Summer.

Wesley M. E. Church, of West Peotone, was organized in 1868, and a building erected in 1870, at an expense of \$3,000. The building is 32x48 feet, and is a very neat and comfortable structure. Rev. R. Wright was the first minister who officiated as such in the new building. The present membership of the Church is about thirty, with Rev. N. Crichter as Pastor. Sunday school is kept open throughout the year; of this, William Crawford is Superintendent.

St. John's German Evangelical Church, in the northern part of the township, was organized in 1866 by Rev. F. Baeber, with sixteen families. Mr. Baeber preached here a year and a half. The whole establishment consists of four acres of land, a parsonage, schoolhouse and church edifice. The parsonage was the first building erected in 1868. In this church, services were held with varying frequency, until 1871, when the building of the chapel was completed. In 1873, the schoolhouse was built. The buildings have cost—the parsonage, \$1,500; the church, \$3,000, and the schoolhouse \$400. The congregation consists at present, of about fifty families, of whom Rev. D. Behrens is Pastor and teacher. The school is kept open six months in the year, the children attending the public schools a portion of the time.

We would not forget that when the life of our country was in danger, in 1861–65, Peotone Township, though but illy able to contribute largely to its support in men or means, having been so recently settled, did her part and made several noble sacrifices; but, unfortunately, on account of a method which then prevailed, proper credits were never given, and many of their names appear in the Adjutant General's Reports as credited to other towns. The township of Peotone is described in the Congressional survey as Town 33 north, Range 12 east of the Third Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north by Greengarden, on the east by Will, on the south by Kankakee County, and on west by Wilton Township. The township is not greatly diversified in soil or surface, but is mostly of a rich, deep soil and a slightly rolling surface, broken only by the two creeks which flow through it. There are no native groves of timber; but on many of the older farms are to be seen fine little groves of soft maple, elm and poplar, planted by the early settlers. The products of the township are those common to most parts of the county, and consist of corn, hay, oats and rye. Within the last year or two, considerable attention has been given to the dairy business, and the result has been the establishing by Messrs. Conrad & Son, of a cheese-factory, a half-mile west of the village of Peotone.

The factory was built this year, and business began August 5. The buildings are commodious and well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed. The cost of buildings and machinery was \$4,000. They began operations with the consumption of 2,000 pounds of milk per day. The capacity of the factory is 14,000 pounds, which limit, it is confidently thought, will be reached in a short time.

For some years, hay has been a reliable crop, and a large amount of both timothy and the native prairie hay has been cut and shipped. However, as the prairie was gradually fenced up and tilled the natural product decreased. Farmers have been giving more attention to stock than formerly, and a larger amount of this product has been consumed at home for the purpose of wintering cattle and sheep. In 1869, Oliver Lipincott built a hay-press at the village, for the purpose of preparing the hay for the city and Southern markets.

The press is still in operation, but, for reasons already assigned, the business of hay-pressing has somewhat fallen off. Formerly, considerable wheat was raised here, and, in 1858 to 1868, especially during the earlier years of that period, wheat was considered a staple crop; but of late years the crop has been a failure, and its cultivation has been almost entirely abandoned. In 1872, Messrs. Elling & Rathje erected a fine mill for the purpose of manufacturing this product into flour. The mill cost nearly \$12,000, and is one of the finest of its kind in the country. It is built on the Holland plan, with four large fans, of fifty feet each in length, which furnish power equal to forty horses. Owing to the fact already mentioned, that but little wheat is now produced here to keep the mill at work, the grain is brought by railroad from Minnesota and other places, and ground here, for consumption by those who formerly raised the article.

VILLAGE OF PEOTONE.

In 1855, a year after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, the site of the village was bought from that Company, and, in 1856, it was laid out by David Goodwillie. For a couple of years, no one seemed disposed to embark in business here, as the settlements, prior to that time, had been made mostly in the western part; and what little business was done was transacted at Twelve Mile Grove, in the adjoining township. Gradually the eastern portion of the township began to be settled, and a demand for postal and commercial privileges began to arise, which were no sooner demanded than they were supplied.

In 1858, John F. Pickering erected a house, in which he lived and also opened a small stock of goods. In the Spring of the next year, he erected the first real store-building. Thus opened, business of various kinds began to appear; and, in the Summer of 1859, several families came to the village, bought lots and made some improvements. A post office, the first ever established in the township, was established about this time. In the Winter of 1859-60, as has been stated on another page, the first school was taught. The first teacher was W. W. Clark. Dr. Charles Stedman located here soon after, and was the first resident physician. A warehouse had been erected by Messrs. Harding & Comstock, in 1857; but this being the beginning of the "hard times" period, yet fresh in the minds of many of the early settlers, but little, by way of grain-buying, was done for several years. Partially owing to the same cause, the town improved but slowly until the midst of the war or near its close when money was plenty, and produce plenty and in great demand. Then, Messrs. Comstock, Gilkerson & Worden, and Messrs. Schroeder & Rathje, began buying large quantities of grain; and, in 1868, both firms erected elevators. This was, indeed, the beginning of the period of Peotone's solid growth. Prior to 1866, not more than fifteen houses were to be found here, one of which was the store. From that time forward, for about eight years, the town improved rapidly. New dwellings, stores, shops and churches went up. During that period of prosperity, three churches, a good schoolhouse, and most of the stores

and other buildings now found in the lively little town were erected. Then began to be felt another period of hard times, consequent upon the panic of 1873, since which time Peotone, like most other places, has shown no signs of special activity. In 1869, the village was incorporated. The first election was held June 6, of the year named, and the following officers were selected: C. A. Westgate, President; E. S. Smith, Emanuel Wirt, Joseph Imholtz and John F. Pickering, Trustees, and John F. Pickering, Clerk. The present officers are: Philip Sultzbaugh, President; E. B. Cowing, Fred. Schroeder, N S. Beedy, Martin Collins and James Barnhardt, Trustees; Martin Collins, Clerk; James Barnhardt, Treasurer; John Conrad, Police Magistrate, and Fred. Wahls, Constable.

In 1869, the old school-building, which had been erected ten years before, was found to have outlived its usefulness, or rather its capacity was found too limited for its purpose. It was thought by some that additions to the old building would be the better way to enlarge the school capacity; but it was finally resolved to build anew from the ground, and dispose of the old building for other purposes. The house erected is a very fine one, for a place of this size, and cost about \$7,000

The M. E. Church was the first to organize, and one of the two first to build. The organization was effected in 1858, by Rev. John Hitchins, and consisted at first of ten members. The building, which stands in the west part of the town, was erected in 1867, and cost the society \$3,000. The parsonage, owned by the Church, cost \$1,000. Rev. Henry Hill is present Pastor.

The German Evangelical Church was erected the same year, the society having been recently organized. In 1870, it was set off as an Independent Church, having formerly belonged to the Rockville Circuit. The building is a frame structure, and stands in the southeastern part of the village. Though to outward appearance a good building, it was poorly constructed, and must, at no distant date, be taken down and replaced by one of more substantial character. Rev. John Wellmar officiates as minister.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1871, by Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, with seventeen members. The building of the new schoolhouse a year or two before, and its recent occupancy, left the old schoolhouse vacant. This house had not been a stranger to the sound of the Gospel or the songs of praise. All of the denominations, during a period prior to the erection of their houses of worship, had made use of this building for Church and Sunday school purposes. So when the building was vacated by the school, the society purchased it and refitted it for their use. Rev. W. F. Wood is minister of this congregation. The parsonage is the best in the village. The German Lutheran Church is the best building of the four. It was built in 1875, and stands in the southwestern part of the village. The organization of the society had been accomplished four years before, by Rev. F. Baeber. The present Pastor is Rev. Christopher

Wobus. In connection with all of the congregations are flourishing Sunday schools, and each minister is provided with a comfortable parsonage.

Peotone Lodge, No. 636, A., F. & A. M., was established October, 1869. The charter members were Samuel Jamison, Charles A. Westgate, John B. Sollitt, Charles Gates, David Gilmore, Benjamin Sellers, Rufus K. Reynolds, August Herbert, Henry Pape, W. F. Hutchinson, D. F. Mason, J. M. French, A. A. Manson, J. D. Downing, J. L. Miller, John M. Tobias and F. Elder.

The regular communications are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The present membership is thirty-seven. The present principal officers are C. A. Westgate, W. M.; Charles Gates, S. W.; R. G. Jorgenson, J. W.; Thomas Collins, Sec., and Philip Sultzbaugh, Treas.

WILTON TOWNSHIP.

Of all of the interesting little nooks in Will County, Twelve-Mile Grove is, without doubt, the most romantic. Not only on account of location has it this peculiar aspect, but associated with it, were it in our power to unearth it, is an ancient history of a sufficiently wild flavor for a poem like to that of Hiawatha. Almost entirely secluded as they were from the rest of their race, with surroundings at once so beautiful and so well adapted to their style of life, we cannot but conceive that the wild people who dwelt here must in many respects have been peculiar. The little grove is said to have been one of the finest tracts of timber in Northern Illinois, and was full of deer, wild turkeys and other game, at the time of the earliest settlement by the whites. The fine little stream, a branch of Forked Creek, dividing the township diagonally into two almost exactly equal parts, flows over a rocky bed, along which the grove, on either side, lies. On every side lies the open prairie, and in approaching the timber one is reminded of the little clumps of timber described by Eastern travelers as appearing on the Great Desert, toward which their anxious eyes and weary limbs ever turn for refreshing shelter and drink for themselves and thirsty animals. Formerly this feature was much more apparent than now, the adjacent prairie having long since been occupied and planted here and there by the early settlers, not only with fruit-trees, but also with those of the forest, so that at present the whole township presents the appearance of a succession of little groves. The land of Wilton Township is of varied quality and appearance, in some portions being very rich and productive, and in others quite the reverse; in some portions being very flat, and in others undulating. In some parts of the township stone of a good quality is found, which answers a good purpose for foundations for buildings, though it has been utilized to a limited extent for other purposes.

Wilton Township formerly embraced the township of Peotone, but was separated from it by order of the Board of Supervisors in 1858. The township, as now constituted, embraces all of Town 33 north, Range 11 east of the Third

Principal Meridian, and is bounded on the north, east and west by the respective townships of Manhattan, Peotone and Florence, and on the south by Kankakee County.

As before intimated, the township, or rather that portion still known as Twelve-Mile Grove, was occupied by a small tribe of Indians. The grove was reserved by act of Congress, ratifying a treaty with these people, for their sole use and benefit; but, though they were not concerned in any way in the Black Hawk disturbance, or any other unfriendly or hostile act toward the whites, they removed from here the same year that saw the exodus of the hostile tribes. They simply abandoned their lands here, not because of any encroachments by the whites, nor because of their inability to hold the title to the land, for the Government would doubtless have protected them in their rights, but, perhaps, because they did not like the idea of being separated so far from others of their race.

From the best information in our possession, Joseph Lawton, one of the owners of the land, was a half-breed; and, from him and others of the tribe of Ce-nag-e-wine, the land comprising the grove was bought, by James M. Kibbin, William T. Nelson and A. M. Wiley, ten or twelve years after the Indians had deserted it. A considerable portion of the land in the township was granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and, from that Company, bought by such settlers as came in after 1853. Samuel Hocum, who is usually accredited with being the first settler at the Grove, really affiliated with the Indians, and, when they left here to reside at Council Bluffs, followed their fortunes thither. Hocum, whatever his character may have been, was, in one characteristic which distinguishes the civilized white from the uncivilized red man, of civilized proclivities, in that he lived in a house. It is said that he built the first cabin erected by white men in the township, and that it stood at the east end of the grove, on the farm now owned by Chauncey Clinton. The exodus of the Hocums, the Lawtons and the other Indians, took place about 1835, at which date Abram Huyck came to the township and settled on Section 36, since and still called Huyck's Grove. For two years, the Huyck family were the only inhabitants of the township, and Twelve-Mile Grove was deserted. Abram Huyck died about fifteen years ago, and the family removed to other parts.

When the whites first began to settle here, many traces of the former occupants of the grove were yet visible. Among the most interesting of these, as illustrating their methods of sepulture, were the tombs of three Indians, supposed, from the profusion of their decorations, to be chiefs. The sepulcher, or whatever it might be called, consisted of a little pen, built up of small sticks, laid one upon the other, to the height of about four feet, being from four to five feet square. The whole was covered with sticks, weighed down with heavy stones. And therein, on a kind of stool, sat the three "poor Loes," looking lonesome and ghastly enough. The cracks between the sticks composing the pens were sufficiently wide to admit of inspection, while being at the same time too small to allow of

their being disturbed by wild animals. In this position, these ghastly remains sat in all of their feathers, beads and jewelry, with the flesh decaying from their bones, for a number of years, till at length a foolish lad, who lived in the neighborhood, upset their charnel-houses, scattering their bones about the surrounding country.

In 1837, three families from Canada came in and settled at the grove. These were Franklin Chamberlin, Oliver Chamberlin and James Adams. The Chamberlins were father and son. The Chamberlins built the first frame house. The timbers were "got out," hewed and prepared from the grove, and the boards were brought from Wilmington, where a saw-mill had recently been built. Adams occupied the Hocum cabin. The Chamberlins remained here until 1845, when they removed to Black Oak, near Chicago, where they still reside.

At the time of which we write, in addition to the wild animals desirable for food, there were also wolves in great numbers. Geese, chickens, sheep and pigs were their favorite repast; and it was almost impossible to protect them from the voracity of their natural enemy. An able and eloquent representative had risen in the Legislature and declared that, "When the denizen of the prairie is locked in the embrace of Morpheus, the shades of night have settled 'round his abode and all nature has settled to rest, then the noisome wolf rises from his lair, and, roaming up and down the land, seizes the inoffensive pig and the innocent lamb, devouring them, to the great detriment of said denizens," and the law for the protection of domestic animals against the ravages of "said wolf" had been passed, allowing to any one who would secure the scalp of one these "noisome" animals, a bounty of \$1. The business of wolf-hunting at once became quite lucrative. For a number of years afterward, in the newly settled counties, nearly all of the State taxes were paid in this kind of currency. The younger Chamberlin was a skillful hunter of the wolf, killing from twenty to forty every Fall. For these, he received for the scalps \$1 each, and for the pelts, 50 cents. In those times, the hardest that have ever been known in this State, this was counted a large amount of money. But, though the profit derived was comparatively great, the propagation of the wolf was neglected, and now, a wolf, should one be captured in the county, would be counted as a curiosity.

If intelligence were necessary to "keep school" in those days, the Adams family must have been in that respect more than ordinary, as the first two terms taught in the township, in 1841 and 1842, were taught respectively by Lydia and Sallie Adams, daughters of James Adams. At about the last date named, the Mormons at Nauvoo were in all their glory. Missionaries were being sent to all parts of the country to enlighten the people on the peculiar doctrines of Joseph Smith, as revealed in the Book of Mormon; and among the places visited in this part of the State was Twelve-Mile Grove. Their efforts here were not without success. The Adams family, having become fully established in

the faith, sold out and removed to headquarters at Nauvoo. A few years later, when the conflict arose between the authorities of the State and the troops of Smith, which resulted in the death of that would-be prophet, and the succession of Brigham Young to the Prophet's position, most of the Mormons removed to Salt Lake. Among the faithful who followed the fortunes of Young to the new land of promise, were Adams and his family. In crossing the plains, among the hundreds of these people who perished was Lydia Adams. Sallie afterward became one of the wives of an influential and wealthy Mormon, and still resides in that country. Several other converts were made to Mormonism in this neighborhood, some of whom still reside here, but repudiate the doctrine of plural marriages, cleaving to the faith as expounded by Joseph Smith, Jr., now of Plano, Ill.

The Chamberlins and Adams sold out their possessions here to one Reuben Putnam, more generally known as "Old Put." Putnam had the reputation of being a horse-thief, a cattle, pig and sheep thief, and a robber of all kinds of goods on which he could lay hands. He was even credited with having in the grove an underground stable in which he concealed his ill-gotten gains, and in which he accommodated members of a then numerous gang of horse-thieves that infested the country; and it is not doubted that Putnam was one of the leaders. "Old Put's" favorite mark for his stock was to cut off both ears and tail, and in this way destroy all other marks that might previously have been made by rightful owners. Certain it is that he was the terror of this part of the country, and as such prevented for a time the rapid settling of the township. But finally his operations became so gigantic, and his attitude toward his neighbors became so unbearable, that forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and it was determined to bring him to grief. Suits numerous had been brought against him; indictments had been procured; and all legal measures had been tried to bring him to justice, but always to the defeat of those instituting such proceedings. So a few of the citizens of the neighborhood, to the number of seven, entered into a compact to rid the county of his presence. It is unnecessary to repeat the names of the seven who planned the scheme, or to give the minutiae thereof. Suffice it to say that, one day in June, 1853, Old Put was plowing corn in his field, when suddenly, what to him appeared to be an Indian, grappled his arms from behind and held him fast; then another, who seemed to be a negro, appeared with a tar-bucket, and another Indian came up with a bag of feathers. Quicker than it takes to tell it, two or three more negroes stripped him of his clothing, and a pair of sheep shears applied to his scalp, divested him of his hair. In four minutes from the time of commencing the operations, Mr. Put presented a striking appearance. So much did he resemble the descriptions of that ancient one called Scratch, that the boys who took part in the work were really struck with fear. He had been covered from head to foot with the tar and feathers; and to add to the Satanic appearance as if having just issued from the ground, they had rolled him in the fresh-plowed dirt. After

the work had been completed, he was asked if he understood the meaning of all these proceedings, and upon giving an affirmative answer, he was told that he would be allowed just ninety days to settle up his business and get out of the country, and was assured that if he were found in the neighborhood at the end of the period named, the seven had sworn a great oath never to rest day or night until he was quartered. At the end of the eighty-seventh day, it was noticed that Put still lingered, as if loath to leave the scene of the drama in which he had taken so prominent a part; but after that date he was a stranger to Twelve-Mile Grove, having suddenly vanished.

For a long time his countenance presented rather a sallow appearance, looking much as though he was undergoing an attack of the jaundice. He spent much time in trying to find out who had been his persecutors; but so well had they concealed their plans that for many years it was not known who had taken part in the work.

Four of the men employed in the matter are still residents of the county, and are among the best citizens. The thing proved so popular, and those concerned in it kept it so well, that others who had nothing to do with it hinted that they "knew more about it than they cared to tell." Hiram Harvey and sons came to the township from Canada in 1841, stayed three years and then removed to Five-Mile Grove, where they resided nearly four years, returning to Twelve-Mile in 1848. Jabez Harvey, one of the best-esteemed citizens of the township, went to California during the gold fever, and had returned by June, 1853, having in the mean time, seen somewhat of the manner of dealing with outlaws in that country, at that time governed neither by the principles of law nor morals. Mr. Hiram Harvey is now over 70 years of age, hale and hearty, and in the enjoyment of all of his youthful energy. He is the oldest resident of the township. From 1841 until 1845, Alanson Williams, J. Taft, Dr. A. B. Mead, Amos Van Valtonburg and Alfred Warner made their appearance in the neighborhood. They resided here but a short period—but four or five years—and then removed to other places. During the residence of Dr. Mead, the post office of Wallingford was established near the center of the township, with Mead as Postmaster and mail-carrier, between this point and Wilmington, and for his services he received the proceeds of the office. After his removal, the office was removed to the head of the grove, where it has since remained. By 1848, quite a number of Irish families had also settled in the neighborhood. At the date last named, the Illinois & Michigan Canal was completed, and a number of the laborers on the works, having saved a portion of their wages and being out of employment, concluded to engage in farming, and took up their residence here. Some of our best citizens are of Irish nativity, among whom are John Brown, Roger Waters and Thomas McCormick. In 1846, Kibben, Nelson & Co., the new proprietors of the reservation, came to the Grove with a view to making improvements and selling out the land. The land was surveyed and offered for sale; and, there being no other

timber near, coal not yet having been discovered in the county, and the railroad not yet having been projected, the people were greatly excited over the prospect of having the only source of fuel and lumber disposed of without a chance to obtain a piece; and as a consequence, land, which can to-day be bought for \$20 per acre, brought \$100. The proprietors who had bought the reservation for a trifle became rich men in a short time.

The Nelson family, of whom W. T., mentioned above, was a member, consisted of the father, John Nelson, and sons W. T., S. G. and D. M. They came from Indiana to reside at the Grove in 1848. John Nelson had been, in the State of his former residence, one of the first citizens of the county in which he lived, and was honored with many positions of trust, among which was that of member of the Assembly of the State. Mr. Nelson died two or three years after his removal to this place. W. T. Nelson now resides in an adjoining township, and the two other brothers still reside near the village of Wallingford.

George and David Dancer, brothers, from the northern part of the State, came in 1848. The former still resides here, but the latter has removed to Iowa.

Samuel C. Baker and brother Caleb settled here in 1849. Caleb is one of our most wealthy and respected citizens. Samuel C. now resides in Colorado, and is engaged in the cattle trade.

Joseph Cook was the first blacksmith. His shop at first consisted of a bel-
lows, anvil and a few hammers, and the broad branches of a tree were his only shelter. Of him it could with propriety be said:

“Beneath a spreading chestnut-tree,
The village smithy stands,
The smith a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.”

All except the tree, which was an *oak* instead of a *chestnut*.

A horse-power saw-mill was erected by Henry Stone, now of California, in 1850, but it run but a short time, as the completion of the railroad brought lumber of a more desirable character to within a short distance. The first goods were sold in 1856 by J. Hopkins, at Wallingford. Hopkins did not continue in the business long, but sold out to S. G. Nelson. A store was started in Wilton Center in 1857, by Barret & Hersperger, and by them it was run for about three months, when they sold to Jabez Harvey, who has continued the business without intermission or suspension for twenty years.

There were at one time three post offices in the township. The first established was the one at Ingham's Hill, near the center of the township, and then removed to Wallingford. About 1856, a post office called Pierce, was authorized at Huyck's Grove, and another at Wilton Center. Pierce Post Office

existed but a short time. The one at Wilton Center was somewhat irregular, until a few years ago when it became a permanent fixture.

In 1850, there were in the township, as then organized—embracing, also, Peotone—about twenty-five voters. The precinct, with the Grove as center for an indefinite area surrounding, was called Dallas. In the year named, however, the Commissioners of the county changed the name, giving the precinct a definite boundary, with Supervisor and other township officers.

The first election was held April 2, 1850. Of this meeting, Henry Stone was elected Moderator, and William T. Nelson, Clerk *pro tem*. Twenty-six votes were cast, of which the following persons for the respective offices received majorities: William Dancer, Supervisor; Horace Kelsey, Clerk; James M. Kibbin, Assessor; Joel O. Norton, Collector; Hugh Kennedy, Overseer of the Poor; George Dancer, Samuel Hall and Alfred Warner, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel Wilson and Patrick Boyland, Justices of the Peace, and Edward Graham and John McGowan, Constables.

In 1858, the eastern half of the precinct, now constituting Peotone Township, was, by order of the Board of Supervisors, set off as a separate township, and Wilton left with boundaries co-extensive with what we now find them.

The present officers are: S. G. Nelson, Supervisor; G. Boynton, Clerk; A. J. Mills, Assessor; D. M. Nelson, Collector; George Mackender, John White and James Cavency, Highway Commissioners; S. G. Nelson and Jabez Harvey, Justices of the Peace; George Rose and B. F. Dunham, Constables, and Jabez Harvey, School Treasurer. The present voting population is 240. One of the most important public acts of the township was the voting of \$35,000 to aid the Decatur & State Line Railroad, which was to cross the township and locate a station at Wilton. The road has not yet been completed, and, as one of the provisions of the call for an election was that the bonds were to be issued only when the first train of cars were run through the township, they have not yet been called for.

The township took more than ordinary interest in the great war for the preservation of the Union, in 1861–65. No draft was ever enforced, the quota of each call being filled by volunteers, or by substitutes, paid by subscriptions or tax. Nearly all who enlisted from this township were in the One Hundredth Illinois Infantry. Many of the brave boys who left us never returned. Of this number are remembered Alva Hoyt, Richard L. Barr, William Bruce, Ira Temple, Amos and James Gauthrop, Simon Conchlin, Ahaz Young, Giles L. Greenman, Joseph Robinson, Frank Patchett, Robert Stevens, Don A. Robinson, Henry Doncaster and James T. Ladieu. The last named died a double death in Andersonville Prison. Isaac Jenks, though he received such wounds as would have killed a common man—his head being literally shot to pieces—still lives. Jerry Kennison was promoted to the office of Captain, and S. G. Nelson was honored with the title and office of Major.

As before intimated, the first school was taught in 1841. This was the school not only for the township, but for all the country adjacent. Pupils attended this school who lived ten miles away. The number of children living in the township at that time scarcely warranted the building of a house and the establishing of a school. The house was built by James Adams, Franklin Chamberlin and Hiram Harvey, and was a partnership concern. It was constructed of bass-wood logs, split in two parts, and laid up in the manner of a rail pen, with the flat surfaces inside. The puncheon floor, slab seats and desks and the huge fire-place, common to most of the pioneer schoolhouses such as appear in our cut on page 89, were features of this school-building. In 1849, the school township was organized, with Horace Kelsey as Treasurer, and in 1850, the first public school-building was erected at Wilton Center, which building is still standing and doing the service as originally designed. It was, doubtless, considered a grand affair in its early days, though at present it looks somewhat antiquated—however, in a pretty good state of preservation. It is constructed of stone, which were taken from the quarry near by, the stones being raised and hauled by different parties, who gave their time and labor to the enterprise. The building is 20x30 feet, and in height is scarcely eight feet between joists. Above the door appears the following inscription, cut deep in the stone cap:

School Dist. No. 1.
1850.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

In this building, Chauncey Steele taught the first term. The schoolhouse proved to be, in addition to its use as a temple of learning, a great convenience for numerous other purpose. In it have been held political meetings, debating societies, churches and Sunday schools, indignation meetings and ratification meetings and assemblies of all sorts and sizes, except *large* sizes, which could not be accommodated within its modest inclosure, and were, therefore, held in the grove. Soon after the date of the building of the schoolhouse in District No. 1, a school was organized at the north end of the Grove and a building erected there; and, within eight years, three more had been built, making, in 1858, five organized districts, each with a school building of its own, and having a school population of over four hundred.

At present, there are seven whole districts and two union. The school population is 610 children under 21 years of age, of whom 408 are between the ages of 6 and 21.

The value of school property is estimated at \$2,000. The whole amount paid for sustaining schools last year was nearly \$2,500. Jabez Harvey, who succeeded Kelsey, the first Treasurer, in 1864, is present Treasurer and Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

VILLAGE OF WALLINGFORD.

As previously stated, Nelson, Kibbin and Wiley had purchased of the Indians the tract known as the "reservation." Afterward that portion which now constitutes the site of the village was sold to H. B. Goddard, by whom, in turn, it was conveyed to Charles W. Keith, who laid out the town and offered the lots for sale.

Doubtless, high anticipations were indulged in, regarding the destiny of Wallingford, as Keith advertised it extensively. Charts of the town were lithographed and sent to every corner of the East and West. Some of them still in existence show what a nice town may be built on paper, all with streets and alleys, public squares and fine parks. But, alas, for human expectations! the enterprise proved a failure, and Wallingford stands a monument of blasted hopes. It is now simply a little trading-point, with a score of houses, a store and a few shops. Keith, after having disposed of a few lots, sold the site and the adjoining farm to Noah Thayer, of Aurora, who still owns it.

VILLAGE OF WILTON CENTER.

Wilton Center was platted, originally, in 1860; but, subsequently, the plat was taken up and a new plat made in 1876. The plat consists of about forty acres, of which Jabez Harvey is principal proprietor. Its history is not greatly dissimilar, as to success, to its little rival at the other end of the grove. It contains two general stores, two wagon-shops, two churches, and dwellings and other buildings in proportion. The population is about one hundred and fifty.

The M. E. Church was erected in 1866, and cost about \$6,000. From the report to the Conference, we learn that its membership is 162.

Rev. A. H. Needham is the present Pastor, and John Crawford is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Baptist Church was built in 1868. It is a neat frame building, capable of accommodating about two hundred persons. The membership of this Church is forty seven, with Rev. O. C. Dickinson as Pastor and Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Both of the above denominations had held services here for many years prior to the erection of their houses of worship, holding meetings in the school-house and in private dwellings.

Lodge No. 640, I. O. O. F. was established at this place, June 15, 1877, with seven members, most of whom had belonged to Wilmington Lodge. Of the number named, A. J. Mills was N. G.; J. G. Thompson, V. G.; Henry Storch, Secretary; and Jabez Harvey, Treasurer. The present membership is

thirty-three, the officers of which, with the substitution of Lorenz Reitz as V. G., and Charles Weber as Secretary, remain as at first constituted. Meetings are held on Saturday of each week.

MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," sang the bard of Stratford-on-Avon. This township was erst known as Trenton—a name bestowed by William Nelson, the first Supervisor after township organization. When Will County adopted township organization, there not being a sufficient number of voters in this to form a township, it and Greengarden were embraced in one, under the name of Trenton, after the town in which Mr. Nelson had resided in New York. In 1853, the population having sufficiently increased, the two towns were separated, and the name of Manhattan was proposed by John Young, Esq., the first Supervisor of this one, and no objection being made by Nelson, it was duly named for the island of the Knickerbockers, since which time it has been known as Manhattan Township, 34 north, Range 11 east. It is a beautiful undulating prairie, lying in gentle eminences, having much the appearance of the swell of the ocean after a storm has passed away. No timber breaks the monotony of the prairie, except Five-Mile Grove, and which comprises less than a section of land. It is thoroughly an agricultural region, than which there is none better in Will County, with no towns or villages, or manufactories to interfere with the farming interests. Its population, in 1870, was 922 souls.

The first settler in Manhattan Township was Orin Stevens, but of him little can now be learned further than that he had made a settlement at Five-Mile Grove. He was keeping a sort of tavern there when the next settlers came in, in 1834. The Perkinses were the next to settle after Stevens, and consisted of Ephraim Perkins and four sons, viz., Orin, Edward, Ephraim and Pliny Perkins. They were from Trenton, N. Y., and Edward came out in June, 1834, and bought out the man Stevens. Where Stevens was from, when he settled at Five-Mile Grove, or what became of him after he sold out, are items of the township history lost in the things of the past. Edward Perkins was a single man when he first came to the settlement, but returned to New York in the Fall and married, and brought his young wife to the West. Jerrod Gage came about this time, and he and Perkins entered into partnership in the dairy business at Five-Mile Grove. The next Spring (1835), Perkins' father and brothers came out, and also Gage's father and his family. The elder Gage had been an extensive dairyman in "York State," and being an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, the "Sage of Ashland" and renowned Kentucky statesman, once made for him a mammoth cheese, and presented it to him during one of his campaigns. When Edward Perkins returned from New York, after his marriage, he located for a time in Joliet, as noticed in that part of this work, and was



J. L. Miller
BEECHER

interested with Dr. Bowen in his Addition to the city of Joliet. The elder Perkins and Gage are both long dead; Edward Perkins died in this township; Orin went to California during the gold fever, and when about to start for home, died; Pliny and Ephraim Perkins, Jr., are both living still in this State, but in what part our informant had forgotten. Hiram Harvey also settled at Five-Mile Grove, about 1835 or 1836, and was from the East, but what particular State we were unable to learn, nor do we know what became of him. These few settlements around Five-Mile Grove seem to have been all that were made in the township until a quite recent date, as compared to other portions of the county. As this little grove was the only timber in the town, and it required a score or two of years for the people to find out that the prairies were habitable, probably accounts for the long gap that occurred just here in the arrival of new-comers to this section, as the next we find coming in about 1847 and 1850, and which we will now notice.

John Young came from New York City in 1849, and settled in this township, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Joliet. His son, Mansfield Young, a prosperous merchant of Joliet, married Miss Sarah Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, of New York, who is said to have been a most amiable and lovely woman, beloved by all who knew her. She died in 1876, and he and his father (also a widower) now live together, the old and the young bereaved ones forming a single family. Samuel Bowen and his two sons were from the Quaker State of William Penn, and came also in 1849. Bowen had first settled in Jackson Township, where he remained some time before coming to Manhattan. He has been dead some years. Bryan Gorivan and son settled in the town in 1848. They were from Ould Ireland, the "blissed Gim of the Say," are still living, and are prosperous farmers of the community. Martin Bergen was also from Ireland, and came to the country a poor man, but went to work, and by industry and energy became the owner of about six hundred acres of fine land, and amassed considerable other property; was honored with office, and had been for some time School Treasurer of the township, when he suddenly decamped, and his business was found to be in rather a deranged condition. His accounts as School Treasurer were short a thousand or two, but so secured that nothing was lost. His neighbors, who speak of him in kindly terms, seem to wonder at his going away when he apparently had sufficient property to liquidate all his liabilities. Freeman Gay came from the bleak shores of the Pine-Tree State, about 1847 or 1848, and settled in this neighborhood, where he remained a number of years, and finally removed into Jackson Township. He is still living there, and is a wealthy farmer of that town.

William Nelson, a prominent citizen of the town in the early days, came here from Trenton, N. Y., but was an Englishman by birth. He settled in this section in 1848, and gave the town the name of Trenton, when it and Greengarden were known as one township, as noticed in the beginning of this

chapter. He sold out, some years ago, and removed into Jackson Township, where he still resides. William and Charles Bissett were from Bonny Scotland, and came to the settlement in 1848. Charles died in a short time after their settlement here. William went to California during the gold excitement of 1849 and 1850, where he still lived the last known of him. A man named Borders settled here in 1849. He was from Ohio, and did not remain long in the settlement. What became of him no one knows or seems to care, as he was, to use a Southern phrase, "small potatoes" anyway, it was said.

Clarke Baker came from New York, and bought land here in 1847, but did not settle on it until 1850. He is still living, an active, energetic man of fourscore and two years, and is one of the respected citizens and wealthy farmers of the township. He is the present Supervisor, an office he has held for several years, as will be found on another page. This comprises a number of the first settlers of Manhattan Township up to a period when the tide of immigration poured in with a rapidity defying the power of the historian to keep pace with names and dates. When township organization went into effect, in 1850, there were but ten legal voters in the territory now comprised in Manhattan Township, and, as already stated, was not sufficient to form a township of itself, but was, with Greengarden, known as Trenton Township, and so remained until 1853, when they were separated and organized under their present names. William Nelson was the first Supervisor of Trenton Township, and held the office in 1850; was succeeded by M. Bailey, who served during 1851 and 1852, when the towns were divided, and John Young elected Supervisor of Manhattan for 1853. Clarke Baker was elected in 1854, and held it for two years, when Mr. Young was re-elected, and held the office from 1856 to 1860, inclusive. In 1861, Clarke Baker was again elected and also in 1862, and in 1863, was succeeded by G. A. Buck, who served until 1865, when J. E. Baker was elected, serving from 1865 to 1869, inclusive. G. A. Buck was then re-elected, and served 1870-72, and was succeeded by S. Robinson, in 1873-74, when Clarke Baker was again elected, and has held the office ever since. Other township officers are Clarke Baker and Hiram Olney, Justices of the Peace; Hiram Olney, Town Clerk; Michael Haley, Constable, and George A. Buck, School Treasurer.

As recent as the settlement of Manhattan Township has been, the early record of mortality is somewhat cloudy and vague. The first death of which we have been able to learn definitely was that of Charles Bissett, who is noticed as settling here in 1848, and who, it is said, died in a year or two afterward. A child of Stephen Bowen was born in 1850, and was probably the first, or, at least, the first in what might be termed the second era of settlements in the town. It might be claimed that Edward Perkins was the first settler of the township to perpetrate matrimony, though he married in New York. But to come down to a more modern date, George A. Buck and Miss Sarah Baker were married at quite an early day. We do not give these, however, as being

the first births, deaths and marriages which actually occurred in the town, and are inclined to think they are not; but they are the first of which we have been able to learn anything definite. It is altogether probable that, with many German and Irish immigrants coming in, there were births at an earlier date than those given. But it is stated by some of the early settlers that children were rather scarce in Manhattan in the early days of its settlement, and that it was long before there were enough to form a school. Mr. Young, who had resided in New York City, where the crop of juvenility was ponderous, says his wife was often annoyed there by the noise and racket of children in their neighborhood; but used to say frequently, after she had been "here a spell," that she would give much to hear the noise of children at play.

The first Justice of the Peace in the township was William Bissett, and received the office in 1849, but did not hold it long, as he sold out in 1850 and went to California. The first blacksmith-shop was kept by a man named Cunningham, in 1851. Where Cunningham came from, or whither he went, no one can now tell. There is no village in Manhattan Township, nor has there ever been a store within its borders, nor a post office established for its particular benefit. But very recently Greengarden post office was moved over, just inside of the Manhattan line. Joliet is the point of traffic of its citizens, and is the post office where the large majority of them get their mail matter. It is there they haul their grain and other farm produce, and hence, stores and post offices have not been at all required in their town, and would not, perhaps, be much patronized if they were as plenty as Falstaff's blackberries.

The first and the only church structure ever erected in Manhattan Township, is the Episcopal Church, built in 1857, under the ministerial charge of Rev. Clinton Locke, who at the time was Rector of the Episcopal Church in Joliet, and now of Grace Church, Chicago, and whom we noticed as officiating in the reception of President Hayes in his recent visit to Chicago. The church edifice is a frame, and cost about \$1,500. Some dozen or twenty families worship there at the present time under the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Glass. Other religious organizations have regularly-established societies in the township, and hardly a schoolhouse but serves as a temple of worship and for Sunday schools, but there are no other church edifices. The first schoolhouse was built in 1852, and in it was taught the first school in the township. For as before stated, there were but few children in the settlement for several years, and consequently not much need felt for schoolhouses. In 1872, a little more than a score of years after the second era of immigration set in, we find the town contained eight school districts and eight good, substantial schoolhouses. There were 415 pupils enrolled and 13 teachers employed; the district tax levy for the support of schools was \$1,135.22, and \$1,422.35 the amount paid to teachers. The schools of Manhattan are in a flourishing state; each district has a good, comfortable schoolhouse; the best of teachers are employed, and school maintained for the usual number of months each year.

When Mr. Young settled in Manhattan Township, in 1849, there was not, he informed us, a rod of fence in the town, but a little in Five-Mile Grove, where Mr. Baker had bought land. Aside from that little bunch of timber, it was an unbroken prairie, well set in tall, waving grass, overtopped with wild-flowers, and presenting a picture of beauty equal to the most extravagant ideas of the Western prairies to be obtained from the New York *Ledger* and kindred publications. The town is sufficiently rolling to drain well; in fact, there is not a section but that is capable of being well drained. It is irrigated by Jackson and Mud Creeks, two small brooklets that usually go dry in the Summer season, but sometimes in long "rainy spells" get on the rampage and become rather boisterous streams. There are no mills in this town, nor railroads, and as before stated, no villages or cities, or "corner lots," and hence, there is very little in the way of history pertaining to it, beyond the mere fact of its settlement, and that of its being, as already noted, one of the finest agricultural districts in the county. Although originally settled by New Yorkers, and other Eastern people, the foreign population has rather the ascendancy at present. The German and Irish elements are well represented, and can boast of many excellent and wealthy farmers.

As showing the importance of Manhattan as an agricultural community, we present the following statistics from the last Assessor's books :

	ACRES.	BUSHELS.
Corn	8,371	210,330
Oats	3,857	16,510
Irish Potatoes.....		5,880
Apple Orchards.....	135	.....
Flaxseed.....		231
		TONS.
Timothy Meadow.....	2,063	2,500
Prairie Meadow	2,101	2,643
Pasture.....	5,959	(not including woodland.)
No. pounds wool shorn		160 lbs.
No. of Fat Sheep sold		15 head.
No. of Cows kept.....		557 "
No. Fat Cattle sold	107—average weight, 1,000 lbs. per head.	
No. Fat Hogs "	1,408 " " 250 " "	

From the above figures it will be seen that Manhattan is an excellent farming district, and does its part in swelling the agricultural resources of the county.

The political record of Manhattan is Democratic by a very small majority, or has been, until the present "shaking of the dry bones of the valley" caused by the National Greenbackers, and just now it appears somewhat uncertain as to what a day may bring forth. The township bore a good record in the late war, as is shown by reference to the "Patriotism of Will County." As the deeds of its soldiers are perpetuated in the pages of that work, we shall not go into details of their war history here. They bore the perils of the war for the

Union, and we will pass from the subject, with this tribute to those who sleep their last long sleep:

“ Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.”

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and is the most distant from the county seat of any township, being from its center, in a direct line from Joliet, twenty-seven miles, and by rail not less than thirty-five. Since the division of Reed Township, this is one of the two greatest in area in the county, including within its limits all of Congressional Town 33 north and 14 east, and about one-fourth of Range 15. The township presents more than an ordinary variety of soil and surface, being in some portions quite flat and in others rolling; in some portions a deep, rich soil, and in others lacking in this character. It is watered by the small stream which drains Eagle Lake, which also furnishes stock water for the northeastern, central and southwestern parts. Eagle Lake, formerly much larger than at present, covers an area of a quarter of Section 7 and the swamp adjacent, nearly all of this and Section 18. Before the work of draining the lake was begun, hundreds of bushels of cranberries were annually produced and gathered here, but now this industry is destroyed. The other products of the township consist of corn, rye, oats, potatoes and hay. Stock-raising is carried on to some extent.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad passes through the western part, furnishing an outlet for its products and a means of communication with other parts of the country. Prior to the completion of this line, most of the marketing was hauled direct to Chicago, or shipped by the Illinois Central at Peotone or Monee. Most of the land in this township, being outside of the Illinois Central limits, was sold to original settlers or to speculators for \$1.25 per acre, and was occupied within a period ending about 1857.

The first settler in the township was a man of the name of Jesse Dutcher. But little is known as to whence he came or whither he went; but, in 1851, he was found here occupying some land a couple of miles north of Washington Center. The line running through the Center, and continuing through Crete, and thence to Chicago, with its southern terminus at Vincennes, Ind., was the main traveled road between those two extremes, and was one of the most-used thoroughfares in the State. Marketing of all kinds was hauled from Vincennes and all intermediate points by way of this road to Chicago. As a consequence, little settlements sprang up all along the line, and, at short distances, houses for the accommodation of the traveler and teamster, and for the profit of the owners, were opened. These houses were scarcely deserving of the name of hotel or tavern, but were owned by parties who were opening farms, and

having built cabins of more than ordinary size, established this species of lodging-house in connection with their farming operations. Such an establishment was Dutcher keeping at the time remembered by the earliest settler, in 1851, and for two or three years later. How long he had been there, we are unable to say ; but those who saw him there at the date named, judging from the looks of his house and other improvements, credit him with a half-dozen years' previous residence. Dutcher was also a preacher, and, as now remembered, was of the Methodist persuasion. Perhaps he was not a regularly-licensed minister, as his stay, in such case, could not have been so prolonged. However, like his ancient prototype, Melchizedek, the priest of Salem, he went as he came, unknown to any of his cotemporaries, and the balance of his history is lost to this part of the world.

Four miles south and a mile west of the Dutcher Tavern, hotel, caravan-sary, or whatever it might be called, was, at the same date, another stopping-place of a similar character, though, if report be true, of a little less respectability, as its proprietor was anything else than a preacher. At this place, which was near what is now known as the Sollitt Farm, James McBein "took the stranger in" and accommodated him for a compensation ; and, with this Scriptural argument, he went before the Bar Supreme many years ago to plead admission to the "Heavenly Mansion." The McBein family have all removed from the township.

By an examination of the map, it will be discovered that these two hotels or taverns were not on the same section line ; but they were on the same road, which did not follow the section line in all cases, but meandered about, following sometimes the bank of a creek, and at others being confined to the highest ridges of land. Along this general highway other habitations sprung up in due time, and the "big-road" settlement was distinct for many miles up and down its course. Among these were John Rose, William Strain and Joseph Maxwell. John Rose was probably the third settler in the township, and is almost entitled to the credit of being the first, as the settlements previously named could scarcely be called permanent. Certain it is that the Rose family is now the oldest family in the bounds of Washington Township. Mr. Rose was a native of Ireland, and came to this part of the country in 1851. He settled on the west side of Section 3, which, it will be noticed, is near the line of the former "big road." John Rose died in 1858. Heirs of the family still occupy the old homestead.

William Strain was also a native of Ireland. He came to this place in 1852, and still resides here, a few rods north of the "Center."

Joseph Maxwell came from Ohio with T. L. Miller, and still resides here.

Philip Nolan was also one of the earliest settlers in this part of the township. Nolan had lived in Chicago a couple of years before removing to this vicinity in 1851. Joseph White was one of the prominent men of the early times in this neighborhood, though his residence here was but brief, extending from

the year 1854 till about 1858. It was at his house, on the Dutcher farm, that the first township election was held, in 1856; and at this election he was chosen one of the first Justices of the Peace. After the exodus of Dutcher, White installed himself as landlord and farmer, and continued here until 1858, when he removed to Indiana.

While these settlements were being made, another, known at the time as "The Settlement," was being made in the northeast corner of the township, in the vicinity of Eagle Lake. Among the first settlers in that neighborhood were Henry Bahlman, Peter Dohse, Andrew Carstensen, Pade Kruse, Charles Fuller and William Bliss, most of whom have since removed to other places.

The Bahlman family, of whom Henry Bahlman, Jr., is a member, still reside here. The modest-looking lake was, about twenty years ago, the scene of a horrible and most disgusting tragedy, with which, however, none of the citizens were in anywise connected. Parties, residents of other parts of the county, to conceal another crime, and for the small consideration of \$50, committed a crime here that has justly cursed them for all time to come. The night was dark and gloomy, and well calculated to inspire the two monsters who committed the devilish deed with feelings which must be necessary to the accomplishment of such an inhuman act. Their victim was an infant, of which they had been put in charge for the purpose of procuring for it a home in some institution established for such unfortunates. But either the price received or the idea of a more effectual concealment of the original crime, impelled them to committing the little body to the depths of Eagle Lake. The details of the crime, though published in all of the papers at the time, are too disgusting for further mention, except to say that the perpetrators were discovered, arrested, tried and convicted, but by some means they escaped the just penalty of their dark deed.

By 1856, farms were also being opened in the southern and western parts of the township. The Germans, who are now more than half owners of the township, were beginning to arrive; and by the year last named, there were about twenty additional families, among whom are remembered: Rensellaer and Edwin C. Richards, W. and C. Lyon, Joseph Irish, Horace Morrison, William and M. Watkins, Richard Lightbown, Isaiah and Stephen Goodenow, Robert and David Dunbar, John B. Bowes, John Miers, Peter Dohse, H. Spanler, John Tatmire and Aaron and Miles Johnson. The township was yet a part of Crete, and voted and transacted all political business with that precinct. In the year mentioned, however, a move was made toward establishing this as a separate precinct. A petition was prepared and presented to the Board of Supervisors; and no good reason appearing to the contrary, an election for the purpose of organization and for selecting township officers was by them ordered to take place on the 1st Tuesday of April, 1856. As has been stated, the election was held at the house of Joseph White, and the record which is still extant indicates that there were thirty voters present. Rensellaer Richards was

chosen Moderator and William Watkins, Clerk pro tem. They were sworn to perform the duties of their positions according to law, by William Hughes, a Justice of the Peace, and were about to proceed to business, when it was mentioned that as William Watkins had not resided in the town a year, he was consequently ineligible. M. Watkins was therefore chosen and qualified in his stead, and the election proceeded. Rensselaer Richards was elected Supervisor and Assessor; Edwin C. Richards, Clerk; William B. Conner, Collector; William A. Bliss, Overseer of the Poor; Joseph Irish, Joseph Maxwell and Henry Bahlman, Commissioners of Highways; Joseph White and William Watkins, Justices of the Peace; and Isaiah Goodenow and J. H. Irish, Constables. The Richards family must have been both a popular and competent one, as they monopolized the three most important offices.

The names of the present officers are: F. Wilke, Supervisor; Charles Holtz, Clerk; Henry Bahlman, Jr., Assessor; August Guritz, Collector; Henry Valtner, John Tegtmeir and Edmund Smith, Commissioners of Highways; Charles Holtz and Henry Lattz, Constables; Rudolph Pecht and Henry Bahlman, Justices of the Peace; and Christopher Koelling, School Treasurer. The number of votes polled is about 200, though a full ballot has never been cast.

The township is well supplied with school facilities, there being, besides the seven public schools, four private schools supported by the different religious denominations. The first effort to provide school advantages for the children of the township was in 1855, when Sabina Graham was employed to teach a few children, in a room of the Dutcher-White Hotel. The next Spring, a little shanty was erected in that neighborhood. This first schoolhouse was a simple Summer concern, constructed of rough boards, and was but twelve feet long and as many wide. At first it was designed for only a single Summer, but was pressed into the service for several years. Miss Graham was an excellent teacher, and her praise as a kind and diligent instructor may still be heard from some of her early pupils, now grown to be middle-aged men and matrons. In 1857, a good schoolhouse, which is still mentioned in this vicinity as the "new schoolhouse," was erected in this vicinity, and the following year the township was divided into two districts, and a second house was erected.

A few items extracted from the School Commissioners' report of that year, will prove interesting to our readers, as showing the satisfactory advance in this direction at the present date:

Schools.....	2
Number of months in each year.....	9
Average wages.....	\$19 63
Number of scholars attending.....	99
Number of persons under 21.....	171
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	112
Amount paid to teachers.....	402 74
Whole amount paid for school purposes.....	\$1,992 14

If the items in regard to attendance and number between 6 and 21 are both correct, it shows a remarkably high percentage of those entitled to school privileges taking advantage of the opportunity. Especially is this so, when the newness of the settlement is taken into account. In 1866, eight years later, we find 4 schools here, with 569 persons under 21; and still eight years later, in 1874, the number had increased to 6 schools, with 612 persons under 21. The present status of education may be determined from the following figures:

Number of persons under 21.....	881
Number of persons between 6 and 21.....	650
Number of scholars attending.....	237
Number of schools.....	7
Number of months taught.....	46½
Amount paid teachers.....	\$1,959 00
Total expenditures for school purposes.....	3,087 00

The present apparent meager attendance is accounted for by the fact that about four hundred children, between the ages of 5 and 14, are in attendance at the parish schools, of which there are four in the township.

The oldest organized church in the township is St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, near Eagle Lake. This organization was accomplished in 1850; but, as has already been stated, there were not more than two families resident in Washington Township, and they, as has been intimated, being of other belief; in regard to religious matters, it will be surmised that the organization could not have been effected here. The church was at first established a mile north of its present location, in the township of Crete. A building for religious and educational purposes was erected there at the date named, and church and school were kept open there until 1864. Rev. Gustav Pollack was the organizer of the enterprise, and was Pastor for fifteen years. In 1864, it having been determined to build a new house of worship, a new location was selected for the same, though school has been kept open at the old site till the present time.

The new building at Eagle Lake is a very neat and commodious one, and cost the society \$5,000. The old building, a mile north, was torn down a few years ago, and a new schoolhouse erected at a cost of \$1,000. A dwelling for the use of the teacher was also built, at an expense of \$900. At the Lake a parsonage, costing \$2,200, was built in 1865; also a schoolhouse was erected which cost \$1,200.

At the north establishment, in Crete Township, A. Albers is employed as teacher. In the school at the Lake, Friedrich Fathaur has been teacher ever since its organization. The congregation or society consists of 118 families, of whom Rev. J. F. Nuoffer is Pastor.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located a mile northwest of Beecher, was organized in the Spring of 1865, by Rev. Gustav Pollack, who had been preaching in this vicinity. Herman Lossner was installed Pastor, in which position he is still engaged. The organization was first started with

twenty families, which has increased to eighty-five, embracing a membership, as estimated by other denominations, of about three hundred and fifty persons. In 1865, a two-story building, for the use of Pastor, and as a church and schoolhouse, was erected, at a cost of \$2,500. In 1867, a neat parsonage, costing \$1,250, was built; and the other building has since been used for school and church purposes. It is proposed, next year, to build a church edifice 40x60 feet, at an expenditure of about \$3,500, the plans of which are already procured and most of the money subscribed. At this establishment, as at all of the others of this denomination, school is kept open nearly all the year, and the common branches of German and religion are taught. At the age of 14, or confirmation, the children attend the public schools. Albert Dorn has been in charge of the school for the last three years.

St. John's German United Evangelical Church, located two miles southeast of Beecher, was established and an organization effected in 1864. Rev. Peter Lehman had been preaching in the vicinity for a year before, and organized the society at the date named, with a membership of forty families. After the Church had been established, Rev. Philip Albert was installed as Pastor, and acted as such for two years. The present Pastor is Rev. Emil Keuchen, who has been in charge as minister and teacher for the last six years. The society owns a plat of ten acres, on which was erected, in 1864, a church edifice 30x44 feet, at a cost of \$1,960, and, in 1876, a parsonage for \$1,150. The present membership is 350 members, or 85 families. Religious and secular instruction are given to the children of the parish, six months in the year.

The Congregational Church, at the village of Beecher, was organized January, 1872, the house of worship having been erected the year before. The original members were eight in number; the present membership is about twenty. The building was erected at a cost of \$1,250, and is 24x32 feet in size. The lumber was donated by dealers—friends of T. L. Miller, of Chicago; \$175 was contributed by citizens of the village, and Mr. Miller paid the balance. Rev. J. F. Smith, now Pastor of the Congregational Church, at Crete, was the first Pastor. At present, T. C. Hunt, a student of the Theological Seminary, officiates as Pastor. Sunday school is sustained with S. S. Hunt as Superintendent.

In the great struggle to preserve the Union, in 1861-65, Washington Township was well represented, and did its part creditably. Among those who enlisted and never returned, having fallen a sacrifice on the field, were Peter Dohse, L. M. Lyon and D. T. Moore. There were, doubtless, others; but, from an unfortunate method of recording enlistments which prevailed at the beginning, they were accredited to other localities.

Doubtless, the most interesting industry, and at the same time one which has given the little village of Beecher a reputation co-extensive with the whole country, is the breeding of fine stock, as carried on by T. L. Miller, Esq., of this place.

Mr. Miller came to this place in 1852, and located land, preparatory to embarking in the gigantic enterprise in which he is now engaged. He did not, however, begin operations until 1861, in the mean time engaging in other business in Chicago. In the year last named, he removed to this place, and from that time till 1870 engaged in the cattle business in a small way, and with no definite idea of future plans or prospects. During all this time, however, he carried on an extensive correspondence, and conducted a thorough course of investigation and experiment, so that, in 1870, his mind was fully made up, and his future plans fully mapped out. Then began the great work that has not only proved to be one of the most extensive in the United States, but which has also already led to a grand success. After careful study and minute consideration, he decided, much against the then popular opinion of the leading cattle men of this country, to adopt the Hereford breed. The Durham cattle had for years been accorded, by breeders of this country and the landed gentry of England, the first place as beef-producing cattle. For nearly a century the short-horn breeds had held the prestige, though the Herefords were accredited with being good stock. A few feeble attempts had been made in this country, prior to the inauguration of Mr. Miller's enterprise, to introduce the stock; but the great character of the competing herds already attained so overshadowed them that their efforts in this direction were almost lost sight of. When, therefore, Mr. Miller announced his intention of breeding the Hereford stock, he was not looked upon as a competitor, but was regarded with feelings akin to pity. Even his warmest friends could not but feel apprehensive of his ultimate failure; and, perhaps, no one but himself discerned the grand success with which his efforts have been crowned. After awhile, however, he began to be recognized as a competitor; and since that time, he has fought his way, foot by foot, until, if his cattle do not stand pre-eminent, they at least bear the reputation of equal merit with any herd or breed in the world. When it is considered that all of this change in sentiment, in the face of such gigantic opposition, during a time of such severe financial depression, has been wrought almost by one man, we come either to one or the other of two conclusions: that the character of stock which Mr. Miller handles must be of a superior quality, or that he is a man of much more than ordinary courage, good management and pluck. Perhaps it would not be incorrect to credit the enterprise with both of these advantages.

The farm devoted to the purpose indicated lies alongside the eastern part of the village of Beecher, and consists of 1,000 acres of the finest land in the township, divided into fields of convenient size for the purpose of pasturage and raising the crops necessary for feeding the stock. On the west side of the farm, a half-mile from the railroad station, are the barns, together with dwellings for the family and employes. The principal barn is an immense structure, capable of sheltering, on its first floor, 200 head of cattle, and of holding, on the second floor, 600 tons of hay and other feed, reserving space in the center

of the floor for cutting and otherwise preparing feed. On the third floor, is the mill for grinding corn, oats and other grain for the use of the stock. Surmounting the building, is one of Nichol's double-fanned wind-mills, of twenty horse-power, used for driving the feed-mills, cutting hay and drawing water. The whole structure is built in the most substantial, convenient and tasty manner, so that it is not only finely adapted to the purpose for which it was designed, but is an attractive object, and, from its high elevation, can be seen for many miles. Beside the great barn, there are also the hay-barns, the tool-house, barns for pigs, sheep and colts, and all built in the same substantial and convenient manner.

The fine stock of the establishment consists of 250 thorough-bred heifers, of the Hereford species; 300 Cotswold Sheep, and 200 Berkshire hogs. The estimated value of lands and improvements is \$25,000, and of stock, \$100,000; the sales last year amounted to \$30,000. Mr. Miller's trade is largely with stock-raisers of the plains of Colorado, Wyoming and Texas, to which this breed of cattle is found to be peculiarly adapted. There are employed in the care of the farm and stock fifteen hands, some of whom have been brought from the county of Hereford, England, for the express purpose of taking care of the stock with which they had been familiar for many years.

Washington Center, prior to the location of the C., D. & V. R. R. was the central point, not only as regards location, but as to business. From about 1860 till 1870, a large amount of business was transacted here, and fortunes were made in merchandise and other trade. About 1860, Miles Johnson, who had previously been in the business at Monee, opened a store at this place. Lewis Jessen started a blacksmith-shop, and Charles Holtz opened a hotel. Johnson was appointed Postmaster, and carried the mail to and from Monee for \$15 per year and the proceeds of the office. He continued in business several years, and then removed further south. Jessen, by hard hammering and blowing has accumulated a little fortune. He still resides here.

Charles Holtz has got rich keeping a hotel and dealing in stock. After Johnson retired from the business of selling goods, Messrs. Flint & Miller put in a stock of goods and carried on the business for two years, when they sold out to Lewis Metterhausen, who immediately moved the goods to the station, into a house which he had just built. In the meantime the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, or Danville & Vincennes Railroad, had been completed, a station established, and the town of

BEECHER

laid out. T. L. Miller had begun his fine stock enterprise, secured the location of a station here, and laid out and named the new town. Thenceforward the growth of the Center was checked, and the station became the point, from which improvements have widened until the village of Beecher has not only over-

shadowed the Center, but by building out toward it, has nearly enveloped it in itself. Beecher was laid out in 1870 by George Dolton, for T. L. Miller, and commenced at once to build up, and develop a trade which compares favorably, at this time, with towns three times as old. As we have seen, Metterhausen opened the first store in the village, in what proves to have been the second building erected, and which also proves to have been the first store-building. Metterhausen had been a teacher in the Lutheran school. He sold goods here for a time and then went into the liquor trade, in which he is still engaged.

James Burns built the first house—a dwelling—and sold lumber for a few months and then removed to Michigan, from whence he had come.

Shortly after this, Henry Bielfeldt built and opened a hotel. Carl Melow moved his blacksmith-shop from the Corners in 1871, and Rudolph Pecht opened a furniture store. Fred Schmidt built a second hotel, and John R. Miller moved the old dancing hall from the Corners and put in a second stock of goods. William Struve, formerly of Monee, followed Burns in the lumber and coal business. By and by the post office was removed from the Corners to Metterhausen's, and he was appointed Postmaster. Elliot Miller, son of T. L. Miller and now partner in the firm of L. Gould & Co., of Chicago, was appointed first station agent. About this time, T. L. Miller built the first warehouse, and Henry Block commenced buying grain, eventually buying the warehouse and continuing the business until the present. The period extending from 1870 to 1873, was a lively one for this vicinity. The sounds of the ax, hammer and saw were heard in all directions, new-comers were arriving almost daily, and, by the end of the period named, the village had grown in size and importance to proportions hardly expected by its most enthusiastic friends. Though its growth has not been rapid, within the last few years, it continues to show signs of animation and prosperity. There are now three warehouses, five general stores, and other stores, shops and dwellings in proportion.

A wind-mill, a short distance north of town, built by Henry Ditmers' is worthy of mention. The mill is now owned and operated by Herman Ehlers. It is built on the Holland plan, runs two sets of buhrs and is used for grinding flour and feed, most of which is custom work.

Eagle Lake is a little village in the northeast part of the township, on the margin of the little body of water of the same name. It is not a regularly laid out town, but the lots have been sold by the description of "corners and bounds." It contains about two dozen houses, a store, saloon and shops. It is simply an improved or concentrated settlement, whose establishing dates back to the location of its early settlers. Herman Lepien brought a stock of goods here about fifteen years ago, a post office was obtained, and gradually the place has assumed the style of a village. Its location is quite pleasant, and for a country place without railroad communications, does a brisk business.

WILL TOWNSHIP.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the history of the West is its rapid development. Eastern people compare the census of a quarter of a century ago with that of to-day, and remark, with astonishment, the wonderful increase in population and resources in this part of the country. It is true, the West has had some advantages over the East in its development. Improved machinery, a better system of communication and travel, and improved means of transportation, doubtless, partially account for it; but is hard to conceive that all these results could have been brought about, without bringing to mind that the parties concerned in the opening-up of the country were men of more than ordinary pluck and intelligence. Twenty-five years have scarcely passed since the first blow was struck, since the first shovelful of earth was moved, since the first furrow was turned and since the first shanty was erected in the township of Will, now alive with population, and teeming with herds of stock and dotted all over with the habitations of its owners. That "truth is stranger than fiction" is well illustrated in the growth of some of our Western towns and cities, which bud and blossom, as it were, in a single night. Irving's hero of Sleepy Hollow would not have been less surprised had he taken his twenty-years nap on the prairie of Will Township. His feelings upon awaking must, indeed, have been quite similar. Twenty years ago, where is now a succession of well-cultivated fields, with orchards and gardens, was nothing but an unbroken expanse of wild prairie; where were then less than a hundred inhabitants, are now almost a thousand.

Will Township was one of the last to settle, the wood and water question being until a recent date the great desideratum.

In 1852, the first actual settler made his appearance in this locality. All of the adjoining townships had already received some population; and two years previous the township organization act, which gave a corps of officers to each six miles square containing enough inhabitants for organization, had been passed, while this section contained not a single inhabitant—white, black or red.

John McKenzie, who is generally accredited with being the first settler, was a Scotchman, but had lived in the country some time before removing to this locality. He lived here six or seven years and then removed to Missouri. He was in that State at the breaking-out of the war, and engaged in the service of the Government as a spy. On one occasion he was captured by the enemy and put in prison, to await trial by a court martial; and had his case ever come to trial, he would doubtless have suffered the penalty of death, as the evidence against him was sufficiently conclusive.

James M. Gridley had been living in Crete and other places in this part of the State, since 1840. He came to this township in 1853, and built the second house. He has been one of the prominent men of the township, and one of its

most solid citizens. Gridley was a native of New York. Joseph Baldwin was a native of Massachusetts, but had been to California and brought back a few hundred dollars of the "yellow metal." He remained here but a few years, when he removed to Missouri with the aforementioned McKenzie. James Maxwell came out here in 1853, from New Jersey, and bought some land, but returned to his home in the East and lived until 1861. He says that when he came first, in 1853, there was but one little shanty in the whole township, and is not certain that it was occupied.

In 1853, Henry Lyon came from Chicago, or rather from the Michigan & Illinois Canal, where he had been working, and settled on the land now owned and occupied by F. P. Lilley, to whom he sold out a year later, and returned to the more congenial pursuit of working on the Canal.

The next year, 1854, brought several good and enterprising families to this vicinity, among whom were H. N. Ingersoll, F. P. Lilley, Patrick McMahon and John B. Sollitt. The first of these, H. N. Ingersoll, had really been here the year before, and had purchased the land to which he moved in the Spring of 1854. Mr. Ingersoll was one of the substantial citizens of the township, and one of its most prominent men. He continued to reside here until about three years ago, when he sold out and removed to Iowa. F. P. Lilley is still a resident of the township, and has been one of its most reliable citizens. He had been, previous to his coming here from Chicago, his former home, a workman on the canal and railroad. McMahon is a native of Ireland; he still resides here. John B. Sollitt, now a resident of Peotone, was formerly a resident of Chicago, where he was engaged in butchering for the Chicago market.

In 1855, William Constable, James Pickard, Robert Patterson and R. O. Hutchins came, the first three from New York and the last from Vermont. William Constable has been a most successful man in business. When he came to this place he was as poor as the poorest; but by industry, economy and good management he has made quite a fortune. His property is estimated at about \$25,000. Robert Patterson, the present Supervisor, and one of our most substantial business men, also came poor and is now wealthy. R. O. Hutchins resided here but a few years. He had been a gunmaker, and on the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, he returned to his native State and engaged in his old trade of making fire-arms for the Government. Mr. Hutchins was the first School Treasurer of Will Township, having been appointed to the office in 1856. Samuel Storer and Lorenzo Tobias, the former from New Hampshire and the latter from New York, came in 1856. Storer was one of the most important citizens that ever lived in the township. He was son-in-law of Gov. Windsor, of New Hampshire, having married his daughter. He was elected first Supervisor of the township, in 1859, and, the year following, was sent, as Representative of this district, to the Legislature of the State. The township lost one of its most promising citizens when he removed to California, which he did in

1862. Lorenzo Tobias was one of the two first Justices of the Peace elected in 1859. He died here about ten years ago. None of the family now reside here, all having removed to other parts. George W. Smith also came in 1856. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace, and also one of the first Highway Commissioners, being elected to both offices in 1859.

During the period of the three years ending 1857, there were a few others who settled in this township, but whose stay was so short that it is not thought worth while to consume space with their mention. The same may be said with respect to the following year. The years 1857 and 1858 were almost a repetition of the hard times experienced in 1837, and emigration to this vicinity received a check. From 1859, however, the rush of settlers to this part of the county was very rapid, and in a short time the whole township was fully occupied.

The townships of Will and Monee, previous to 1859, were embraced in a single precinct, which was called Carey. In the year last named, the two sections agreed to a separation, and petitions to that effect were accordingly presented to the Board of Supervisors, who ordered a division, with boundaries and names as indicated.

On the 5th of April, 1859, in accordance with the order of the Supervisors, the voters, inhabitants of the new township of Will, met at the schoolhouse in District No. 1, and organized by the election of township officers. H. N. Ingersoll was elected Moderator, and Robert Patterson was chosen Clerk pro tem. Nineteen votes were cast, of which a majority were polled for the following persons :

Samuel Storer, Supervisor ; R. O. Hutchins, Clerk ; H. P. Tobias, Assessor ; F. P. Lilley, Collector ; H. N. Ingersoll, Poormaster ; John B. Sollitt, James M. Gridley and George W. Smith, Commissioners of Highways ; L. D. Tobias and George W. Smith, Justices of the Peace ; and H. P. Wright and Robert Patterson, Constables.

The township has from its first settlement been noted for its good schools. The first settlers took a deep interest in whatever tended toward the education and enlightenment of the youth, and when there were only a half dozen families within its bounds, steps were taken to establish a school. In the Winter of 1855-56, it began to be talked over that a school was not only a possibility but a real necessity.

On the 18th of February, notice having been given, the legal voters met at the house of F. P. Lilley, and proceeded to organize Congressional Town 33, Range 13, into a school township by electing a Board of Trustees and a Treasurer. F. P. Lilley, James M. Gridley and H. N. Ingersoll were chosen Judges, and R. O. Hutchins, Clerk of the election. H. N. Ingersoll, James M. Gridley and John McKenzie were elected Trustees, and by them R. O. Hutchins was appointed Treasurer and ex-officio Clerk. A Board of School Directors was appointed, and forthwith preparations were made for the erection of a school-



Wm. Gording
(DECEASED)
LOCKPORT

building, which was completed and ready for occupation by Fall. The first school was taught by Sarah M. Wolcott, and the Treasurer's books, which are still in existence, show that she received in the following April \$6.30 of her salary.

The whole township remained in one district till 1859, when it was divided into three. A few items taken from the Township Treasurer's report to the School Commissioner for the year 1858, will doubtless prove interesting as compared with similar statistics of the present year :

Whole number of schools.....	1
Number of teachers employed during the year	2
Average wages paid per month.....	\$23
Number of male scholars	9
Number of female scholars	4
Number of persons under 21	41
Number of persons between 6 and 21	25
Principal of school fund	\$100

In 1866, there were yet only 3 schools, but the number of scholars had increased to 99, and the number of persons under 21 had increased to 224, of whom 133 were between the ages of 6 and 21. The average monthly wages of male teachers was \$50, and of female teachers \$25.47.

The township school fund had been increased by the sale of the school section to \$8,157, being at that time the fifth in amount in the county.

As far as the facts could be obtained, we give corresponding statistics from the reports of School Directors for 1878 :

Total number of persons under 21.....	374
Total number of persons between 6 and 21.....	306
Average number of months school sustained.....	7
Value of school property.....	\$4,140
Highest monthly wages paid any teacher.....	\$50
Total expenditures for support of schools.....	\$2,800
Number of children attending school.....	270
Number of schools in the township.....	9

While there is nothing of wonderful nature in the above comparisons, the increase being simply the natural effect of the rapid settlement of the township, there is sufficient to indicate that the growth of the public-school system has been equal to the other interests of the township, and the condition of the schools is in a high degree satisfactory.

While the township is not "dotted all over" with church edifices as it is with schoolhouses, we are led to believe, from our short intercourse with its people, that the moral and religious natures have not been left uncultivated. It is true, there is but one church-building or church organization in its whole bounds but, being adjacent to towns on all sides where these accommodations abound, the township seems to need only the one already erected and standing near the center. The Presbyterian Church of Will Township was organized and the building erected about the same time, 1865. There had been some preaching,

by both Presbyterians and Methodists, and both denominations had some claims on the field; but it was agreed on all hands that more than one church could scarcely live, and that a union of forces was the better plan. Neither party was very tenacious; but when a party, who was not a member of either denomination, came forward and proposed that if the society to be formed should be Presbyterian, he would donate ten acres of land and \$1,000 toward the erection of a church edifice, it was decided to organize a Presbyterian Church. George W. Smith was the liberal donor, and not only did he fulfill his obligation, but added to it \$500 more. The original members of the society were D. J. Board, H. N. Ingersoll, George W. Smith, Thomas F. Clark, Henry Neal and James Maxwell, with their families. Most of these afterward became members of the Church. The building was erected at a cost of \$7,500, and is a credit to the society, the Church and the township. The first Pastor of the Church was Rev. E. J. Hill; the present Pastor is Rev. George Dunlap. The present membership of the Church is forty-seven, and of the Sunday school, about eighty members.

This township took a most lively interest in the late war, nearly all the able-bodied men enlisting and entering the service. At one time, there more of the citizens of this township in the army than there were legal voters. Of course, the township was not drafted, nearly all of its able-bodied men having volunteered. Several who thus left their homes friends and firesides to battle for the country which our fathers had done so much to establish, gave up their lives in its protection. Among such are remembered Benjamin F. Gridley, James H. Ingersoll, William Pickard and J. S. Cotton, the last of whom died in Andersonville prison, where so many of our brave boys suffered a double death, that of starvation.

The present officers of the township are: Robert Patterson, Supervisor; O. P. Lilley, Clerk; Robert Bayne, Assessor; John Shultz, Collector; Charles O'Neil and F. H. Steinberge, Commissioners of Highways; James Maxwell and Robert Patterson, Justices of the Peace; William Chamberlain, F. H. Steinberge and I. Dubridge, School Trustees, and O. P. Lilley, School Treasurer. The present voting population of the township is about one hundred.

Will Township is in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north, by Monee; on the east, by Washington; on the south, by Kankakee County, and on the west, by Peotone Township. It is a full Congressional town, containing thirty-six whole sections, and is described in the survey as Town 33 north, Range 13 east of the Third Principal Meridian. The land is somewhat rolling, though not what is usually termed broken. The soil is rich and productive, and, in most parts, deep and is well adapted to the production of corn, oats, rye and hay, large quantities of which are raised. About one-half of the land formerly belonged to the Illinois Central Railroad, and was bought of that Company for \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through the northwest corner of the township, cutting off about one and

a half sections, though no station has ever been established in its limits. Black Walnut Creek furnishes stock-water to the farms lying adjacent, in the north-western portion. Along this little stream the first settlements were made.

The township is entirely devoid of natural timber, though numerous little groves and thrifty orchards give it the appearance of one of the older settled Eastern places, where the absence of timber is due to the industry of the early wood-chopper and lumberman.

For some years, it was thought that the climate of Northern Illinois was too severe for apples and other fruits, but later years have proved that this section is well adapted for such purpose; and at this writing the ground, in the orchards of this and adjacent townships, is literally covered with the product.





BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PATRONS.

JOLIET TOWNSHIP.

E. H. AKIN, dealer in real estate, Joliet; was born in Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., July 3, 1815; at the age of 17, he went to Onondaga Co., and in 1847, to Berrien Co., Mich.; followed the mercantile business there one year; removing thence to Chicago; in 1849, he came to Lockport, and shortly afterward went to California, where he followed mining until 1851; returning, he engaged in farming near Lockport, and, in 1854, removed to Joliet; here he followed his trade of a cooper, for a short time, and then engaged in manufacturing staves, which he continued until 1860; in 1861, he removed to Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., where he engaged in flour manufacturing and dealing in grain, which he shipped to Chicago and St. Louis. He did a very successful business during the war, and, in 1867, returned to Joliet, since which time he has been engaged in the grain trade, woolen manufacturing and real estate transactions. In 1872 he laid out Akin's Addition to Joliet, comprising forty acres, lying near the Fair Grounds, and accessible to business by the street railway; most of these lots have since been sold and improved. He also owns considerable other property in different parts of the city; in 1877, he built the Akin Building on Jefferson st. He is a Director of Oakwood Cemetery, and one of the originators and a Director of the People's Loan and Homestead Association, which was organized in 1874. He was married June 10, 1840, to Miss Sophronia C. Merrill, of Cortland Co., N. Y., and has four children—Charlotte C., Librarian of the Joliet Public Library; Lucy H., John J., a banker in Roodhouse, Ill., and Edward C., a law student in Joliet.

W. J. ADAM, Secretary of the Adam Manufacturing Co., Joliet; is a native of Joliet; he was born Sept. 18, 1851. He is a son of William Adam, who came to Joliet in 1849, and has been a prominent business man here ever since. Mr. Adam was educated in the public schools of Joliet, and at Jennings Seminary in Aurora, Ill., graduating from the scientific department of the latter institution in 1870; the following year, he entered the employ of Adam & Wilcox, and two years later became a member and the managing partner of the firm of William Adam & Co. While in the milling business, he served two years as Vice President of the Illinois State Millers' Association, and was also a Delegate to the National Millers' Association three successive years. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of the National Millers' Insurance Company. On Jan. 22, 1877, their mill burned down, and soon afterward the Adam Manufacturing Company was formed, and Mr. Adam became Secretary and Business Manager, which position he now holds.

PETER ADELMANN, dealer in general merchandise, Joliet; was born in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1852. He is the son of Christopher Adelmann, who coming from Bomberich Biern, Germany, settled in Lockport in 1846, and is still a respected and substantial citizen of that city. The son, Peter Adelmann, received his education in the Lockport public schools, and in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago; he then went to Iowa and engaged in clerking in a leather and shoe-finding house in Council Bluffs, from which city, at the age of 18 years, he came to Joliet, and started in the dry goods

business with Anthony Schall; in February, 1877, he purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone. He was married on the 21st of October, 1873, to Miss Louisa Scheidt, daughter of Hon. Anton Scheidt, of this city; they have three children—Anthony C., Frederick P. and Cora L.

E. D. AVERY, attorney at law, Joliet (firm of Fithian & Avery); was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1846; the following year, 1847, his parents removed to Illinois, settling on a farm in Lisbon, Kendall Co.; his father is a well-known fruit-grower and nurseryman and to this business the son was raised; he attended the Newark Seminary, in his native county, several terms, and, on becoming of age, he with his brother started a nursery near Dwight, Livingston Co.; two years later, he sold his interest to his brother and engaged in dealing in stock; in 1871, he removed to Chebanse, Kankakee Co., and there added a general merchandise business to his stock in trade; he remained there until 1874, when he came to Joliet and began reading law in the office of Messrs. Hill & Dibell; he was admitted to the bar in January, 1877, and in the following September, entered into partnership with John B. Fithian in the practice of the law. He was married Dec. 25, 1871, to Miss Mary Sidlow, of Grundy Co., Ill., and has one child—Hubert C.

ALEXANDER ANDREWS, grocery merchant, Joliet; was born in Meriden, New Haven Co., Conn., Oct. 29, 1824; in early life he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he came West to Illinois in 1852, and settled in Peoria Co., where he engaged in carpentering for a number of years; in 1858, he purchased a farm in Knox Co., and followed agricultural pursuits till 1870; he then spent one or two years in traveling, and, in 1872, located in Joliet; here he worked at his trade until November, 1876, when he engaged in his present occupation. He was married in 1843, to Lucia S. Lewis, a native of Connecticut; has two children—Frank and Fred. Mr. Andrews has a fine trade and is deservedly popular as a business man.

JACOB ADLER, stock dealer, Joliet; born in Prussia, Germany, March 17, 1836; he emigrated with his parents to

America when 2 years of age, landing in New York, coming directly West and remaining in Chicago for a few months, then a short time in Indiana, then a short time at Sag Bridge, Will Co., when he removed to New Lenox, where he went to school one year, then to Joliet in 1843, where he attended school in the old log schoolhouse, the first school house in the township; he remained with his father upon the farm until 22 years of age, when he engaged in the grocery and provision business about one year, then selling out, he went to Pike's Peak and traveled over a large part of the Western Territories; returning to Joliet in 1861, he engaged in the butchering and stock business, which he has since successfully followed; he has been largely engaged in farming, and raising, buying and shipping stock to the Chicago and Eastern markets. He married Jan. 11, 1866, to Emily Erhard, daughter of George Erhard, one of the pioneers of Will Co.; they are the parents of six children now living, viz., Louisa M., Jacob C., Lawrence J., Emily F. V., Michael L. and Angeline A.

P. P. ADLER, dealer in live stock and proprietor of Adler's wholesale and retail market, Joliet; was born in Joliet Oct. 7, 1842; he is a son of Michael Adler, who came to Will Co. over forty years ago and is now living in Joliet at the age of 75 years; Mr. Adler received an English education in the Joliet public schools, and then learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for four years; at the age of 21, he began business for himself and has followed various kinds of business to the present time. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary A. Flick, of Joliet and has four children—Angeline J., Lizzie L., Peter J. and Frederick J.

OREN W. ARNOLD, groceries and provisions, Joliet; firm of Arnold & Bowen; born in Orleans Co., N. Y., July 12, 1835, where he attended school until 10 years of age; he emigrated with his parents to Joliet in the winter of 1845; in the spring following, he removed with his parents to Iroquois Co., and engaged in farming for a period of seventeen years, when he removed to Troy Tp., Will Co., where he lived six years, being engaged in learning the trade of carpenter, and farming; he then went to Minnesota for his health, taking

with him two droves of horses; after disposing of them he engaged at his trade for two years; returning from there to his farm in Troy Tp. in 1874, where he lived until 1877, when he engaged in the above business in Joliet, cor. Bluff and Exchange sts. He married in 1859, Helen Sammons; they had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Arnold died Jan. 30, 1862. Mr. Arnold again married, Dec. 25, 1868, to Minnie Clark; she was born in Plainfield, Will Co. Her parents were among the early settlers of Will Co. Four children were the fruit of this union, viz., Hellen, May, Lillian E., Burt C. and Francis W.

F. ALFRICK, blacksmith, Joliet; born in Germany Feb. 20, 1837, where he lived and attended school constantly until 15 years of age, when he engaged in farming three years; he emigrated to America when 18 years of age, landing in New York Nov. 27, 1854; from there he went to Picton, C. W., where he learned the blacksmith trade, working at the same for a period of ten years; he emigrated to Joliet, Ill., in November, 1865, and engaged at his trade, which business he has since successfully followed; he owns his place of business and other real estate upon Bluff st., and has a fine residence upon Broadway, which he erected in 1875; all of the above he has accumulated by his own hard labor, strict integrity and industry. He married March, 1860, Jane Storm; she was a native of Scotland; they had five children by this union, viz., Robert L., Isabella R., Emma, Maggie and Frederick. Mrs. Alfrick died. Mr. Alfrick again married to Susan Kluth; she was born in Chicago Oct. 6, 1849.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ALLEN, physician, Joliet; was born of New England parentage, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1815; when about 4 years of age, his parents removed to St. Lawrence Co., where he passed his early years on a farm situated on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, attending the district school during the winter seasons; soon after attaining his majority, he went back to Watertown, his native place, and there spent six years, first as a student at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, a part of the time teaching school, and later pursuing his medical reading, under the direction of Drs. Hannibal S. Dickerson, of Watertown,

and M. K. Bates, of Brownsville; he completed his full term of medical study, attending courses of medical lectures at Geneva College in 1841-42, and, in the summer of 1844, came West, prepared to engage in the practice of medicine; he followed this practice for a few months in Kane Co., and the following winter engaged in teaching in New Lenox Tp., in Will Co., where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Priscilla W. Davison, a young widow lady, relict of Judge John J. Davison, to whom he was married April 17, 1845; he continued to reside in that township, performing satisfactorily the duties of administrator of the Davison estate, and, jointly with his wife, that of guardian to her infant daughters, and was also engaged in farming, till, in the summer of 1860, he built a residence in the city of Joliet, into which, with his family, he removed in the spring following, and has here since continued to reside. He has four children living—Helen A., now the wife of C. W. Cross, attorney-at-law in Nevada City, Cal.; Florence M., wife of H. C. Plimpton, now a resident of Joliet, Ill.; Frank E. and Mortimer A., the last-named in the employ of Field, Leiter & Co., in their wholesale house, in Chicago. Mrs. Allen has two daughters of her former marriage—M. Jennie, wife of Maj. John M. Thompson, of New Lenox, and Rachel D., wife of H. N. Higinbotham, general manager for Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Allen are both earnest and consistent members of the Ottawa Street M. E. Church, and also zealous and earnest advocates of the cause of temperance. Dr. Allen is in no sense of the term an office-seeker, yet has held various offices much of the time during his residence in Will Co.; for several years he served the township of New Lenox as Supervisor or Town Clerk; in 1857 and 1858, held the office of County School Commissioner, and has been most of the time a member of the Board of School Inspectors during his residence in the city of Joliet. Having considerable leisure time, he has devoted a portion of it to literary pursuits, being a frequent contributor, both in prose and verse, to the city papers, and occasionally furnishing an article to various leading periodicals; among the prose articles from his pen which have been well received by the public, may be mentioned,

"How I Was Once Robbed," "A Visit to the Mammoth Cave," "The Short Papers," a series of twenty-two articles; "Notes and Opinions on California;" "A Trip to Florida—Notes by the Way," eight papers; and "The Uncle's Legacy," a serial tale, running through six months of the *Will County Courier*, and many brief articles; among the articles in verse, which have been read with approval, were "Women Suffrage;" "Carrier's Address;" "The Wonderful Pamphlet;" "Bring Flowers," a song for Decoration Day; "The Two Fishers of Men;" "Ode for the Fourth of July;" "The Secret Cave," a legend of the Cumberland; and several articles partaking somewhat of the humorous, entitled, "Experiences, Advice, Comments and Suggestions of Barney O'Toole," etc.; he has in course of publication, "Irene, or the Life and Fortunes of a Yankee Girl," a tale, in eight short cantos, comprising a neatly executed volume of 160 pages, 16mo, which may be obtained at the book stores, or by addressing the author, at Joliet, Ill.

GEORGE ABBOTT, proprietor of the New England Restaurant, Joliet; was born in Keene, N. H., Dec. 1, 1829; there he resided until 1853, when he went to Missouri, and remained two years, returning to Keene. He shortly afterward came to Illinois, and after spending one year in Rockford, settled in Joliet, in October, 1857; in 1858, he engaged in the restaurant business, keeping the Rock Island Railroad Restaurant for eight years. He is the oldest restaurant man in the city; in March, 1866, he started the New England Restaurant. He was married in February, 1855, to Miss Eunice A. Foster, of Keene, N. H., who died in June, 1861. He was married again on the 12th of December, 1866, to Miss Abbie A. Cutting, of Joliet; they have six children—Isabel, John M., Lawrence D., George, Lulu M. and Lydia Belle.

JAMES R. ASHLEY, Secretary Joliet Wire Fence Co., Joliet; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in February, 1825; in 1837, his father came West with his family and settled in Plainfield, Will Co., Ill.; he was a minister in the Baptist Church, and labored many years for the churches in Plainfield, Naperville, Downer's Grove, and organized the church in Joliet; he

till resides in Plainfield, having almost completed his fourscore years. James enjoyed a good common-school education, and was at an early age introduced to business life; after his majority he began mercantile life in Plainfield, which he followed twenty years; in 1871, he sold out his store, and in the spring of 1874, began business in Joliet in company with A. B. Sharp, in the manufacture and sale of the Excelsior Axle Grease; this he continued till January, 1876, when he formed a copartnership with Scutt & Watkins, under the firm name of H. P. Scutt & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of barbed fence; in October, 1876, he purchased the interest of Mr. Watkins in the firm, and a stock company was formed under the name of the Joliet Wire Fence Company, of which he was chosen Secretary, a position he still holds. He was married Oct. 27, 1850, to Julia F. Tyler, a native of Troy, N. Y.; has one child living—Ellie M.; three deceased—Alice E., Christina and Nellie.

H. E. BALDWIN, Joliet, of the firm of Nelson, Ferriss & Co., proprietors of the *Joliet Morning News*, and the *Greenback News*, was born Sept. 25, 1853, in Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., but during the first year of his existence his parents removed to a farm on the bank of the Vermilion River, opposite Streator; two years afterward they removed to the vicinity of Ottawa, and, in 1862, made that city their residence; his father engaged in business, and continued until 1869; Horace E. attended the high school, under the management of Professor Thomas H. Clark, until January, 1870, a period of nearly eight years; the following June, he, in company with his mother and three sisters, went to Woodson Co., Kan., where his father had already gone; he farmed there about two years, and, on St. Patrick's Day, 1873, began to learn the printing business at La Cygne, Linn Co., in that State; in May, 1875, he went to Chicago and completed his apprenticeship with the Metropolitan Printing Company; his parents having removed to Kansas City, Mo., he spent the fall and winter of 1876 with them, taking a six-months course of study in the Kansas City High School; at the request of friends in the Joliet *Phoenix* office he became an em-

ploye of the firm of McDonald, Ferriss & Co., Feb. 4, 1877, and in July following, became connected with the *Morning News*, while under the proprietorship of Charles F. Dutcher; on the 1st of October, 1877, he became a member of the firm of Nelson, Ferriss & Co.

CAPT. WILLIAM W. BISHOP, of the firm of King & Bishop, dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, etc., Joliet; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1837; he remained on the farm until 1859, when he came to Chicago, and engaged in the lumber business, in the employ of Reed & Bushnell, with whom he remained until the beginning of the rebellion. In 1862, he entered the Union army as a member of the 103d Ill. V. I.; was elected First Lieutenant of Co. A, and soon afterward promoted to Captain, serving as such during the war. As showing the character of the services he rendered his country we copy the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV., 16th A. C., }
LA GRANGE, TENN., May 25, 1863. }
GENERAL ORDER No. 87.

The General commanding the First Division, takes this means of bringing to the notice of the entire command, the meritorious conduct of a detachment of the 103d Ill., under command of Capt. Wm. W. Bishop, stationed at Porter's Creek. On the night of the 22d inst., information reached Capt. Bishop that the notorious guerrilla band, under the command of Sol. Street, was encamped within three miles of his station. He started immediately with his little command at a double-quick through the brush, and succeeded in completely surprising the guerrillas: killing three, wounding six and capturing six prisoners. Loss on our side, in the captain's own language, "Not a scratch." This is to be regarded as an earnest of the glory that awaits the 103d, and it is held up for imitation by our troops, whenever opportunities like this may present themselves to any of them. A copy of this order will be sent to each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, who participated in the surprise.

By order of Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Smith,
Commanding First Div.
W. H. Harland, A. A. G.

He was present during the siege of Vicksburg and battle of Mission Ridge; accompanied Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and on his famous march "*from Atlanta to the sea*," through the Carolinas to Washington, where with his regiment, he participated in the grand review of the army at the close of the war; he was mustered out of the service in Louisville, Ky.,

in 1865; returned to Chicago and engaged in the lumber business; in 1869, he came to Joliet and entered into partnership with John P. King in the lumber business. He was married in September, 1865, to Miss Julia A. King, of Chicago, and has two children—Minnie D. L. and Grace.

REV. GERARDUS BECHER, Pastor of St. John the Baptist's Church and Superior of the Franciscan Fathers, of the Strict Observance, Joliet; was born in Rhineland, Germany, April 27, 1834; he received his preparatory education in the parish schools of his native country, and then entered Warendorf College in Westphalia; in 1862, he came to this country, and completed his education in St. Joseph's College, Teutopolis, Ill., where is located the mother-house of the Order in this country; he was ordained a priest of the Franciscan Order about five years later by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Yunker of Alton; remained about a year longer, and was then transferred to Quincy, where he became a Professor in the College of St. Francis Solanus, and at the same time attended the congregation at Warsaw, Ill., and another in Gilman Tp.; from Quincy he returned to Teutopolis, and spent two years as Prefect of St. Joseph's College, and then became Superior of the Convent of St. Francis, and Pastor of the congregation; after the death of the late Father Nolte, he was sent to Joliet in December, 1876. Father Gerardus' Chief Assistant, Father Symphorinus Forstmann, is one of the many victims of persecution under the present dynasty in Germany, having been expelled by Bismarck, together with eighty-four others of his brethren from Westphalia, in 1875; after completing his studies in the convent in St. Louis, he was assigned to Joliet in 1877. It was a desideratum of the Bishop in calling the Fathers to Joliet, that they might administer to the spiritual wants of the Catholic prisoners in the State Penitentiary, which, through the politeness of Warden McClaughry, they have been enabled to do. This duty is performed by Father Augustine McClory, who is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and came to Joliet in 1877. There are here four fathers and three lay brothers, who, besides attending the congregation, are the spiritual advisors of the Sisters of the Franciscan Convent and

Academy, and also give religious instruction to the pupils in the Academy.

REV. MAURICE FRANCIS BURKE, Pastor of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Joliet; was born in County Limerick, Ireland, May 5, 1845; when but a child, he accompanied his parents to this country; they came directly to Chicago; when about 18 years old, he entered the old University of St. Mary's of the Lake in Chicago; previously to this, he had taken a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago; in 1866, he went to Rome and spent nine years as a student in the American College; he was ordained a priest on the 22d of May, 1875, by Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar General of Rome, under Pope Pius IX, after which he returned to Chicago, previously, however, spending a few months in traveling in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, England and Ireland; soon after his return, he was appointed Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Church in Chicago, and remained as such until his appointment as Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Joliet, April 27, 1878.

JOHN BROWN, of the firm of Houck & Brown, tanners and curriers, wholesale and retail dealers in sole leather, shoe findings, etc., Joliet; has for twenty-three years been a citizen of Will County; he is a native of the Isle of Man; was born on the 25th of November, 1826; served his apprenticeship at the tanner's trade in Douglas, Isle of Man, and followed the business there for ten years; he came to the United States in 1853; spent two years in New York City, and in 1855, came to Lockport, Will Co.; the following year he came to Joliet, and entered, upon his present business, which he has continued through the several changes in the firm that have taken place since that time; in 1863, the Joliet Tannery was built by Mack, Cleghorn & Co., of which firm Mr. Brown was a partner; he has attended strictly to his business, never taking any active part in political affairs, nor seeking office of any kind. He was married in the Spring of 1850, to Miss Catharine Kissack, of Douglas, Isle of Man; they have had ten children, six of whom are living—Richard J. (now in business in Chicago), Frank E., Eliza J., Charles H., George W., and William H.

JOSEPH BRAUN, proprietor of the Apollo Hall, Joliet; was born in Erbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 27, 1837; when he was 14 years old, he was apprenticed to a tailor to learn the business; in April, 1855, he came to this country; spent a short time in Buffalo and in Canada West, coming to Joliet the same year, and starting in his present business, in which he has been very successful; in 1856, he went to Minnesota and remained till 1859, with the exception of a short time spent in St. Louis and Quincy; he then went to Naperville, Ill., and remained till 1861 as clerk in Stenger's brewery; in 1865, in company with Joseph Braun (another gentleman of the same name, since deceased) he built the Columbia brewery, and followed the brewery business till February, 1868, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. F. Sehring, the present proprietor; in 1874, he revisited his native country in company with Mr. John Reicherdt, and spent about four months in travel in all parts of Germany. He was married March 2, 1862, to Miss Frances C. Braun, of Joliet; she is a native of Soult, France, and came to this country at the same time with Mr. Braun; they have two children—Mary M. and Willie K. Mr. Braun served as Street Commissioner in 1872.

J. E. BUSH, dealer in grain, Joliet; is a son of Stephen N. Bush, who came to Joliet from Washington Co., N. Y., in 1861; he was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1835; he prepared for college at Whitehall Academy in his native county, and in 1856, entered Williams College, Mass., graduating in 1860; he came to Joliet the same year; spent two years in a grocery store; one year as teller of the First National Bank, and, in 1864, purchased the elevator built by Abijah Cagwin (which was the first elevator built in Will Co.), and engaged in the grain business; this elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels; in 1872, he erected the elevator near the Michigan Central Depot with a capacity of 20,000 bushels; he handles upward of half a million bushels of grain per annum. He was married in 1863 to Miss Marian C. Woodruff, daughter of George Woodruff, of Joliet; she died in 1876, leaving two children—George W. and Jennie C. Mr. Bush was married again in 1877 to Miss

Bella G. Kenyon, daughter of John Kenyon, of Wheatland, Ill.; they have one child—John K.

J. D. BROWN, druggist and chemist, Joliet; born in Raymertown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 12, 1826; he received his academical education in Lyman Cross Academy, Troy, N. Y., completing the course in 1842 at the age of 16; he then engaged in the drug business with his uncle at Lansingburg, N. Y., where he remained three years. He emigrated West and located in the drug trade in Joliet in 1846, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the above business during a period of upward of thirty-two years; he is the senior member of the firm of J. H. Brown & Co., his brother, J. H., being the junior partner for the past nine years. He married in New York Sept. 10, 1846, to Adelia Brown; four children were the fruit of this union, two of whom are now living, viz., George and Mary M. Mrs. Brown died in September, 1855. His second marriage, to Emily G. Bartle, was celebrated in September, 1858; three children have been born to them—Eugene, Helen and Horace.

JOSEPH BARTHELME, farmer; P. O. Joliet; born in Alsace, Germany, Feb. 17, 1828, where he lived until 18 years of age, and engaged in farming; he emigrated to America at the above age, landing in New York April 27, 1846, going directly to Pennsylvania; he engaged in the canal business until October, 1848, when he emigrated to Joliet and worked in the quarries and lime-kilns for a period of twelve years; in 1860, he engaged in farming, renting sixty acres two miles from Joliet, which he worked for seven years, when he purchased eighty acres on Sec. 6, Joliet Tp., which he has since continued to work; he owns besides his farm of eighty acres, which is located one mile from Joliet, his present residence on Bluff street, which he has owned since 1851. He married June 11, 1851, to Mary Wiles; she was born in Alsace, Germany, March 22, 1833; they have by this union ten children now living, viz., Mary Ann, Helen, Frank, Joseph, Michael, Antonette, Edward C., George, William and Alexander. Mr. B. has held the office of Alderman for two years in the ward in which he lives.

T. BURKE, livery, feed and sale stable, Joliet; born in Lowell, Mass., May 11, 1840, removing when quite young to Joliet, Ill., where he has since lived, being engaged in various pursuits in his youth when not attending school; his first business enterprise was in trucking, to which he has added the livery, feed and sale stable, carrying on the only business of the kind west of the river, and keeping a good stock of horses and carriages for rent which receive his personal attention, and are always found in first-class order. He married July 11, 1856, in Joliet, to Mary Hennessey; she was a native of Ireland; they have by this union eleven children now living, viz., Mary A., John R., Bernard, Helen, Katie, Anna, Thomas F., William, Sarah, Hattie and Alice.

R. S. BROWN, of the firm of Zarley & Co., publishers of the *Joliet Signal*; is a native of Joliet; he was born Aug. 30, 1845; he is a son of R. D. Brown, who who came to Joliet from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1845, and still resides here; Mr. Brown was educated in the public schools of the city, and at the age of 17 entered the *Signal* office as an apprentice; this was in 1862; he became familiar with every branch of the business, afterward becoming foreman, and in 1873, became a partner in the firm.

ALEXANDER BURDEN, merchant tailor, Joliet; born in Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, on the 8th of April, 1832; he learned the trade of a tailor in his native country, and, when about 17 years of age, left Scotland and came to America; the first five years he worked at his trade in Lowell, Mass., Oneida Co., N. Y., Ottawa, Can. and Cincinnati, Ohio; in March, 1853, he came to Joliet and has continued in the merchant tailoring business here ever since. He was married March 3, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Jamieson of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.; she was a native of Loch Winnock, Scotland, and came to this country in 1849; she died Aug. 29, 1877, leaving four children—David, Jennie, Maggie and Willie.

NATHANIEL BARNES, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 34; P. O. Joliet; born in Rockland Co., N. Y., June 18, 1818, where he lived until 40 years of age, being engaged in farming and dealing in stock until he emigrated to Joliet Tp., Will Co.,

Ill., in 1858, upon his present place, since which he has been extensively engaged in farming and has expended a great deal of time and money making improvements, such as draining, etc; he owns 160 acres under a high state of cultivation, three and one-half miles from Joliet. He married Oct. 1, 1849, to Mary E. Thiell; she was from the same place as Mr. Barnes; she was born June 21, 1829; they are the parents of ten children—Emily A., Isaac and Edward, deceased; the living are George J., Rosalia, Grace, Nathaniel, Eliza, John Henry and Blanche. Mr. Barnes has held the office of School Director for more than ten years and has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education in the district where he lives.

LEWIS BROWN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Joliet; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1827, where he attended school in winter and worked upon his father's farm in summer until 13 years of age, when in 1840, he removed with his father's family to Will Co., Ill.; he settled upon his present farm in 1863; owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$60 per acre. He married Miss Christy Smithley, Oct. 19, 1871; she was born Oct. 13, 1839, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; they are the parents of three children—Jennie Luella, born Oct. 21, 1872; Lydia May, born Feb. 17, 1875, died Feb. 19, 1876; Katie Bell, born June 2, 1877.

WALLACE B. CASWELL, proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel, Joliet; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1831; his father was a farmer of moderate circumstances, possessing a small piece of land which he tilled with his own hands; he recognized the value of an education and made every effort to secure for his children that mental culture which is imperishable; but Wallace was not a studious youth; the glorious fun of fishing, hunting, "I spy," "two-old-cat" and other athletic sports, had for him a far greater charm than the problems of his arithmetic, the puzzling intricacies of his grammar, the comprehensive knowledge contained within the pasteboard lids of his geography, or even the polysyllables of his spelling-book; all told, his schooling amounted to less than three years of constant attendance; to this day he acknowledges, that it was his own fault that not even a common-school education accompa-

nied him when he embarked for himself in the struggles of life; it was in the vocation of an apple-peddler that pennies first poured into the capacious pockets of his "flap" trousers; with a basket well-laden with pippins, greenings, Spitzenbergs, gillyflowers and rusty-coats, gathered from his father's orchard, he daily plodded to the village of Albion for several years and returned at night jubilant with success, or dejected by failure, according as good or ill luck had attended his labors among the fruit-loving denizens of the village; in those days (a matter which will be a surprise to the fruit-venders of this generation) a "square meal" could be obtained for 3 cents, and to indulge in the extras of the season 5 cents was considered an exorbitant demand; in 1844, his father came West, purchased a small farm and grist-mill at Plainfield, nine miles northwest of Joliet; from that date till the present, the subject of this sketch has been a resident of this State; in 1845, he entered the village store as clerk, owned by a Mr. Goddard, at the munificent salary of \$4 per month, without board; Mr. G. also operated stores in Elgin and St. Charles; he continued with him at intervals, until 1858, vibrating from one point to another, as occasion and the interests of his employer might require; in 1849, he was employed in the dry goods and carpet store of H. W. Bigelow, of Chicago; his positions and employments have been various, and fortune and misfortune have not been strangers to him. He was married in 1854, to Esther J. Eurn, of Plainfield. At one time we find him a prosperous business man, amassing wealth rapidly; again we see him penniless, with a great debt upon his shoulders; at the breaking-out of the war, he was doing a thriving grocery trade in Joliet. He entered the army as sutler, and, at first, money "rolled in by the bushel," and indicated that his fortune was made; but these were uncertain days; when about thirty-five miles south of Louisville, on his way to Bardstown, John Morgan, the daring, dashing cavalryman of Southern fame, despoiled his train of six loads of sutler's goods, "cabbaged" his horses and left him with a whole skin, but not money enough to get back to Joliet; again he replenished his stock and the same result followed; after having once more purchased a

full stock, he sold out, took notes in payment, never realized a cent from them, and returned to Joliet as poor as he was five years before. In 1864, he began operating the old National Hotel on the west side of the city; here he remained almost ten years accumulating money as if by magic; in 1873, he furnished the Robertson House at an expense of \$20,000; in one year he lost half of the amount accumulated in the preceding ten years; he next purchased one-half interest in the Galt House, Chicago, and in one year shelved the balance; he opened the St. Nicholas as a hotel June 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer of the Joliet Stone Co., Joliet; was born in Unity, Waldo Co., Me., Jan. 5, 1848; in early childhood, he removed with his parents to Springfield, Mass., and lived there and in that vicinity until he was 9 years of age; the family then removed to Linn Co., Iowa, and five years later, in April, 1862, came to Joliet; his parents resided here four years, and then returned to Massachusetts; he was educated in the public schools of Joliet and at the Springfield, Mass., English and Classical Institute; he followed the business of clerking and book-keeping until May, 1875, when the Joliet Stone Co. was organized, he being one of the three equal partners, and on its incorporation, Dec. 1, 1877, he became Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Miss Libbie R. Snapp, daughter of Hon. Henry Snapp, of Joliet, and has two children—Jessie M. and Ida A.

M. B. CAMPBELL, M. D.; physician and surgeon, Joliet, was born in Williston, Vt., Nov. 29, 1843; he received his preparatory education at the Williston Academy, after which he studied medicine in the office of Dr. E. A. Pond, of Rutland, Vt., who has since become famous as the inventor of the American Sphygmograph, for measuring and tracing the pulsations of the heart; from his office he entered the medical department of Harvard University, where he graduated and received his degree, March 7, 1866; during his course of studies he served one year as medical cadet in the regular army; after graduating, he spent one year in practice with Dr. Pond, in Rutland, and then came West, and located in Wilmington, Ill.; he

practiced medicine there until 1874, when he removed to Joliet; Dr. Campbell was thoroughly educated as an allopathic physician, but, in 1872, having become fully convinced of the superiority of the law of "Similia similibus curantur," or so-called homeopathy, after thorough preparation he joined the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association, and, in 1874, was elected a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

ROMAINE J. CURTISS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joliet; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1840; at the age of 16 years, he entered Hillsdale College, Mich., and after leaving there attended one course of medical lectures at Buffalo Medical College; in 1862, he entered the Union army as Hospital Steward of the 123d Ohio Vols., and in April, 1863, was appointed a Medical Cadet in the regular army; served on the hospital-boat which, during the siege of Vicksburg, conveyed the wounded up the river to Memphis and St. Louis, and was afterward transferred to the General Hospital at Cincinnati; in 1864, he graduated and received his degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, serving till the close of the war; he then located in Erie Co., N. Y., where he practiced medicine seven years, during which time he pursued a medical course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from that institution in March, 1868; from Erie Co. he came to Joliet in 1873; he is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, of the Will County Medical Society, and also a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. He was married Nov. 29, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Beal, of Erie Co., N. Y.

H. S. CARPENTER, of the firm of Carpenter & Marsh, grain merchants and proprietors of the Union Transfer Elevator, Joliet; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1826; he resided there until he was nearly 20 years of age; he received an academic education in Rochester and Albion, N. Y., and in 1846, came to Joliet; he taught school nine quarters in Troy Tp., and then engaged in speculating, buying and selling property, etc.; about twenty-five years ago, he engaged in the grain business, being now the oldest grain mer-

chant in Joliet; in the Spring of 1874, the firm of Carpenter & Marsh was established and the Union Transfer Elevator erected, at a cost, including the mill and dock in connection therewith, of some \$15,000; they now do a yearly business of \$1,500,000, and handle about five millions of bushels of grain per annum. Mr. Carpenter was married Jan. 22, 1850, to Miss Henrietta Spencer, of Troy Tp., and has three children—Charles H., George and Sarah F.

CHARLES CLEMENT, retired, Joliet; has been a permanent resident of Joliet since 1834, and is the oldest living inhabitant of the city; he was born in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 13, 1810; after receiving a common-school education, he spent some time in an academy at Atkinson, N. H.; in 1833, he came West, and passed through Joliet (then containing but two log cabins), on his way to Peoria; the following spring, he returned and made his home here, where he has continued to reside ever since; he soon afterward engaged in mercantile business, which he continued most of the time until his retirement from active business, about 1865; in the spring of 1839, he, with others, established the first newspaper in Will Co., the *Joliet Courier*, which afterward became the *Joliet Signal*; he has served three years as a member of the Board of Supervisors, being the first Supervisor upon the organization of the township; he has held the offices of Alderman, School Inspector, etc. He was married Aug. 5, 1844, to Miss Cordelia Wilcox, of Elbridge, N. Y., and has two children.

J. J. CULVER, Joliet; dealer in live stock, and proprietor of Bluff Street Market; was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1828; at the age of 14 years, he entered a store as clerk, and at the age of 20, engaged in general merchandising for himself, which he continued till 1857; when, being in poor health he came West, bringing with him a stock of goods, which he traded off for a farm in Channahon Tp; he followed farming there seven years, and then removed to Joliet and engaged in his present business, which is quite extensive, as he retails an average of forty cattle per month. During the war he did a large and successful business in buying and shipping stock. He has a farm of nearly 200 acres south of the city,

and also rents some 300 acres more, on which he usually feeds 100 head of cattle, or 1,000 sheep. For the past four years, has confined his attention mainly to sheep raising, shipping stock, and attending to his business in town. He was married Oct. 21, 1853, to Miss Lydia A. Knox, of Montgomery Co., N. Y., and has four children—Willie K., Aggie C., Edward E. and Charles S.

ABIJAH CAGWIN, dealer in grain; Joliet; was born in Oneida Co. N. Y., May 19, 1807; in 1824, he removed with his parents to Brockport, Monroe Co., and there began business as a tanner and currier, owning an extensive tannery which burned down in 1834; he was also engaged in shoe manufacturing. He came to Will Co., in 1835, and settled about two miles from Joliet—then Juliet—where he built a saw-mill, in which he sawed the lumber used in building the first grain warehouse in Will Co., which Mr. Cagwin erected a few years later. Here he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving eight years; in 1839, he was elected County Judge, and moved into the city; at the expiration of his four years' service as County Judge, he engaged in merchandising, afterward associating with him his brother, Francis L. Cagwin; in 1856, he with others, established the Will County Bank, the firm being Cagwin, Higinbotham & Co.; a few years afterward, he engaged in the grain and produce business, which he has continued to the present time. He has served three terms as City Treasurer; one term on the Board of Supervisors, and four years as Supt. of the Will County Alms-house and Poor Farm. He was married in 1827, to Miss Hannah Scriber, of Brockport, N. Y., but formerly from Rutland Co., Vt., and has eight children—Merritt O., of Elwood, Ill., Helen A. (Mrs. Elvis Harwood, of Joliet), Sarah A. (Mrs. Barritt, of Joliet), Thomas P., of Joliet, Hamden A., of Joliet, Nancy A., of Joliet, Rose L. (Mrs. A. R. Briggs, of Joliet), and Abijah S., of Joliet.

GEORGE N. CHAMBERLIN, of the firm of S. S. Chamberlin & Son, undertakers and dealers in furniture; Joliet; was born in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., Dec. 20, 1851; he is a son of S. S. Chamberlin, who came to Will Co. at an early day, frequent reference to whom will be found

in other parts of this work. Mr. Chamberlin was educated in the High School in his native town, and when about 20 years of age, entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co., in Chicago, in the telegraph department, remaining with them two years; he then spent some three years in the office of Norton & Co., of Lockport, and in 1876, engaged in his present business with his father, who is the oldest undertaker and furniture dealer in Will Co. He was married Dec. 5, 1876, to Miss Ella E. Munger, daughter of Charles E. Munger, of Chicago, for twenty-five years a resident of Joliet; they have one child—Fred M.

JOHN R. CASEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joliet; has been a resident and a practicing physician of Joliet, since 1858; he is a native of Illinois, and was born in Jefferson Co. Jan. 28, 1835; at 16 years of age, he entered McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., where he remained three years; leaving College, he entered upon the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Charles A. Pope, at that time one of the most prominent surgeons in the West. He attended medical lectures in the St. Louis Medical College where he graduated and received his degree in 1857. After practicing medicine one year in Olney, Richland Co., Ill., he located in Joliet, as above stated. In May of the same year (1858), he was appointed physician in charge of the State Penitentiary Hospital in this city, occupying that position ten years. He is at present President of the Will County Medical Society, and also holds the office of City and County Physician, to which he was elected several years ago; he has also served one year on the Board of Aldermen. He was married in June, 1863, to Miss Ada Vanderpool, of Joliet; a native of New York City, and has four children—Florida, Wilis W. Dwight and Laura.

CHARLES W. CLEGHORN, proprietor Joliet Soap Works, Joliet; was born in the Province of Ontario Aug. 16, 1853. He is a son of Rev. Thomas, a Methodist clergyman, and who was a brother of Edward Clegghorn, of this city. His father was a native of New York State, but lived in Canada from the age of 5 years until 1870, when he removed to Michigan, and resided there until his death, which occurred in

February, 1878. After his father's death, his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Williams) Clegghorn, removed with her family to Joliet, where they now reside. Charles W. came to Joliet in 1870, and learned the tanner's trade with Messrs. Mack, Clegghorn & Co., and continued till July, 1876, when he engaged in his present business. He manufactures three brands of soap; the "Granite," he considers his finest soap; is of his own invention, and unexcelled for either toilet or laundry purposes; his two other brands, the "Standard" and "Boss," are both excellent articles, and are furnished at prices which should induce the people of Will Co. to patronize home industries, and ask their grocers for Clegghorn's soaps.

WILLIAM P. CATON, retired, Joliet; one of the pioneers of Will Co.; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 28, 1815; he lived in Oneida Co., N. Y., until 18 years of age, being engaged in mercantile pursuits and attending school; at the above age, he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained three years, clerking in a general store; he then came to Chicago in 1836, clerking for a short time; then to Milwaukee, clerking until the following year; he then returned to Illinois and took up 2,000 acres of Government land in Cook Co., sixteen miles northwest of Chicago; here he lived until 1848, when he removed to Chicago, being engaged in mercantile pursuits and inspector of canal-boats until 1856, when he removed to Plainfield, Will Co., and engaged in farming until 1871, when on account of ill health he was obliged to give up farming, since which time he has lived in Joliet, but not engaged in active business. He owns his residence and the one adjoining on Oneida st., Joliet. He married Nov. 28, 1844, to Elizabeth Steele; they are the parents of five children now living—William E., Hannah E., Charles A., Albert R. and Minnie E.

JOHN CLARKSON, retired millwright, Joliet; born in Lancashire, England, Oct. 25, 1809, where he learned and worked at the millwright trade until 28 years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York July 3, 1837; remaining there three months, then to Rochester four months; then to Black Rock Dam during the winter of 1837-38, returning to Rochester for the summer following; then to Rome, Mich., for eighteen months; from

there to Chicago, and to Joliet by stage, where he located May 20, 1840; he first engaged herein building Jones' Steam Flour-Mill, the first of the kind in Joliet; upon its completion, he with Thomas Keegan, went to Marseilles and built the first flour mill at that place; from there he went to Chicago and built the first elevator erected in that city. His reputation as a workman of superior skill at his trade having become generally established, he has been extensively employed in building mills and elevators in all the neighboring towns around Joliet up to the time of his retiring from active labor. He owns a fine residence on the west side of the river, where he resides. He married in England April 12, 1837, to Alice Hodson; she was born in Lancashire, England, May 1, 1816; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Ellen J., Margaret A. and Mary Ann. Mr. C.'s mother emigrated to America and Joliet in 1844, being then upward of 80 years of age, where she lived until her death in 1848. Mr. C. has filled different offices of trust, among them School Trustee for eight years and School Director for three years.

CARSON BROS., groceries and provisions, Joliet. Hugh H. Carson, the senior member of the above firm, was born Jan. 1, 1852, in Rhode Island, where he attended school and worked in a cotton-factory until 10 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Joliet, locating at this point Aug. 1, 1862; at the above date, his father, James Carson, purchased the grocery and provision business of W. B. Caswell, which business he successfully continued until succeeded by his sons May 10, 1875. Robert Carson, the junior member of the above firm, was born in Rhode Island Sept. 18, 1855; emigrating West with his parents to Joliet; he, with his brother, was employed in the store of their father when not attending school, until they succeeded in the business. The above firm carry a full and complete stock in their line, and have a good trade which is rapidly increasing; their success may be attributed to their thorough knowledge, close personal attention and honest dealing in business.

H. W. COPE, horse-collar manufacturer, Joliet; born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 13, 1843, where he lived and attended school until 14 years of age, when he im-

migrated with his parents to Joliet, where he lived two years; in 1859, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived two years and commenced to learn his trade; from there he removed to Newark, N. J., where he lived two years, when he returned to Joliet and finished his trade; he purchased the interest of his father in July, 1868; he confines business exclusively to the manufacture and jobbing of horse collars, supplying the wholesale trade largely in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana; he employs four hands and such machinery as can be made practical. He married in Joliet July 6, 1865, to Lottie V. Cook; she was born Nov. 23, 1843, in New York; they are the parents of two children now living, viz., Lottie A. and Henry L.

BARBARA CAMPBELL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Joliet; widow of Joseph Campbell; her maiden name was Barbara Kelly; she was born in Scotland Dec. 13, 1807. She married Mr. Campbell in Scotland July 12, 1833; Mr. Campbell was born in Scotland Sept. 30, 1807, where he lived until 28 years of age, when he immigrated to America and settled in Joliet Tp., Will Co., Ill., in 1839, and engaged in quarrying; he was for several years in partnership with ex-Gov. Matteson in quarrying and contracting, and had some contracts building the Canal. He died June 23, 1858; his widow, who survives him, continues to live at the old home, which contains 195 acres of well-improved land. They were the parents of five children now living, viz., Joseph, Robert, John, Annie and Barbara.

THOMAS CULBERTSON, retired miller, Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in New Castle Co., Del., Aug. 23, 1814, where he learned the trade of milling; he removed to Joliet in 1836, and engaged at his trade for two years, when the dam was destroyed for the benefit of the Canal; afterward worked at Norman's Island and Wilmington; returned to Joliet in 1839, and settled where he now resides, purchasing what is known as the Red Mill in 1849, which he continued to run until 1867. He married Miss Martha M. Kercheval in Joliet Nov. 19, 1856; her parents settled in Will Co., in 1829; they are parents of three children—Thomas Edwin, born July 16, 1858; May Evelyn, born Oct. 23, 1861; Emma Elizabeth, born



A. Runyon
(DECEASED)
LOCKPORT TP.



Jan. 13, 1864, died Aug. 28, 1865. Mr. C. has filled the offices of School Trustee and Director in the town where he lives for several terms.

N. H. CUTTER, farmer; P. O. Joliet; whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Jaffrey, Cheshire Co., N. H., March 12, 1805; up to the age of 21, he was engaged in farming with his parents, after which he learned the trade of joiner and carpenter; in 1828, he moved to Lowell, Mass., and after being engaged at his trade for a short time, was employed in machine shops up to the fall of 1829; he then went to Oneida Co., N. Y., and worked in Rogers' Machine Shops up to 1834; in the fall of the same year he came to Joliet, where he has resided ever since, engaged mostly in farming. Has been Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Assessor and School Director. He married Rebecca R. Bailey, of East Hampton, Mass., Feb. 15, 1838; she was born April 14, 1805. Mr. Cutter, while living in the East spent his winters in school teaching.

GEORGE W. CASSEDAY, deceased, formerly of Joliet, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Bedford Co., Va., Dec. 1, 1803. His father dying when he was 6 months old, his mother moved to St. Anne, Ky., where they lived until he was 14 years of age, when they moved to Troy, Ohio; at this place he learned the trade of carpenter. On January 13, 1824, he married Miss Delilah Murphy, and in the fall of 1825 moved to Vermilion Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming up to the spring of 1827, when he moved to Edgar Co., Ill., working at his trade of carpenter, and also farming; in 1829, he moved to Paris, of the same county, and remained there up to 1834, when he returned to Vermilion county; in 1851, he came to Joliet, where he lived up to his decease, July 23, 1863. When he came to Joliet, having purchased a large tract of land, he laid out an addition to the city known as "Casseday's Addition." He had five children; three living—Maria L. (now Mrs. Joseph G. English, of Danville, Ill.), Mary C. (now Mrs. John Durham, of Danville, Ill.), and Henry Clay; two deceased—David, and Harriet M.

MRS. SOPHIA (MURRAY) DEMMOND, Joliet; was born in Petersburg, N. Y., July 26, 1804; she is a daughter

of John Murray, who was formerly from Bennington, Vt.; her mother, Cynthia Weaver, was a native of Rhode Island; Mrs. Demmond's parents removed to near Auburn, N. Y., when she was a child; and after five years to Sharon, in the same State, where they resided till their death. Her marriage with the late Martin H. Demmond, occurred in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 10, 1831. Mr. Demmond was a native of Massachusetts, and was born March 4, 1803; he went with his parents to Sangerfield, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to the tanner and currier's trade; he, however, did not find this business congenial, and having a taste for mercantile pursuits, he soon afterward engaged in merchandising in various places, in which he was quite successful; he first married, soon after becoming of age, Miss Adelia Woodruff, a daughter of Theodore Woodruff, of Clinton, N. Y., and a sister of George H. Woodruff, of this city; she, however, died during the first year of their marriage. While in business in Frankfort, he married Miss Murray, as above stated, and, in 1834, removed to Joliet; he was so intimately identified with the early history and growth of this city, and his connection therewith is so fully recorded in the historical portion of this work, that any further allusion here is unnecessary. He was a man of pure morals and sterling integrity; "his word was as good as his bond." He died of cholera July 18, 1854, leaving a wife, but no children. A niece of Mrs. Demmond's, Miss Catherine Murray, was a member of the family, from the age of 10 years until her marriage with Frederick Bartelson, an attorney at law in Joliet, who afterward raised a company for the 100th Regiment, I. V. I., was commissioned Captain, afterward promoted to Colonel, and killed at Kenesaw Mountain. She is now the wife of J. R. Casselberry, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Demmond continues to reside in the old homestead erected by her husband soon after his arrival here.

R. DOOLITTLE, Justice of the Peace, Joliet; was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 15, 1809, where he resided until his removal to Joliet in the spring of 1837; after following the grocery business two years, he was elected

Justice of the Peace, and held the office twelve years, and was also Assignee in Bankruptcy during the existence of the old United States bankrupt law; in 1838, he was elected County Judge, but declined to qualify, and Geo. H. Woodruff was elected in his place; in 1852, he resumed business, the firm being Doolittle & Stone, who erected the three-story brick building on the south side of Jefferson street, the second building west of Ottawa street; the same year, 1852, he, with six other citizens of Joliet, was appointed by the Legislature to divide the city into wards, and call an election for city officers. In 1840, previous to the organization of the city, he had served on the Board of Trustees, of which he was the Treasurer; he remained in the grocery business until 1862, when he sold out to Mr. Stone, and for a number of years was engaged in railroad contracting, merchandising, etc.; he served as Alderman from 1862 to 1866; in 1871, was again elected Justice of the Peace. He was married April 5, 1838, to Miss Sarah A. Boss, a native of Canada, and has five children living—Theresa C., Eben B., George H. of Port Huron, Mich., Georgeana and Jesse A.

FRANK DEVINE, contractor and builder, Joliet; is a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; he was born at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson River, July 3, 1849; when he was about 18 years old he went to New York City and worked at his trade of a carpenter until after the great fire in Chicago in 1871; he then went to that city and took part in its rebuilding during the next two years; in 1873, he came to Joliet and began business as a contractor and builder; he is acknowledged to be one of the most skillful and reliable workmen in his line of business; he has built some of the best residences in the city, besides other buildings, among which may be mentioned St. Mary's Church, on which he did the carpenter work. He was married June 5, 1876, to Miss Nellie O'Reilly, daughter of James O'Reilly, of Joliet; they have one child—James.

EUGENE DALY, undertaker and dealer in furniture, Joliet; is a native of the county of Longford, Ireland; he was born on the 13th of May, 1826; in 1844, he came to this country and spent three years in Sag Harbor, L. I., where he learned

the trade of a cabinet-maker; coming to Chicago, he worked at his trade there until the fall of 1850, when he came to Joliet and started in business for himself; he is the oldest undertaker and furniture man in Joliet; he has held several public offices, among which may be mentioned those of Coroner of the county, Supervisor and member of the Board of Aldermen. He was married in 1852 to Miss Bridget Thompson, of Joliet; she is also a native of the county of Longford, Ireland; they have eight children living—Margaret, Mary A., John, Catherine, Joseph J., Ellen, Charlie and Willie.

JOHN T. DONAHOE, Joliet; Treasurer of Will Co.; was born in Joliet Oct. 16, 1855; he is a son of Timothy Donahoe, who came to Joliet from Ireland in 1853, and is now a resident of Wilnington. John T. left school at the age of 13, and entered the grocery store of his brother in Wilnington as clerk, remaining with him until he was 17 years old; they then engaged in business in partnership in Braidwood, and, on attaining his majority, he purchased the interest of his brother and continued the business alone until his election as County Treasurer in November, 1877; he is the youngest Treasurer Will Co. has ever had, and probably the youngest man ever elected to that office in this country.

J. C. DILLMAN, proprietor of the Mansion House, Joliet; was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1824; his early years were passed upon the farm, his father and grandfather being farmers; in the fall of 1849, he came to Will Co., his father, Michael Dillman, having come with the other members of the family the spring before; the family settled in Plainfield, where the father died in 1861, leaving ten children, five of whom now live in Will Co.; Mr. Dillman followed farming until 1871, when he removed to Joliet; in 1875, he became proprietor of the Mansion House, where the traveler is always sure of courteous treatment and good accommodations, at a reasonable price; being a strictly temperance house, it is a desirable family hotel. Mr. Dillman was married Feb. 19, 1846, to Miss Sarah A. Steese, of Summit Co., Ohio, and has five children living—Lavina C., Amanda J., Michael S., Edward L. and Charles S.; one daughter, Alice J., died Feb. 12, 1861.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Joliet; born in county of Cumberland, England, Oct. 28, 1851, where he lived until 22 years of age, when he came to America; he first located in Connecticut, and from there to Kankakee, Ill., in 1850, where he resided four years; then to Joliet in 1854, where he engaged in the quarry business, which he has continued to the present time; he owns what is known as Davidson's Quarry, located one mile southwest of Joliet, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joliet; was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, March 1, 1842; his father, John Dougall, was a leading cotton-spinner in the west of Scotland, and, in 1858, came with his family to this country, settling near New Haven, Ind., where he died in 1874 at the age of 75 years; his mother was Margaret Houstoun, a descendant of the ancient Renfrewshire family of that name; she was born in the town of Houstoun, Renfrewshire, and still survives; the son, William, was educated in the high school of Glasgow. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. C, 15th Ind. V. I., June 1, 1861, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment until Oct. 1, 1863, being severely wounded at the battle of Stone River; on the above-mentioned date he was commissioned Captain in the 13th U. S. Colored Regiment, and served as such until April, 1865, when the war, having closed, he resigned, and, returning home, resumed the study of medicine; he attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Michigan, and afterward in the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated, and received his degree March 4, 1868, and soon afterward began practice in Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.; in 1872, he located in Joliet, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married Oct. 1, 1872, to Miss Cassie Walker, daughter of Edwin Walker, of Lemont, and has one child—Mamie C. Dr. Dougall is a member of the Will County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and was Secretary of the former two years.

GEORGE RANDOLPH DYER, retired; Joliet; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., June 13, 1813; his father, Daniel Dyer, had a State reputation as a sheep-

raiser and substantial farmer; he was a soldier of the Revolutionary war; after the close of the war he was commissioned Major in the Massachusetts State Militia, and his commission, signed by Gov. John Hancock himself, is now in the possession of his son George R.; the venerable and well-known Dr. Charles V. Dyer, of Chicago, was his brother; his mother was a Miss Olin, of the popular Vermont family of that name. Capt. Dyer received an academic education in West Rutland, Academy, and at the age of 21, started West, and drove from Clarendon, Vt., to Chicago, Ill., alone; he resided in Chicago and Milwaukee till 1841; during this time, he helped organize the Territory of Wisconsin; in 1838, he assisted in surveying the Fox River, with a view to use the same as a feeder for the Illinois Canal; in 1841, he came to Will Co. and engaged in farming and stock-raising; in his early life in Will Co. he was noted far and wide for his remarkable energy and success in life; in 1856, he was elected Sheriff of the county, and after his term of office expired he returned to his farm, where he resided till the breaking-out of the war in 1861; when the first gun was fired, true to the blood of his patriotic ancestors, he, with his two sons, went into the war for the Union; his oldest son was commissioned Captain when but 17, and served through many a well-fought battle; he died Nov. 13, 1863, from disease contracted in the Southern swamps. During the last thirty-five years Will Co. has known Capt. Dyer as a citizen of note, not a little eccentric, witty, jolly as a companion, and satirical in the reproving of that which had not sense to recommend it. As a defender of the rights of man, he has always been distinguished, and he considered it no disgrace to be called an Abolitionist; he joined hands with them in bringing this country to be what it is to-day. In bold activity and uncompromising devotion, Capt. George R. Dyer was the undisputed pioneer in Will Co. of that enthusiastic movement, as it was called by his friends, and fanatical movement, as it was called by his enemies, which ultimately struck the shackles from the American slave. He was married Jan. 8, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth H. Kimball, of Elgin, a lady of fine natural endowments and graceful manners,

whose excellent sense, fine culture and domestic accomplishments eminently fitted her for a helpmate for a young man with a full head and an 'empty pocket; the matured woman has more than fulfilled the fair promise of the young-bride; six children have been born to them, four of whom still survive—Belle R., Daniel B., Lizzie L. and Ida May (now Mrs. A. A. Whiting). George D. died in 1863, and Susie Olin (Mrs. R. Schermerhorn) died in 1872.

D. G. EDGERLY, agent M. C. R. R. Joliet Cut-Off; Joliet; was born in Perry, Genesee (now Wyoming Co.), N. Y., in 1831. At the early age of 5 years, he lost his father, a prominent merchant of the town. His mother subsequently married a wealthy farmer, and his life, to about the age of 16, was spent upon his stepfather's farm. On leaving home, he spent one year in a dry goods store in Warsaw; he next went to Buffalo, and was employed as check clerk in the firm of Kimberly, Pease & Co. (late Pease & Beecher), forwarders of general merchandise. This firm owned and operated lines on the lakes and Erie Canal. The formation of the American Transportation Co., in 1855, absorbed all the small offices and companies, and he next located at Dunkirk, N. Y., in the employ of the N. Y. & Erie R. R., under S. D. Caldwell, now chief manager of the Red Line; he served eight years as check clerk; from Dunkirk he returned to Buffalo and was appointed assistant agent; here he remained ten years. In January, 1873, he was placed in charge of the 33d station, New York City; this position he held two years. In 1876, he engaged in business in Buffalo, but only continued a short time. In January, 1877, he came to his present position at Joliet. His fine business qualifications have won for him positions of honor and trust, that do not usually fall to men so early in life.

WILLIAM EVANS, foreman roll-turning department, Joliet; was born in England June 20, 1841; his family emigrated to America in 1846, and settled in Pennsylvania; here his father engaged in iron-mining, and in the mining districts William passed his youth and early manhood; in 1862, he went to his trade in Danville, Penn., working five years under the

instruction of Charles D. Hunt; in 1870, he came to Chicago, and was employed in the roll-turning department in the North Chicago Rolling-Mills; here he remained one year; in June, 1871, he came to Joliet, and entered the employ of the Joliet Iron and Steel Co.; here he has since resided, excepting a residence of about six months in Springfield in 1873, when these works shut down. He was married in December, 1864, to Mary E. Propst, a native of Pennsylvania; has one child living—William D.; three died—Phillip D., and two in infancy.

GEORGE ERHARD, Joliet, whose portrait appears in this work, was born May 7, 1807, in the town of Middlestray, Province of Milrickstuart, Lower Frank, Wurtzberg, kingdom of Bavaria; he emigrated to America in June, 1832, with his mother and two sisters, and first went to Detroit, Mich., where in August of same year his mother died of cholera; in October, 1833, he moved to Chicago, and April 26, 1836, came to Joliet with his brother-in-law, John Belz. In 1838, they returned to Chicago, and married two sisters, Louisa and Veronica Periolet; Louisa, the wife of Mr. Erhard, was born in the town of Highfelt, in Alsace, near Strasbourg, in France; she emigrated to Chicago, with her two brothers and sister, in 1834. Mr. Erhard returned to Joliet, and having formed a copartnership with John Belz, built a large brewery on Bluff street, West Side, Joliet, being very successful until the depreciation of wildcat money caused them to close their business. He had nine children, five living—George C., born Nov. 22, 1838, now carrying on an agricultural and seed store in Joliet; Emily, born Nov. 11, 1842, wife of J. C. Adler, of Joliet; Joseph, now farming in Troy Tp., Will Co.; Louisa and Lawrence; his four younger children are dead, and are buried in the West Side German burying-ground, in Joliet. He and his brother-in-law, John Belz, were the first German settlers in this county, and George C., the eldest son of Mr. Erhard, was the first German male child born in Will Co.

COL. JOHN B. FITHIAN, of the firm of Fithian & Avery, attorneys at law, Joliet; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1849; he is a son of Dr. William E. Fithian, a physician and Presbyterian

clergyman; in 1857, the family removed to Iowa and resided in different parts of the State until 1862, when his father took charge of the Sanitary Department at Helena, Ark.; and afterward was appointed Medical Inspector of the Department of the Tennessee; during that time John B. was Chief Clerk at Helena, and in 1863, reported to the Sanitary Department at Vicksburg, and was present during the siege of that place; after the war, he came to Illinois and followed the newspaper business at various points until 1873; he then came to Joliet, and was employed in various capacities in the Illinois State Penitentiary until the spring of 1876; in the mean time he had been improving his spare time in studying law in the offices of Munn & Munn, and C. B. Garnsey, Esq., of Joliet; he was admitted to practice in September, 1876, and in September, 1877, formed a partnership with E. D. Avery, which still continues. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Corps, and on the organization of the 10th Battalion I. N. G., was appointed Adjutant under Lt. Col. Parsons; in July, 1877, he resigned, but on the breaking-out of the Braidwood disturbances, he enlisted as a private, and served during the riot; on the organization of the 12th Battalion, Oct. 15, 1877, he was elected Major, and on the 9th of February, 1878, was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, which position he still holds. He was married Jan. 18, 1878, to Miss Edna E. Whittaker, of Carlinville, Ill.

JOHN J. FLACK (deceased), formerly of Joliet, whose portrait appears in this work, was born on May 10, 1799, in Washington Co., N. Y. He married Dec. 24, 1818, Miss Elizabeth Nelson, who was born in same county Dec. 15, 1799. In 1819, he moved from Washington Co. to Essex Co., N. Y., and was largely engaged in farming and the manufacture of lumber and iron, also a large dealer in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He was also for many years an officer of the court. Mr. Flack having in the year 1844, purchased large tracts of land in the State of Illinois, moved his family to Joliet in 1845, and became very largely engaged in farming and stock-raising; he also was interested in property, both in Chicago and Joliet. He was an officer of the court in Will Co., and Joliet also, for many years. He died Sept. 25, 1876, aged 80 years, 5

months and 15 days; his widow still survives him, a good wife and mother, and a lady beloved by all. They had eight children, all born in Essex Co., N. Y.—Jane A., born Sept. 8, 1819; W. Nelson, Jan. 1, 1821; J. Alexander, Aug. 4, 1823; Mortimer A., May 25, 1825; Maria A., May 15, 1827; Whalon J., Nov. 23, 1829; Washington J., Sept. 19, 1832, and Martha J., born July 6, 1839.

O. FOX, dealer in clothing, hats, caps and gents furnishing goods, Joliet; has been a citizen of Will Co. for the past twenty-three years; he was born in Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Aug. 21, 1828; when he was about 15 years of age, he left home, and going to Boston, Mass., engaged as clerk in a mercantile house; about six years later he went to New York City, where he remained the same length of time; he came West in 1855, locating in Joliet, where he has been in business ever since; first in the book and stationery business for some nine years; then five years as a contractor, employing the convict labor in the Penitentiary in the manufacture of cigars; in 1868, he engaged in his present business. He keeps a full supply of goods in his line at prices to suit the times; in addition to this business, he has for the past three years carried on a Penitentiary contract in manufacturing cigars. He was married June 16, 1858, to Miss Anna J. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has four children living—Jennie A., Jessie B., Allie A. and Mamie J. Mr. Fox resides in a beautiful residence, one of the finest in Joliet, located on the bluffs overlooking the city. This was erected by him in 1874, and is an ornament to the city and a credit to its builder.

VALENTINE FAHRNER, M. D., physician, Joliet; was born in Marienbad, a watering-place of Bohemia, Dec. 9, 1803; he was educated at the Gymnasium of Egra, after which he pursued his professional studies at the University of Prague, where he graduated and received the degree of M. D. in 1833. He began practice in his native town, where he continued until 1854; he then came to this country, and located in Chicago; in 1868, he returned to Bohemia, remaining one year, and on coming again to the United States, spent two years in Mokena, Ill., coming to Joliet in 1871. He was married in 1842, to

Miss Maria Anna Tauber, of Teschau, Bohemia; she died May 28, 1873, leaving two children—John and Anna Catherine (now Mrs. Henry Lehner, of Troy Township. John Fahrner, son of the above, was born in Marienbad, Bohemia, Feb. 11, 1854, and came with his father's family to this country, and has continued with them ever since. He received his preparatory education in the school of the Benedictine Fathers in Chicago, after which he attended medical lectures in the University of Prague in Bohemia, and has since continued his professional studies under the instruction of his father, with whom he is associated in practice.

JOSEPH FRIEDRICH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Joliet; was born in Biul, Weisserberg, near Strasbourg, Alsace, April 25, 1820; he was raised to the business of stock-raising and farming, and in 1840, came to the United States; he spent about three months at work near Buffalo, N. Y.; going from there to Chicago, and shortly afterward coming to Joliet; he worked for awhile on the dam at this place, and in the spring following went to Lockport, and was employed for about five months on the Canal; thence, in the fall, to Chicago. The following summer, he located in Naperville, Ill., and resided there till he settled in Joliet in May, 1847, except a short time spent in the South; in the spring of 1848, he purchased his present farm adjoining the city, where he owns seventy-six acres of land. He was married Feb. 17, 1845, to Miss Sarah Weis, a native of Germany and has eight children—Joseph E., now in business in Joliet, Charles, Oswald J., Frank E., William, Sarah, Josephine and Annie.

W. D. FAY, photograph artist, Joliet; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., May 23, 1827; he entered upon the business of photographing at the age of 20 years, previously to which he had followed the trade of a tailor; he continued the photograph business in his native State until 1860, when he removed to Joliet, where he has resided to the present time; he is the oldest photographer in Joliet, and one of the oldest in the State. He held the office of Street Commissioner one year, and in 1869, was elected City Treasurer, holding the office two years; he is at present Township School Treasurer, to

which he was elected in June, 1877. He was married in 1858, to Miss Catharine R. Waldron, of Harford, Penn., and has two children—Alpha A. and Winnifred W.

JAMES H. FERRISS, P. O. Joliet; of Nelson, Ferriss & Co., proprietors of the Joliet *Morning News*; was born near Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill. He is a son of Wm. H. Ferriss, formerly of Clinton Co., N. Y. His mother was Eliza M. Brown, formerly of Erie Co., Penn. The subject of this sketch became a resident of Bristol Station, Ill., where he received a common school education; at the age of 10 years he entered a store—half saloon and half grocery—and tended bar till he was 14 years of age, when he was seized with a spiritual, or no-spirit-at-all turn, and joined the Good Templars. He afterward attended a commercial college, run a butcher-shop, lived three years as a Kansas squatter, followed the live-stock trade, and was one of the proprietors of the Yorkville *News* during the Peter Cooper campaign. He also reported for the Joliet *Sun*, in an obscure capacity, in 1874, and with three others launched the *Phoenix* newspaper enterprise, in Will Co., on Jan. 1, 1877. In October, the same year, he, with his present associates, purchased the *Morning News*, and since then has pursued a steady and consistent course. During all his eventful career, he has never been married, had any bones broken, or had his life insured, but lives on in hopefulness, etc.

JAMES R. FLANDERS, attorney at law, firm of Hagar & Flanders, Joliet; was born Aug. 27, 1846, in Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., and is a son of Jason and Lucy Flanders. He attended the public schools of Plainfield, and the Northwestern College, located at Plainfield, until May, 1864, working on a farm during vacations. On the 10th of May, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, 132d I. V. I., serving until Oct. 17, 1864. After his discharge from the army, he returned to school, and remained in school until the spring of 1867; he then entered the law office of Randall & Fuller, in Joliet, and read law until Oct. 1867; he then taught school in Henry Co., Ill., until the spring of 1868; read law during the summer, and the following winter, again taught school at the same place. During the summer of 1869, he

continued his law studies, and in September of that year, entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in March, 1871. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan, April 4, 1871, and to the bar of Illinois, June 20, 1871, and immediately began practice in Joliet. He was elected City Attorney of Joliet in the spring of 1873, and re-elected in the spring of 1874, and again elected in the spring of 1876. In November, 1876, he was elected State's Attorney of Will County, which office he still holds. He was married to Miss Sarah A. Arnold, April 10, 1877.

JAMES GOODSPEED, publisher and proprietor of the *Joliet Republican*, Joliet; was born in Tioga Co., Penn., Dec. 3, 1836; he came to Joliet in 1859; he was educated at Alfred University, N. Y., and after leaving college entered the law office of Goodspeed & McRobert in Joliet; he was admitted to the bar in 1861, and continued in practice until 1869, when he purchased the *Joliet Republican*, which he has continued to publish to the present time. The *Republican* is the oldest Republican newspaper in the Seventh Congressional District, and has a larger circulation than any other paper published in the district; it is issued both as a weekly and semi-weekly, and has a circulation of fully 1,800. Mr. Goodspeed was appointed Postmaster in 1871, and still holds the office.

C. B. GARNSEY (Garnsey & Knox), attorney at law, Joliet; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1842; he was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and in 1859 came to Will Co., spending a year or more in Wilmington; in 1861, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating July 1, 1862. On the 30th of the same month, he enlisted in Co. A, 100th Ill. V. I.; was soon afterward transferred to the non-commissioned staff as Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and served as such during the war, being with his regiment from the time it left home, until its muster out in July, 1865, when he returned to Joliet, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1867, and served four years, resigning in 1871. He is at present Corporation Counsel for the city of Joliet, to

which he was appointed Jan. 1, 1878. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary A. Henderson, of Wilmington, Ill., and has two children.

W. D. GARDNER, steel-blower, Joliet; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1847; his life was that of a farmer's son until he was 22 years of age; his father-in-law, A. S. Dunning, was for a number of years superintendent of the converting department of the Cleveland Rolling-Mills, and when in the employ of the same company in 1868 he came to Chicago. Mr. Gardner accompanied him, and engaged in the manufacture of steel for the Union Rolling-Mills Company; in December, 1872, his father-in-law took the same position in the works at Joliet, where he remained till 1877. Mr. Gardner came at the same time, and has remained ever since. He was married Dec. 27, 1868, to Anna E. Dunning, a native of Ohio; has one daughter—Emma. He is recognized as one well qualified for the very responsible position he occupies.

WM. GRINTON, JR., real estate and loans, Joliet; was born in the Province of Ontario March 17, 1844, but came to Plainfield, Will Co., with his parents when less than a year old, and, therefore, can almost be said to be a native of Will Co.; he is a son of William Grinton, a prominent citizen of the county, the founder of the village of Grinton, in Troy Tp., and the builder of the Grinton Mill, one of the old landmarks. Mr. Grinton came to Joliet in 1853; was educated in the public schools of the city and at the Lake Forest Academy, Ill., and after leaving school followed the grocery business in Joliet for two years; he afterward spent a short time in the commission business in St. Louis; he was also engaged for two years in the grocery business in Morris, Ill., returning in 1868 to Joliet, and engaging in his present business; on the organization of the Stone City Bank he became Cashier, and held that position the first two years. He was married March 24, 1864, to Miss Anna Stevens, daughter of the late Robert Stevens, one of the early settlers of Will Co.; their children are Robert W., Anna L., Jessie and Grace.

ALBERT H. GREEN, foreman of the shoe department of the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; born March 10, 1855,

in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he lived until the year 1869, when he came West and engaged in the shoe business at Marshalltown, Iowa, for one year; then returning to New York in 1870, where he remained six years, he again engaged in the manufacture of shoes; he emigrated West and to Joliet in 1876, where he has continued to work at the shoe business until the present time; has been foreman of the treeing, packing and shipping department since March, 1877. He married Aug. 2, 1877, to Miss Allie Vanderhoff, daughter of Levi Vanderhoff, of Joliet; they are the parents of one daughter, born Sept. 18, 1878.

JOHN GREEN, superintendent of the shoe department at the Illinois State Prison, Joliet; born in London, Eng., Dec. 27, —; educated at the Clifton boarding school, Northamptonshire; served two years as assistant commercial traveler in London and vicinity; in 1844, came to Brooklyn, N. Y., and learned the shoe business in all its details; he then visited England, and, upon returning, traveled through the Eastern States, and worked in some of the Eastern factories. In 1852, he married Miss Margaret Ann Granger, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and traveled one year through the Eastern States as salesman, returning then to the shoe manufacture as foreman of a fashionable custom business; then traveled again three years as salesman, when he again returned to factory life, first as cutter, then as foreman and superintendent, in which capacity he is now engaged, and has been for the past twenty years. His first wife died in 1870, leaving five children—Albert H. (now foreman in the shoe department, who married Miss Allie Vanderhoff, of Joliet, and has one daughter—Carrie H., now Mrs. William Henderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.), Ida E., William and John (who died in 1871). In 1872, Mr. G. married Miss Harriet A. Bazin, daughter of John H. Bazin, Esq., and removed to Joliet in 1874 with his family, excepting Carrie. The factory under his direction was the first ever started to make exclusively fine shoes with convict labor. Mr. Green has been a frequent contributor to the shoe trade journals of the country for many years, in 1872, furnishing one hundred and eighty columns, many of the articles being repub-

lished in the trade journals of England, France and Germany.

ALEXANDER GROSS, general superintendent of the stone-cutting department Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 26, 1834, where he lived until 20 years of age, learning and working at the trade of stone-cutting in his father's quarries; he emigrated to America in 1854, landing in New York July 26, and came to Chicago the following September, engaging at his trade for two months, when he went to Macon Co. and worked at farming for four months; returning to Chicago, he again engaged at his trade until the panic of 1857, when he came to Joliet, and after working one year as foreman of the stone cutting department of the Illinois State Penitentiary, he was appointed general superintendent, in 1858, which position he has filled with credit since that date, a period of twenty years. Mr. Gross married in February, 1868, Margaret Vebel; she was born in Prussia; they are the parents of five children, three living, viz., Laura, Theodore, Rosetta; the deceased are Albert and Amelia.

JOHN GREENWOOD, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Joliet; born in Herefordshire, England, Sept. 29, 1813; came to this country when 18 years of age, living in New York State eight years, following farming; removed to Will Co., Ill., in 1840, where he has continued the occupation of farming; he owns 240 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre. Married Mary Ann Brown, of New York State, June 1, 1836; they had thirteen children by this union—George, born Aug 5, 1838; Mary, May 11, 1840; John W., June 27, 1842, deceased; Harvey B., Dec. 26, 1844, deceased; William, Nov. 27, 1846; Jane, April 11, 1848, deceased; Llewellyn, November, 1850, deceased; Bennett, Oct. 23, 1852, deceased; Sarah, April 11, 1854, deceased; John Fletcher, Sept. 2, 1856, deceased; and three children who died in infancy. Mrs. Greenwood died Aug. 27, 1874. Mr. Greenwood married for his second wife Sarah A. Houston on Jan. 23, 1875; she was born in Huron Co., Ohio; they have one child by this union—Charles Albert, born April 7, 1877. Mr. Greenwood has held the office of School Director for more than twenty years.

FRANK HAVILAND, proprietor of livery, sale and boarding stable, Joliet; was born in Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 15, 1842. Early in 1862, he enlisted in the 109th N. Y. Vols., and was appointed a Sergeant in Company A; he served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the engagements of that army until the battle of Petersburg, where he was wounded June 17, 1864; he received three wounds, one in the left hand, by a fragment of a shell, which carried away one of his fingers, and at the same time two wounds in the right leg; on his recovery, he was sent on detached duty to Annapolis, Md., where he remained till his discharge in August, 1865, just previous to which he received an unsolicited and unexpected commission as First Lieutenant. He came to Joliet in the fall of 1865, and the next spring engaged in his present business; he has served one year as City Marshal and one term as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Joliet. He was married Dec. 3, 1874, to Miss Merrion Millar, of the town of Troy, Will Co., Ill.

H. HENRY HAYEN, blacksmith, Joliet; born in Germany in 1845, where he lived until 21 years of age, where he learned and worked at the trade of blacksmith until he emigrated to America, landing in New York, Oct. 29, 1866; came directly to Joliet, Will Co., Ill., and engaged in blacksmithing, wagon-making and general repairing, and manufacturing all kinds of stone-cutters' and marble-workers' tools, which business he has since successfully followed. He was married July 16, 1872, and has two children now living, viz., Francis and Mary. Mr. Hayen owns his place of business and residence located at No. 91 Bluff street, which he has made by his own hard labor.

EDWARD C. HAGAR, attorney at law (firm of Hagar & Flanders), Joliet; was born in Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., April 19, 1846; he is the son of Jonathan and Catharine (Goodhue) Hagar; his father came from Cleveland, Ohio, and settled in Plainfield in 1835; he was the first merchant in that town; his mother is a daughter of Deacon Ezra Goodhue, and came to Plainfield with her father's family in 1834. Mr. Hagar was educated at

the Northwestern Evangelical College in his native town, graduating in 1867; in 1870, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, completing his course and graduating in the spring of 1872; he was admitted to the bar in Michigan in April, 1872, and by the Supreme Court of Illinois in June of the same year. In November, 1872, he was elected State's Attorney, and in December following, he formed a law partnership with James R. Flanders, which still continues; he held the office of State's Attorney four years. He was married March 24, 1875, to Miss Hattie C. Gager, a native of Warren, Ohio, and has one child—Elmer G.

H. HOWK, retired merchant and miller, Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1806; in his early life he engaged extensively in lumbering in his native State; in 1851, he came west, and located in Joliet, and in connection with Joel A. Matteson, afterward Governor of the State, took a contract on the R. I. & P. R. R., extending from Blue Island to within ten miles of Joliet; they graded and put in the culverts a distance of thirty-four miles. His son subsequently built a store-room on the West Side, near the lock, and engaged in supplying boats on the Canal. Mr. Howk built the Joliet Mills, on the lock, with six runs of stone, and in company with Mr. Hyde, his nephew, and now sole proprietor, operated them seven years; he contracted all the machinery in Watertown, N. Y.; since retiring from the mill, he has not been actively engaged in business pursuits, but is leading a quiet, retired life, enjoying the fruits of honest toil and the competency gained by a well-directed and well-spent early manhood.

H. D. HIGINBOTHAM, deceased, formerly of Joliet, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1806; he was brought up upon a farm, and had such advantages of education as were offered at the district school of his neighborhood; his father's ancestors were English, and settled in Barbadoes in the early settlement of the American Colonies; his grandfather lived in Rhode Island, and married a Miss Lippit, of Providence; he followed the sea for some time, as captain of a whaler from Newport;

Charles Higinbotham, the father of H. D., was born in Rhode Island, and came to Otsego Co., N. Y., with his parents, about the year 1800; he married Miss Gertrude Dumont, of Westford, N. Y.; from this marriage the subject of this sketch was born, and in 1831, married Miss Rebecca Wheeler, of Westford, N. Y.; she was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.; soon after their marriage they moved to Oneida, N. Y.; there he engaged in the blacksmith business, and in June, 1834, moved to Illinois, and settled on Hickory Creek, in the now town of Joliet, and purchased a farm of 160 acres; here he engaged in farming and blacksmithing, and was very successful in his business; in 1854, and for some time after, he was engaged in a saw-mill and planing-mill, at what is now called the Red Mills of Hickory Creek. Here on Hickory Creek all their children were born, except Albert H., the eldest, who was born in New Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1831; Ambrosia R. was born Oct. 1, 1834; Ann Eliza, Dec. 2, 1836; Harlow N., Oct. 10, 1838; Gertrude D., July 6, 1842; Mary Ellen, Sept. 27, 1845, and Charles S., Dec. 24, 1848. Of these, Albert H. married Elizabeth Ella White, of Chicago, and are now living in Joliet; Ambrosia R. married M. O. Cagwin, of Joliet; Ann Eliza married M. G. Demmond, of Joliet; Harlow N. married Rachael Davidson, of Joliet; he is in the mercantile house of Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago; Gertrude D. married Thomas Leddy, of Joliet, both deceased; Mary Ellen married R. C. Darwin, of Joliet; she is now deceased; Charles S. married Cynthia L. Kemp, of New Lenox, now residing in Kansas. H. D. Higinbotham and family moved to Joliet in the fall of 1854; he built a fine residence on Cass st., where he resided until his death; with his energy and perseverance, he aided very much in making the city of Joliet what it is to-day. He held several prominent offices under the city government. He died March 13, 1865, leaving a widow and children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His widow, Rebecca Higinbotham, in 1871, married C. H. Sutphen, a prominent citizen of La Salle Co., Ill., and a cousin of the late H. D. Higinbotham; Mr. and Mrs. Sutphen now reside at the old Higinbotham homestead, on Cass st., Joliet.

GEORGE HOUCK, of the firm of Houck & Brown, tanners and curriers, wholesale and retail dealers in sole-leather and shoe findings, etc., Joliet; was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 13, 1827; when he was about 12 years of age, his parents came to this country, and purchased a farm in Erie Co., N. Y.; Mr. Houck remained on the farm until 1846, when he went to Buffalo, and entered the employ of ex-President Millard Fillmore, where he continued one year; he then served three years at the tanner and currier's trade, learning thoroughly every branch of the business; in 1850, he came to Chicago, living there until 1853, when he came to Joliet, and entered the employ of Mack & Cleghorn; in 1863 the firm of Mack, Cleghorn & Co. was formed, Mr. Houck becoming partner; the same year, they built the Joliet Tannery; the present firm of Houck & Brown was formed in 1876; they give employment to twenty men. Mr. Houck was married in 1853, to Miss Anna Hohman, of Chicago, a native of Hess Cassel, Germany; they have three children living—Mary, now Mrs. William Grassley, of Chicago; Lizzie, wife of Frederick Steinburn, of Joliet, and Annie S.

HON. HUGH HENDERSON, Joliet; deceased; was born on the 9th day of June, 1809, in Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; he received his education at Fairfield Seminary, in his native county; after which he read law in the office of George Feeter, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Little Falls, Herkimer Co.; in 1836, he came to Joliet, and shortly after his arrival was admitted to the bar, and at once took high rank among the members of the legal profession. He was married Dec. 23, 1837, to Miss Helen A. Myers of Herkimer Co., who came to Joliet in the fall of 1836, and who still survives him, living in the same house which he built in 1838. In 1837, he was elected County Judge, holding the office one year; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1845; in 1849, he was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and held the office until his death, which occurred on the 19th of October, 1854, while on his first visit to his old home in Norway, N. Y. We quote the following from the remarks of the late Hon. Uri Osgood, on the occasion of presenting to the Circuit

Court, the proceedings of the Will County Bar, upon the death of Judge Henderson: "By his knowledge of the law, his unremitting attention to the duties of his office, his urbanity, his sterling integrity, and accommodating business habits, he acquired the affections and respect of the members of the bar, and the people of the circuit; he had attained a high position as a lawyer and a judge; he was firm but courteous, honorable and irreproachable in morals, and in all the relations of private life; he was respected and honored, and highly esteemed as a useful member of society." He left four children—Sarah Margaret, who was born Oct. 21, 1839, and is now the wife of Capt. John A. Kelly, of Lyons, Mich.; Daniel C., who was born May 31, 1845, learned the printer's trade in Joliet, and in 1866, went to Chicago, and entered the employ of Horton & Leonard; in 1870, he returned to Joliet, and in 1871, established the *Joliet Record*, a Democratic weekly newspaper, which has steadily increased in circulation and influence, and has a circulation of 850 copies; James E., the second son, was born May 23, 1848, learned the printing business, and is now associated with his brothers on the *Record*; John D., the youngest son, was born Oct. 16, 1851, entered the telegraph office of the C., A. & St. L. R. R. Co., about ten years ago, remaining until some five years ago, at which time he joined his brothers in the publication of the *Record*.

DR. M. F. HAND, dental surgeon; Joliet; has been a practicing dentist in this city for the past twenty-two years; he was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 5, 1834; he received an academic education, and at about the age of 18 years, began the study of dentistry; in 1856, he came to Joliet, and began the practice of his profession. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 100th Ill. Vols., serving in the army of the Cumberland, and afterward in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Tennessee, under Capt. Alexander McIntosh, of this city; returning in July, 1865, he resumed practice in Joliet. He was married Jan. 14, 1874, to Miss Harriet E. Speer, of Joliet.

P. C. HALEY (of the firm of Haley & O'Donnell), attorney at law, Joliet; was born in Saranac, Clinton Co., N. Y.,

March 17, 1849, and came to this county with his parents in 1852; he was educated in the Joliet Union School and the University of Notre Dame, Ind., reading law during vacations in the office of T. L. Breckenridge, of this city; in 1870, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in 1871; he was admitted to the bar in October, 1871, and began practice in May, 1872, in company with James K. Flanders, having an office in Joliet and also in Wilmington; this partnership continued until December, 1872, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Haley continued alone until 1874, when the present firm of Haley & O'Donnell was formed. Mr. Haley is at present Alderman from the Fifth Ward, being elected in April, 1878; he also served as City Attorney in 1874. He was married Dec. 1, 1875, to Miss Mary A. D'Arcy, of Joliet, and has one child—Margaret C.

OTIS HARDY; P. O. Joliet; one of the early settlers of Will Co.; was born near Windsor, Vt., Sept. 23, 1810; in 1813, his parents left their Eastern home and made the journey to Marietta, Ohio, descending the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers on rafts; in 1819, they removed to Meigs Co., Ohio; when he was 14 years old, Mr. Hardy was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter, serving an apprenticeship of six years, and receiving during that time the sum eighteen pence; he came to Joliet in 1836, making the journey from Cincinnati on horse-back, previous to which he spent about four years in Louisiana; he continued the carpenter's trade until 1848, when he engaged in the lumber business for twenty years, or until 1868, since which time he has been in the banking and gas business; he is one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank, and a stockholder in the Joliet Gas-Light Co. since 1862; he has always been an active temperance man, and for the past two years has been President of the Joliet Reform Club; he is a zealous member of the M. E. Church, to which he has belonged since he was 22 years of age, assisting liberally in the support of all its enterprises; he built, at his own expense, the Richards Street M. E. Church and parsonage at a cost of over \$5,000; he also bore about half the expense of build-

ing the chapel at the Rolling-Mills, which cost some \$2,000, besides contributing largely to the building and support of the Ottawa Street Church; he has been a member of the Quarterly Conference since 1837, and President of the Will County Bible Society for the past forty years. He was married Oct. 14, 1838, to Miss Angelia Hopkins, of Joliet, a native of Vermont; they have three children living—Mrs. W. J. Maclay, of Napa City, Cal., Mrs. N. D. Dyer, and Mrs. T. H. McBride, of Joliet.

GEORGE S. HOUSE, attorney at law, Joliet; is a native of this State; he was born in Grundy Co., then a part of Cook Co., March 1, 1837; he is a son of Rodney House, one of the early settlers of Will Co., and now a resident of Joliet; he came with his parents to Joliet in infancy, and this city has been his home ever since; he prepared for college in Utica Academy, Oneida Co., N. Y., after which he entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1856, graduating in 1860; he then pursued the study of law under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, now of Columbia College, New York, receiving the degree of B. L. in 1862; returning to Joliet, he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he still continues. He was married in 1863 to Miss Virginia A. Osgood, daughter of the late Hon. Uri Osgood, of Joliet, and has five children.

JOHN HULSWORTH, foreman of the smith-shops, Joliet; was born March 2, 1822, in Yorkshire, Eng.; he emigrated to America in 1847, and first labored in Philadelphia and New York about one year; he next went to Richmond, Va., and remained a short time; he then made a tour through the Southern States, visiting New Orleans, Memphis, and various other cities South and West, finally locating in St. Louis in the latter part of 1849; here he remained till 1853; he then came to Alton, on the C., A. & St. L. R. R., where he was foreman most of the time in the shops till August, 1859; he then came to Joliet, and was eight years foreman in the shops of the State Prison; he was next foreman for the Dillman Manufacturing Company four years; in 1871, he took the position of foreman in the shops of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works, which he still holds.

He was married in 1854 to Caroline P. Bryant, a native of Connecticut; had one son—John H., deceased, and one, Edwin A., living.

C. B. HAYWARD, publisher and proprietor of the *Joliet Daily and Weekly Sun*, Joliet; was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Ind., July 1, 1844; at the age of ten years he entered the office of the *Locomotive*, in Indianapolis, completing his trade with Cameron & McNeely, book and job printers. In 1860, he went to Carthage, Mo., where, with his brother, he engaged in publishing *The South-west*. On the breaking-out of the war, their office was captured by the rebels, and taken into Arkansas. Mr. Hayward made his way to Fort Scott, Kansas, and purchased the *Fort Scott Bulletin*, and a year and a half later took a partner and founded the *Fort Scott Union Monitor*, now one of the leading papers of Kansas, which he continued to publish about a year and a half. In the mean time, he was appointed U. S. Assessor, for that division, and served about a year and a half. He then came to Marseilles, Ill., where he resided one year, and from that place to Joliet, and had charge of the *Joliet Republican* office about a year and three months. In 1872, he established the *Joliet Sun*. He has built up an extensive job-printing business, and a large and healthy circulation among the best people of the county. The *Daily Sun* is the oldest and largest daily published in the Seventh Congressional District. Mr. Hayward was married in April, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Monroe, daughter of George Monroe, of Joliet, and has three children—Josephine, George E. and Thomas.

MRS. HANNAH HUTCHINS, farmer; P. O. Joliet; the widow of Wm. H. Hutchins, resides one mile north of Joliet; she was born Aug. 28, 1817, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; she was married to W. H. Hutchins in 1837, in New York State. Mr. Hutchins was born in New York City, Sept. 1, 1817, where he lived until 15 years of age, when he removed to Northern New York, where he lived three years; then to Saratoga, where he was married, living there nearly five years; thence to New York City, living there five years. He removed to Will Co.,

Ill., in 1847, and always lived within four miles of their present home. In early life, Mr. Hutchins was engaged in mercantile business, after coming West, he was engaged in loaning money and dealing in real estate. They had seven children by this union, viz.; Thomas H., George Edgar, deceased, Sarah E., deceased; Anna M., Mary E., Jennie C. and William J. Geo. Edgar died from wounds received in the army. Mr. Hutchins died July 21, 1877.

ELVIS HARWOOD, deceased; Joliet; whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Wilmington, Ind., May 17, 1824; where he remained until he was sixteen years of age; he then commenced the study of law in the office of Alexander C. Downey, at Aurora, Ind., and was admitted to practice Dec. 14, 1843; after the end of one year, finding this profession unsuited to his tastes, he studied medicine with his brother, John Harwood, M. D., and after attending a course of lectures in the medical college of Ohio, in the years 1846-47, practiced for three years at Crete and New Lenox, in this county, and in the year 1850, coming to Joliet, continued the practice of his profession up to 1868, from which time, up to the day of his death, Feb. 1, 1870, he was largely engaged in the real estate business. In 1861, he went to California, returning from there in the summer of 1862. The same summer, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 100th Regiment I. V. I., being afterward promoted to Surgeon of the "Pioneer Brigade," which position he held until his resignation, on account of ill health, in the spring of 1863. He was elected Alderman of the city of Joliet, from 1863-67, and Mayor, 1868-69. He married Miss Helen A. Cagwin (daughter of Abijah Cagwin, of Joliet), Jan. 24, 1850; she was born Oct. 30, 1830; they had five children, three living—Alma L., William E. and Bertha H.; and two deceased—Flora A. and George T.

J. A. HENRY, retired, Joliet; the above-named gentleman has been a resident of Joliet for the past twenty years; he is a native of Hunterdon Co., N. J., and was born April 25, 1825; he began railroading in 1842, on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, where he remained four years, and then spent four years more

on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, at the end of which time he came West and engaged in railroad contracting in Ohio and Indiana; in the year 1858, he came to Joliet and spent several years as roadmaster of the Chicago & Alton R. R., after which he built two branches of the road; in 1870, he went to Texas and built the Houston & Great Northern Railroad; at the end of three years, he returned to Joliet and erected his elegant residence on Eastern avenue, the finest in the city. He was married in Winsted, Conn., April 26, 1846, to Miss Nancy Briggs, of Winsted; she died Jan. 21, 1878, leaving one daughter, wife of Dr. Julius Folk, of Joliet.

GEORGE H. HOSMER, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joliet; is the oldest son of W. H. C. Hosmer, the poet, author and lecturer; he traces his ancestry to a period prior to the Revolutionary war; at the battle of Concord the first two who fell by a volley of British musketry, were Capt. Davis and Abner Hosmer, the latter of whom was a lineal ancestor of the subject of this sketch; the Doctor's great-grandfather, Dr. Timothy Hosmer, was surgeon of the Sixth Continental Regiment in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards a prominent pioneer in the settlement of the Holland Purchase, in Western New York; his father, George Hosmer, was an aide-de-camp of General Schuyler in the war of 1812; a prominent lawyer, member of the State Legislature, and for twenty-one years District Attorney of Livingston Co., N. Y.; Miss Harriet Hosmer, the famous sculptress, is also a cousin. Dr. Hosmer was born in Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1839; he thoroughly prepared for college at the Owego Academy, where he spent nine years; he then entered the University of New York, remaining two years in the literary department, after which he pursued a three-years course in the medical department of the same institution, graduating in 1865; he practiced medicine one year in Ontario Co., N. Y., removing thence to New Baltimore, Macomb Co., Mich., where he remained until his removal to Joliet in 1870. He was married in 1866, to Miss Ann Belford, of Boston, and has one son—George B. Dr. Hosmer is a regular physician, but clings to no

dogma, seizing upon any remedy from whatever source, which will accomplish his object, the relief of the patient and the cure of the disease; he takes an active interest in educational matters, and is now on his second term as a member of the Board of School Inspectors of Joliet.

A. W. HEISE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joliet; one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Joliet, was born in Bramsche, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, Sept. 4, 1823; he received his literary education at the Gymnasium of Osnabruck, and entered the University of Goettingen, where he pursued his medical course, and graduated in 1846; he then attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Heidelberg, receiving the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from that institution, in 1847; taking part in the revolution of 1848, he was compelled to leave the country, and accordingly sought a home in America; a general pardon of all those implicated was issued some five years later by the German Government, but Dr. Heise being then so long in this country, and intending to make it his permanent home, did not care to take advantage of it; the first year in this country he spent in traveling in the Eastern and Southern States, supporting himself by corresponding with some of the German newspapers; in 1849 he located in Du Page Co., Ill., and continued the practice of medicine there until 1856; he then went to New York as House Surgeon in the Marine Hospital on Ward's Island, remaining there until September, 1857, when he came to Joliet, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession here ever since. In 1861, he entered the army as Surgeon of the 11th I. V. I., and the following spring was appointed Surgeon of the 100th I. V. I.; after the battle of Murfreesboro, he was promoted to Brigade Surgeon, and after the battle of Chickamauga, was appointed Operator of the Brigade, with the privilege of choosing his own assistants without regard to rank; owing to illness, he was afterward obliged to retire from active service in the field, and was appointed Inspector of Hospitals and Consulting Surgeon of the Corps; in 1864, owing to continued ill health, he tendered his resignation, which was finally

accepted with a*great deal of reluctance; his ability and skill as an army surgeon were so apparent as to merit and receive recognition and honorable mention in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion;" in 1872, he was appointed Physician in Charge of the Illinois State Penitentiary, in this city, which position he still holds.

L. E. INGALLS, real estate and loans, Joliet; is a native of Will Co.; he was born in the present town of Du Page Oct. 26, 1839; he is a son of Henry Ingalls, who came from Vermont and settled in that township in 1837, and resided there until 1841, when he removed across the line into Du Page Co., and there lived until his death, which occurred March 10, 1876. He left a family of nine children, all but one of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was about 15 years old; then after spending three years in this county, he went to Iowa, and remained four years, going thence to Wisconsin, where he spent two years in the lumber business; returning to Illinois, he continued the same business in Lemont, Cook Co.; he came to Joliet in 1870, and followed the lumber business till 1871, when he disposed of his business to Mason & Plants, and since then has been farming and dealing in real estate, etc. He owns a fine farm of 260 acres on Sec. 12, well improved with good buildings where he resides, and is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising and dairying. He was married Oct. 27, 1865, to Miss Millie Emerson, of Door Co., Wis.; she died March 7, 1868. Mr. Ingalls was married again, on Jan. 14, 1870, to Miss Esther E. Bartholmew, of Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill.; they have four children—Millie R., Roy K., Myra B. H. and Charles L.

REV. SOLOMON KNAPP, Joliet; one of the pioneer ministers of Will Co.; was born in Mayfield, Fulton Co., N. Y., then a part of Montgomery Co., March 29, 1803; he was brought up on a farm, his father being an extensive farmer, and employing a large number of men; his education was such as was afforded by the common schools up to the time he began studying for the ministry and preaching, which was when he was 29 years of age. He was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist

Church in February, 1834, previous to which, he originated the Baptist movement in Gloversville, N. Y., which has since grown to be one of the most important Baptist interests in the State. At 31, he removed to Cayuga Co. and took charge of a large church in Cato. During his ministry of four years, he received 300 new members into the church, 183 of them by baptism; he afterward spent two years in Port Byron, N. Y., coming to Will Co. in 1840; he settled in Homer, and took charge of the Baptist Church in Joliet, preaching in the afternoon in Lockport, and in Homer in the evening. In 1841, he became Pastor of the church known as the Aux Plaines Church, now the Hadley Church, removing in the fall of the same year to Rockford, Ill., where he became Pastor of the First Baptist Church; at the close of the first year, owing to an adverse family affliction, he was obliged to sever his connection with the Rockford Church and return to Homer; in 1843, he took charge of the church in Plainfield, remaining two years, during which time he organized the Baptist Church at Lockport, having pastoral charge of both churches; he was afterward again Pastor of the Hadley Church, and took the preliminary measures for the erection of their house of worship; in 1854, he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and organized the Baptist Church there, and had charge of the church in Waterloo; two years later he returned to Homer, broken down in health, and settled on a farm; he continued farming five years, and then removed to the city of Lockport, residing there two years, during which time he preached nine months in Metamora, Ill., witnessing a glorious ingathering in the church, and some \$75,000 added to the finances of the church; since then he has had pastoral charge of churches in Seneca, Morris Co., and in Gilman, Iroquois Co., besides which, he has supplied the churches in the vicinity until his voice failing, he was obliged to discontinue preaching. He was first married in 1823, to Miss Eliza E. Lanfear, of his native town; she died in Homer in February, 1853, leaving six children. He was married again, in June, 1853, to Miss Martha H. Cook, a native of Hadley, Mass., and who was one of the pioneer teachers of Will Co., having come in 1840; they have one

daughter—Florence C. Mr. Knapp unites financial ability with power as a preacher, and although his benefactions have always exceeded any salary he has received, he is still the possessor of a comfortable competence.

HENRY C. KNOWLTON, Cashier of the Will County National Bank, Joliet; is a son of Calvin Knowlton, President of the above-named bank; he was born in Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass., April 29, 1842; he lived in the city of Worcester until he was 12 years of age, his father being engaged in business in that city; at the age of 12 years, he accompanied his parents to New Albany, Ind.; thence to Michigan City, and in 1856, to Joliet; he received an English education in the public schools, and in 1861, entered the office of his father, then Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad; he remained there until the organization of the Will County National Bank, which he entered as Assistant Cashier; in 1877, he was elected Cashier. He was married on the 20th of November, 1870, to Miss Sophie Lippen-cott, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and has one child—Joseph L.

JULIUS KRAUSE, watchmaker and jeweler, dealer in watches, clocks, silverware, etc., Joliet; was born in Silesia, Prussia, Dec. 2, 1843; he is a son of Julius Krause, who was an inspector and general overseer of the estate of one of the nobility in that country; when he was about 14 years old, he was apprenticed to learn the watchmaker's trade, and after completing his apprenticeship, he worked at his trade in various places until 1868, when he came to this country, and the same year began business in Joliet. He was married Feb. 14, 1871, to Miss Margaria Young, daughter of Henry Young, of Joliet; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 2, 1852, and came to Joliet with her parents in 1858; they have three children—Henry A. G., Julius J. A. and Juaneta J. M.

CALVIN KNOWLTON, President of the Will County National Bank, Joliet; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 2, 1817; in 1842, he went into business for himself in Worcester, where he remained until 1848; he then began railroading as train-dispatcher on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad; in 1853, he removed

to New Albany, Ind., as Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, shortly afterward changing his residence to Michigan City; he came to Joliet in 1856, and held the position of Superintendent of the Joliet Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, afterward becoming Assistant Superintendent of the entire road, and continued as such until 1873; in 1871, the Will County National Bank was established, and, during that year, Mr. Knowlton was elected President. He has served two years as Alderman, but with that exception has avoided public offices of all kinds. He was married in 1838 to Miss Mary C. Warren, also a native of Worcester Co., Mass., and has two sons—Henry C., Cashier of the Will County National Bank, and Edward R., a grain dealer of Joliet.

JOHN P. KING, dealer in lumber, etc. (King & Bishop), Joliet; was born near Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 18, 1832; in 1835, his father, Andrew King, came to Will Co., and opened up a farm near the present city of Joliet, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1849; he left a family of eleven children, of whom eight are now living in this State, four of them being residents of Joliet. The oldest son was John P., the subject of this sketch; when he was 19 years of age, he made the journey, via the Isthmus, to California, where he followed mining, farming and staging for twelve years, being for three years one of the proprietors of the stage-line from Yreka to Red Bluffs; he returned to Joliet in 1864, and, in 1866, engaged in the lumber business, which he has continued ever since; in 1869, W. W. Bishop became a partner, the firm now being King and Bishop. He is at present Alderman from the Seventh Ward, to which he was elected in April, 1877; he was elected School Trustee in June, 1877, and still holds the office; he is a prominent member and Trustee of the Universalist Church. He was married Sept. 12, 1867, to Miss Hannah Leonard, of Joliet, and has three children—Lulu B., Gertie and Harless W.

A. F. KNOX, of the firm of Garnsey & Knox, attorneys at law, Joliet; is a native of this State; he was born in Kane Co., on the 12th of January, 1840; on becoming of age, he came to Joliet in 1861, and,

about four years afterward, began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Goodspeed & Snapp; he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began practice in Joliet, forming a partnership with Messrs. Goodspeed & Snapp, which continued for several years, the firm being Goodspeed, Snapp & Knox; the present firm of Garnsey & Knox was formed in 1877. Mr. Knox was appointed Master in Chancery for Will Co. in 1871, holding the office until 1877. He was married Sept. 2, 1869, to Miss Jennie McGovney, of Joliet, and has one child.

JOHN KEYES, druggist, Joliet; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1841; in May, 1869, he came West, and in July following, located in Lemont, Cook Co., Ill., when he entered the employ of B. Van Buren & Co., as clerk in the drug business; in October, 1869, he came to Joliet, where he has since resided; here he first clerked for J. H. Brown & Co., druggists, remaining three years; in April, 1873, he opened a store for J. M. Brown, having general charge of the business; June 1, 1874, he formed a copartnership with F. W. Schroeder, which continued three years and two months; in November, 1877, he started in business for himself. He was married Oct. 21, 1872, to Beulah T. Thornton, a native of Troy Tp., Will Co., Ill.; her father, Cary Thornton, whose portrait appears in the work, is one of the pioneer settlers of Troy Tp., and is the oldest living early settler of that section. Mr. Keyes is thoroughly versed in his profession, and is recognized as a man well qualified in every respect for his business.

THOMAS J. KELLY, dry goods; Joliet; born in Ireland, and emigrated when quite young to America, landing in New York Jan. 8, 1848; on account of ill health he remained with his uncle, the Rev. John Kelly, in Jersey City, for one year, he then came West, locating in Joliet May 11, 1849; he then lived upon his father's farm until 1854, when he entered the College of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., remaining here until February, 1856, when, on account of ill health, he went East, remaining with his uncle, Eugene Kelly, in New York City, one year, when he went to St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., where he remained two years; then one year at the College of the Holy Cross,



Chas E Meyer

(DECEASED)
LOCKPORT

near Montreal, Canada; he then returned to Joliet, and remained upon his father's farm until 1867, when he engaged in the above business, which he has since successfully followed, being the oldest continuous dry goods house in Joliet; during the period from 1868 to 1876, his junior brother was associated with him; at the latter date, he purchased his brother's interest, since which time he has continued the business alone. He married Sept. 10, 1868, to Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Fitzpatrick of Lockport, Ill.; her parents were among the very early settlers of Will Co., settling in the county before the formation of Will Co., upward of forty years ago. Mr. Kelly is a nephew of Eugene Kelly of New York City, who is today the wealthiest Catholic banker in the United States; he is also a relative of John Kelly the celebrated Tammany sachem, of New York City.

FRED. KIESSLING, butcher and stock dealer, Joliet; born in Bavaria, Germany June 13, 1850, where he lived and attended school until 13 years of age, when he was apprenticed in the butchering business for three years, which time he served and, after successfully passing his examination, he emigrated to America, landing in New York Oct. 5, 1866; coming directly West, he located in Joliet, Will Co., Ill., where he has since continued to live; for ten years he resided on Summer st., West Side, Joliet; being an excellent judge of stock, he has been engaged in buying stock for other parties when not engaged in buying on his own account; since locating here he has given his exclusive attention to buying and shipping stock in connection with his butchering business, his store and market being located corner Bluff st. and Western ave., West Side, Joliet.

THOMAS KEEGAN, retired millwright, Joliet; born in county of West Meath, Ireland, April 11, 1803, where he learned and worked at the millwright trade until 29 years of age, when he immigrated to Canada, landing at Quebec in 1832; here he engaged upon Government works until the cholera forced him to leave, when he went to Toronto and engaged at his trade for three years; next, to Rochester for three years, then to Rome, Mich., for eighteen months; from there he went

to Chicago, from which place he came by stage to Joliet, where he located his family May 20, 1840, which place he has since made his home; he owns a fine residence on Centre st., which he erected in 1850; Mr. K.'s first work in Joliet was building Jones' steam flour-mill in 1840, being the first mill of the kind in Joliet; from there he, with John Clarkson, went to Marseilles, and built the first flour-mill of that place, then to New Orleans, where he remained until being driven away by the yellow fever, when he came back to Joliet, since which time his skill and labor have been extensively employed in all the neighboring towns as well as in Janesville and Watertown, Wis. He married May 11, 1835, to Ann O'Brien, born in Ireland in 1807; ten children were the fruits of this union, nine of whom are deceased; Ellen, the one living, now lives with her parents.

E. R. KNOWLTON, dealer in grain, hard and soft coal and wood, Joliet; is a son of Calvin Knowlton, President of the Will County National Bank; he was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 23, 1844; at the age of 7 years, he accompanied his parents to New Albany, Ind.; thence shortly afterward to Michigan City, and, in 1856, to Joliet; he attended the public schools of this city. His first business experience was in the hay business in Matteson, Cook Co., Ill., where he remained about two years; he then returned to Worcester Co., Mass., and engaged in farming, and after six years, came again to Joliet, since which time he has been in the grain business here. He was married Jan. 11, 1865, to Miss Alice J. Wheeler, of Matteson, Cook Co., Ill., and has one child—Mary L.

ALONZO LEACH, retired, Joliet; was born in Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1816; when he was 8 years of age, he left his native county, and went to Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1836, he went to Michigan, and in 1838, came to Joliet; he spent about a year in charge of a hotel, and then engaged in the soap and chandlery business; in 1842, he was elected Constable, and appointed Deputy Sheriff, and served until 1848, when he was elected Sheriff of Will Co. The constitution not allowing an incumbent of the office to hold two terms in succession, he retired at the end of his term, but was again elected in

1852, and again in 1858; in the mean time he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. On the breaking-out of the war, he was appointed sutler of the 4th Ill. V. C., under Col. Dickey. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he sold out and returned home, where he engaged in dealing in stock. He was appointed Postmaster at Joliet in 1867, and held the office two years. He was married May 10, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Gutterson, of Joliet, who died Nov. 2, 1866. Mr. Leach was married again, May 8, 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. White, of Joliet; she died Jan. 31, 1871.

JOHN LAMBERT, dealer in coal, wood, coke, etc., Joliet; was born in Lambertville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Jan. 12, 1847. In January, 1862, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in Co. D, 1st New Jersey V. C.; served one year on detailed duty in Virginia, and was discharged by reason of ill health; he again volunteered as a Sergeant in Co. A, 3d N. J. V. C., serving till the close of the war; during the first year he was detailed as private orderly to Gen. Burnside; afterward, under Gen. Custer, he participated in the Shenandoah campaign of 1864, including the battles around Washington, the battle of Winchester, and terminating in the splendid victory of Cedar Creek, the occasion of Gen. Sheridan's famous ride "From Winchester twenty miles away;" in 1865, in the battles of Waynesboro, Ashland, Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks, where he was wounded by a fragment of a shell, losing a part of his left hand, and also had his horse shot under him; after this he participated in all the battles under Grant until the surrender of Lee, and in the grand review of the army in Washington, where his company was reduced to but four men able to perform duty out of the original number of 101. He was discharged Aug. 9, 1865. Mr. Lambert came to Grundy Co., Ill., in 1867, and in 1870, to Joliet. He was for six years an officer at the State Penitentiary, after which he served as Deputy Sheriff under Warren S. Noble, serving during the strike in Braidwood in 1877. During the exciting political campaign of 1876, Mr. Lambert organized the Republican Guards of Joliet, of which he was chosen Captain. He was married in April, 1876, to Miss M. E.

Bishop, of Joliet, and has one child—Anna E.

JOHN C. LANG, editor of the *Joliet Republican*, Joliet, is a son of Thomas J. Lang, one of the early settlers of Will County, who emigrated from Groton, N. H., to this county in 1836, and settled in the town of Frankfort; afterward removed to Plainfield, where he now resides. John C. Lang was born in Frankfort, Will Co., March 24, 1844; in 1862, he entered the Union army as a member of Co. D, 100th I. V. I., and served till the close of the war, participating in all the arduous service and all the battles of that regiment, and returning with it in 1865. He then spent two years on the farm, and, in 1867, made the trip via the Isthmus and California, to Arizona Territory, where he remained three years, engaged in mining, and in the employ of the Government in the Quartermaster's Department; in July, 1870, after his return from the West, he entered the employ of the Illinois State Penitentiary, in this city, occupying successively the positions of Guard, Keeper, Assistant Deputy, and Deputy Warden, until October, 1874; from December, 1874, to August, 1875, he was employed on the *Joliet Record*, since which time he has been editor of the *Republican*. He was married Nov. 19, 1874, to Miss Emma Webster, of Joliet, and has two children—Francis M. and Horace W.

H. M. LYFORD, dealer in clothing, hats, caps, furs and furnishing goods, Joliet; has been engaged in his present business in this city since 1868; he is a native of the Province of Quebec; he was born in Stanstead, Dec. 3, 1844; he lived there until he was about 17 years of age, when he left home, and, going to Boston, entered a wholesale grocery house as a clerk, remaining there four years; on coming West, he went first to St. Louis, where he remained about a year and a half, coming to Joliet as above stated; his business career in this city has been a successful one, as he studies the wants of his customers, and uses every endeavor to supply them, keeping a fine line of goods at the lowest prices. Mr. Lyford was married in December, 1865, to Miss Ellen A. Ladd, of his native town, a daughter of O. A. Ladd, now of this city; they have one son—Winfield E. Lyford. Mr. Lyford is Col-

lector of the city and township of Joliet, to which office he was elected in June, 1878.

JOHN D. LELAND, Steward of the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet. John D. Leland, born in the State of New York, came West in 1868, and was soon thereafter, under Elmer Washburn, Warden, appointed Steward of the Illinois State Penitentiary, which position he successfully held until August, 1872, when under the force of circumstances he was induced to resign; after a few years spent in farming, and on the produce market, his well-known qualities as to economy and carefulness in performing the duties of Steward of the Penitentiary, gave reason for a renewed call to that position, in 1877; under his present supervision, the extensive commissary department of the Penitentiary has been managed at less expense and to more general satisfaction than at any previous time in the history of the institution.

JOHN LEY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Joliet; was born in Prussia Oct. 17, 1823, where he followed farming until 19 years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to America in 1842, and settled in Will Co., Joliet Tp., on Sec. 19, living there until 1852, when he removed two miles east of Joliet, near the Red Mill, where he lived until 1856, when he settled upon his present place; he owns 220 acres of well-improved land, which he has accumulated by his own energy and industry. He married, in 1847, Elizabeth Magert; she was born in Virginia; they have four children living, viz., John, Valentine, Frederick D. and Lawrence; the deceased are Joseph and Hubert. Mr. Ley has held the office of School Director for three years; also, as Road Commissioner.

FRANK E. MARSH, of the firm of Carpenter & Marsh, grain merchants and proprietors of the Union Transfer Elevator, Joliet; was born in Joliet June 27, 1849; he is the son of H. N. Marsh, an early settler of Will Co., and for many years past the agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in this city. He was educated in the public schools of Joliet, and at the Chicago Academy; in 1868, he became ticket agent and telegraph operator of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.,

and continued till the spring of 1874, when he entered into partnership with H. S. Carpenter in the grain and elevator business; they are now the heaviest dealers in Northern Illinois outside of Chicago; they do an extensive export business, about three-fourths of their grain being purchased for foreign shipment. Mr. Marsh was Superintendent of the Will County Historical Society in 1871 and 1872, previously to its being merged into the Joliet Public Library. He was married Feb. 4, 1873, to Miss Kate Richmond, of Joliet, and has two children — Horatio Richmond and Loren William.

H. N. MARSH, freight and ticket agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; has been a resident of Joliet since 1835; he is a native of Franklin Co., Mass., and was born Nov. 15, 1812; about 1828, his parents emigrated to Western New York, where they resided until 1835, when they came to Will Co., and settled in what is now Crete Tp., Mr. Marsh at the same time locating in Joliet; he followed his previous business of cabinet-making until the spring of 1847, when he purchased the *True Democrat*, which, on the organization of the Republican party, was changed to the *Joliet Republican*; previous to this, he had served two years as School Commissioner of the county; he continued to publish the *True Democrat* until July, 1852, and in October of the same year, on the completion of the C., R. I. & P. Railroad to this point, he took charge of the office in this city, and has remained in charge ever since, with the exception of an interval of three years, from 1864 to 1867, during which period he served as Postmaster of Joliet; in 1850, he was appointed Asst. U. S. Marshal, to take the census of Will Co.; he was elected a member of the City Council in 1876, and again in 1878.

GEORGE J. MUNROE, attorney at law and financial agent, Joliet; was born in Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., Feb. 11, 1853; after receiving an English education in his native county, he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, at the age of 16 years, and after spending two years in that institution, became a student in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the classical department in 1872; he had previously been engaged in teaching during

his vacations, and after graduating he assumed charge of the public school at Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, remaining one year; he then spent about six months in traveling in the West, after which he began the study of the law in the office of Sleeper & Whiton in Chicago, and also attended one course of lectures at the Union College of Law in that city; he was admitted to the bar Jan. 15, 1877, and practiced in Chicago until the fall of the same year; in March, 1878, he settled in Joliet, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in addition to his law practice, he does quite an extensive business in loaning money for Eastern capitalists. He was married Nov. 21, 1877, to Miss Addie P. Simonds, eldest daughter of S. O. Simonds, Esq., of Joliet.

G. MUNROE & SON, wholesale and retail grocers, Joliet; this is the largest grocery house in Will Co., doing a business of at least a quarter of a million dollars per annum; it was established in 1865; George Munroe, the senior member, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 4, 1821; he came to Will Co. in 1849, and spent thirteen years in farming in Florence Tp.; previously to this, he had been engaged in the foundry business. He was elected Sheriff of Will Co. in 1862, and served two years; has also served one term as School Trustee, and one term on the Board of Aldermen. George H. Munroe, son of George Munroe, is also a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he was born Sept. 24, 1844, and accompanied his parents to Will Co. in 1849. On the election of his father as Sheriff, in 1862, he entered the office as Deputy Sheriff, remaining two years. In 1865, he became a partner in the firm of G. Munroe & Son. He was married in May, 1869, to Miss Eva Weeks, of Joliet. In 1875, the Joliet Stone Company was organized, and Mr. Munroe, being one of the three equal stockholders, was made President, which position he still holds; he is also Treasurer of the Joliet Opera House Company.

UZIAH MACK, manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in boots and shoes, Joliet; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Jan. 14, 1835; in early childhood, he accompanied his parents to Northumberland Co., and several years later, to Montour Co., in the same State, where he

lived until he came to Joliet, in 1858. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 100th Ill. Vols.; was appointed Sergeant, and afterward promoted to Sergeant Major, and finally to First Lieutenant of Co. K, in which position he served till the close of war; he served under Gen. Thomas in the Army of the Cumberland, and with Sherman in his march through Georgia, as far as Jonesboro and Lovejoy; he was with the command from the time it left home until its return, in 1865. After the war, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in business, remaining there two years, when he sold out and returned to Joliet, where he entered into partnership with his uncle, Firman Mack, in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business, the firm being F. & U. Mack, which continued until the death of his partner, Aug. 10, 1872, since which time he has continued the business alone. He was married April 19, 1867, to Miss Jennie Flemming, of Truro, Nova Scotia; she died Oct. 15, 1876, leaving three children—Robert L., Mary and Willie.

ISAAC T. MILLSPAUGH, Police Magistrate, Joliet; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1820; his parents died when he was about 15 years old, and he then went "out West" to Tompkins Co., N. Y.; he made his home there and in Cortland Co. until 1844, when he removed to Joliet; he followed his trade of a blacksmith for a year or more, and made the first steel plow in Joliet; he then went to Chicago and engaged as fireman on the old Chicago & Galena Union R. R. (now a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern), which extended at that time but eight miles west of Chicago; he fired the first new locomotive on that road; about a year later, he returned to Joliet, and run one season on the packet from Chicago to Peru; he then became a fireman on the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., and run the first engine into Joliet, in 1852; he was the first blacksmith in the Chicago & Alton roundhouse, where he worked half a dozen years or more. He served for fourteen years as Assessor for Joliet Tp.; he was elected Police Magistrate in May, 1878. He was married in March, 1842, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Noyes, of Cortland Co., N. Y.; she died in 1846, leaving one son, Charles H., who served through the late war as Drum

Major of the 100th Ill. Vols., and is now a musician in Joliet. Mr. Millspaugh was married again, in July, 1852, to Miss Mary L. Roberts, of Joliet, formerly of Lockport, N. Y.; they have one son—Frank D., a fireman on the Michigan Central R. R.

G. N. MARVIN, keeper, weighmaster, shipper and receiver, State Prison, Joliet; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1818; his early life was that of a farmer's son; he followed agricultural pursuits during his residence at the East; in 1858, he came West and located in Plainfield, Will Co., where he was employed as foreman on the farm of A. McAllister for one year; he then purchased a farm on the Plainfield road two miles west of Joliet, which he farmed two or three years; he next returned East and spent one or two years; after traveling some months, he again returned West to Joliet, and was engaged as foreman on the farm of William P. Caton for three seasons; he had charge of 1,500 acres, harvesting about 400 acres of meadow each season; Jan. 9, 1868, he connected himself with the prison and has remained here ever since. His first marriage to Marietta Hammond occurred in 1838; his second marriage to Laura C. Barber, a native of Pennsylvania, was celebrated in 1873; has three children—Emma A., George W. and William A., all married.

ALEXANDER McKEOWN, rail inspector, Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet; was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, Feb. 2, 1851; he attended the common schools and besides was a student in Kennedy College, Dublin, nine months; he immigrated to America May 1, 1872, and first settled in Joliet, where he engaged in learning core-making in the Joliet Foundry; at this he spent eleven months and then engaged in the steel-rail mill as laborer; here he worked two months, when he was promoted to the position of rail inspector, night turn; he served two years and at the shutting-down of the mills in 1873, he went to Springfield and labored at general work in the mills there four months; subsequently, he labored at Bridgeport mills seven months, and on the re-opening of the Joliet mills, returned and was for three years and four months rail inspector on the night turn; in 1877, he

went to the Vulcan Mills, in St. Louis, and remained seven months; he then went to Mississippi and was engaged at various points in State work till March, 1878, when he returned to Joliet and was promoted May 1 following, on the re-opening of the mills, to the position of rail inspector, day turn; thus, by close attention to business and strict uprightness with his employers, he has secured for himself a position of responsibility and trust which he richly merits.

COL. S. W. MUNN, attorney at law, Joliet; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 14, 1824; his father was poor and unable to assist him in obtaining an education, and he was, therefore, obliged to depend upon his own exertions for what learning he received; he worked on a farm for \$8 per month, for nine months, attending a district school during the remaining three months; thus he worked two years for one man; he also spent six months at a seminary in his native county; in 1845, he left home on foot, with carpet-bag in hand and \$30 in his pocket, and went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he engaged in teaching and attending school at Grand River Institute, a Presbyterian manual-labor school, where he could pay his way by his industry; here he remained three years, in the mean time reading thoroughly a few of the elementary works on law. In 1848, he married Miss Imogene Mixer and removed to Wisconsin, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1850; in September of the same year his wife died, leaving one child—Charles W., who is now engaged in practice with his father in Joliet; in 1852, he went to California, and engaged in mining and surveying for the Government; returning, he located in Wilmington, Ill., and resumed the practice of his profession. In August, 1861, he raised a company of volunteers in Wilmington, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was mustered in as Co. A, of the 39th I. V. I.; in December, 1862, he was promoted to Major, and served till January, 1863, when he was compelled by failing health to resign; he participated in the campaign of 1862, in the Shenandoah Valley, including the battle of Winchester, then under Gen. McClellan until the army left Harrison's Landing, in August,

1862, when his Division was ordered to Suffolk, Va., where it remained until he resigned. On his return to Wilmington, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the then Ninth Judicial Circuit, serving four years; in the spring of 1865, he removed to Joliet, where he has since been engaged in general practice of law, and in November last was elected as Representative to the Legislature; he served for a time on Governor Cullom's Staff, with the rank of Colonel. Col. Munn was married in 1851, to Miss A. O. Crocker, of Madison, Ohio; they have two children—Minnie I. (wife of R. A. Chapin, of Colo.) and Frank E., a law student in Geneva, Ohio.

CAPT. ALEXANDER MCINTOSH, political editor of the *Joliet Sun*, Joliet; was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., of Scotch parentage in 1822; he was raised on a farm; when he was 19 years of age, he entered the academy at Galway Center, Saratoga Co., N. Y., as a student, and acquired a liberal education, spending three years in that institution; he came to Joliet, Ill., in 1845, and, in 1847, started in Joliet the *True Democrat*, now the *Joliet Republican*; he sold out in 1848, and, in 1849, went to California, where he remained three years; returning to Joliet in 1852, he repurchased the *True Democrat*, which he published and edited until 1857; in 1856, he was elected on the Republican ticket Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Will Co., for a term of four years; in 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain and Quartermaster in the United States Army with Sherman's army in 1864; was on the famous march to the sea, and up through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington; he was retained in the service after the disbanding of the volunteers, being assigned to Mobile as Post Quartermaster; in 1866, he resigned this position and returning Will Co., embarked in mercantile business in Wilmington; in 1869, he purchased the *Wilmington Independent*, which he published until 1873; in the spring of 1874, he returned to Joliet, and in the fall of the same year became the political editor of the *Joliet Republican*, which position he retained till January, 1877; in the fall of that year, he entered upon the editorial management of the *Joliet Phoenix*, from which he withdrew in July, 1878, to assume the position of political

editor of the *Joliet Sun*; Capt. McIntosh joined the Republican party upon its organization in 1856, and has ever remained true to its principles, and, although a man of pronounced views on all political and moral questions, and participating in many exciting political campaigns, he retains the entire respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of all parties.

F. MUNCH, dealer in coal, wood, coke, etc., Joliet; is a son of F. X. Munch, who came to this country from Alsace, settling in Will Co., in 1839; he served as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and is now a highly respected citizen of Joliet Tp.; his son, F. Munch, was born in Joliet Tp. April 3, 1851, and remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, and then spent two summers in working near Minooka; in 1873, he came to Joliet City, and spent two years in the employ of J. Q. A. King, starting in business for himself in 1875. He was married Nov. 16, 1876, to Miss Jennie Hurley, daughter of William Hurley, of Minooka; they have one child—Louis I.

DAVID G. MURPHY, firm of Murphy Brothers, livery and feed stable, Joliet; is a native of County Roscommon, Ireland; he was born Jan. 14, 1844; his father, P. F. Murphy, came to this country in 1850, settling in the town of Troy, where he was a prominent and respected citizen for twenty-seven years; he died in 1877, at the age of 92 years; the family consisted of fourteen children, nine brothers and five sisters, eight of whom are living; David G. resided in Troy until March, 1874; followed farming, and represented his township in the County Board of Supervisors for three years; on coming to Joliet, he engaged with Francis Murphy in his present business. In 1876, he was elected Supervisor in Joliet by a very large majority, but declined to serve. He was married June 10, 1868, to Miss Mary McGuire, of Lockport, Ill., and has five children—Catherine F., Mary Alice, Thomas B., Winnifred A. and Angela A. Mr. Murphy's brother, Father Thomas B. Murphy, late Pastor of St. Mary's Church, in this city, died April 10, 1878; he was a gentleman universally respected and beloved, not only by the members of his congregation, but by the entire population of the city and county.

C. W. MUNN, of Munn & Munn, attorneys at law, Joliet; was born in Waterloo, Wis., Dec. 30, 1848; he is the son of Col. S. W. Munn, the senior member of the firm; in early childhood, he accompanied his parents to Columbus, Wis.; thence to Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, where the family resided until March, 1854, and then removed to Wilmington, Will Co., Ill., coming to Joliet in March, 1864; after receiving an English education, Mr. Munn entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated March 29, 1871; he had previously read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 13, 1870; he began practice in Joliet in April, 1871, and Dec. 1, 1872, formed a partnership with his father, which still continues. He was married in December, 1871, to Miss Helen C. Matthews, of Joliet; she died Sept. 26, 1872, leaving one child—Helen I.; he was married again Jan. 19, 1876, to Miss Lida M. Squier, of Livingston, Essex Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Lulu L.

T. A. MASON, dealer in lumber, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, proprietor of the Stone City Planing-Mill, Joliet; was born in New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 14, 1846; he is a son of Daniel C. Mason, an extensive railroad contractor; his grandfather, Arnold Mason, was one of the original contractors of the Croton Water Works in New York City; Mr. Mason first came to Illinois in the spring of 1867; after spending a few months in Chicago, he returned East, and engaged in the blank-book and stationery business in Utica; in 1870, he came to Joliet, and, with F. W. and H. B. Plant, erected the Stone City Planing-Mill, and engaged in the lumber business; he was educated at the Utica High School and at Whitestown Seminary, N. Y. He was married Sept. 25, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth E. Caton, of Joliet, and has three children—Cornelia Louise, William Caton and Kittie Marie. Mr. Mason is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fourth Ward, being elected in April, 1877.

E. B. MASON, real estate and loans, Joliet; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1826; in 1834, his father, Hale S. Mason, came with his family to Will

Co., and settled in Gooding's Grove, in what is now Homer Tp.; he was for a good many years Canal Collector of Lockport; for a number of years Justice of the Peace, and is now an honored resident of the town of Lockport. Mr. Mason continued farming until the spring of 1854; in the fall of that year, he came to Joliet and spent the winter, removing the following spring to La Salle, Ill., where he resided for fourteen years, during eight of which he served as Postmaster of that city; returning to Joliet in 1870, he entered the abstract office of George H. Ward, and, in 1875, engaged in his present business; he is Secretary of the Peoples' Loan and Homestead Association of Joliet, which was organized in 1874, having a capital stock of 5,000 shares of \$100 each. He was married in the spring of 1850 to Miss Elizabeth C. Olney, daughter of Hiram Olney, an early settler of Homer Tp.; she died in 1858, leaving two children, one of whom, Ella B., wife of Leonard G. Wilson, is now living. Mr. Mason was married again in 1864 to Miss Lizzie L. Miner, of Aurora, Ill.

MAJ. ROBERT W. McCLAUGHRY, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; was born in Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Ill., July 22, 1839; he remained at home on the farm until 1856, when he entered Monmouth College, graduating in 1860, after which he remained in the college one year as Professor of Latin; returning to Hancock Co. in 1861, he settled at Carthage, and engaged in editing the *Carthage Republican*. In response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, he enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in the 118th Ill. V. I.; was chosen Captain of Co. B, and in November following, was elected Major of the regiment; he participated in all the campaigns which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg in the Gulf Department in the fall of 1863, and in all the campaigns in Western Louisiana until June, 1864, when he was transferred to the Pay Department as Paymaster, and assigned to duty at Springfield, Ill.; he remained there until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was mustered out to accept the office of County Clerk of Hancock Co., to which he had been elected; he held this office until 1869; the next two years he was engaged in the stone-quarry busi-

ness in Sonora, Hancock Co., and furnished the stone for the railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and for the foundations of the new State Capitol at Springfield; in 1871, he went to St. Louis in charge of the St. Genevieve quarries, but the following year, his health failing, he returned to Monmouth, Ill., and entered the office of Judge Glenn to attend to a portion of his business, where he remained till Aug. 1, 1874, when he was appointed to his present important and responsible position. He was married in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth C. Madden, of Monmouth, Ill., and has five children living.

THOMAS F. MORAN, assistant superintendent of the Joliet Gas Works; born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, in 1832, where he lived until 18 years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York Jan. 9, 1851, going directly to Frostburg, Md.; he was engaged in the mining business for two years; from there he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the Northern Liberty Gas Works for eight years, when, in 1861, he was called to fill the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Joliet Gas Works, which position he has since held during a period of seventeen years. He married in Philadelphia in 1853 to Mary Brannan; she was born in Philadelphia; they have six children now living, viz.: Edward V., Mary, Michael J., Agnes, Catharine and Joseph L. Mr. Moran has held the office of Alderman in the ward in which he lives in Joliet.

JAMES H. MCFARLIN, butcher and general stock dealer, Joliet; born in Troy, Will Co., Ill., July 25, 1854, living there seven years, when he removed with his parents to Manhattan Tp., where, after obtaining a common-school education, he engaged in farming until he removed to Joliet, in May, 1869, when he commenced work with J. Adler at butchering, remaining in his employ until October, 1878, a period of nine years; at the above date he engaged in the above business upon his own account on Chicago st., corner of Wallace st.; he is also engaged in the stock business, buying and selling largely; having had an experience of upward of ten years in the business, his judgment in stock is considered sound and reliable.

PETER MACKIN, groceries and provisions, flour and feed, Joliet; born in Armagh Co., Ireland, June 24, 1849, where he lived until 22 years of age, attending school in his youth; then engaged in farming until the above age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York March 17, 1871; coming directly West, he visited his brother at Peoria, Ill., for a short time, when he came to Will Co. and engaged with Patrick Fitzpatrick in Lockport Tp. for one year, when he came to Joliet and engaged in business with Thomas Delaney, purchasing the lot and erecting a store at No. 33 South Chicago st., where they engaged in the groceries and provisions, flour and feed business for three years, when their store was destroyed by fire; Mr. Mackin then purchased his partner's interest and rebuilt his present store in 1876, since which time he has been doing a very successful and profitable business, which may be attributed to his strict integrity and honest dealing.

BENJAMIN L. MAYHEW, Deputy Warden of Illinois State Prison, Joliet; born in Dennyville, Wash. Co., Me., June 16, 1822; his ancestors came from England in 1642, landing at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; Mr. M. came to Boston in 1842, where he lived and worked at the trade of machinist until 1845, making one voyage at sea during this period, when he went to Cambridge, Mass., and was connected with the Cambridge Prison as guard for two years; in 1847, he was appointed Deputy Keeper, which position he held for eleven years. On Dec. 15, 1856, Deputy Warden Galen C. Walker, of the Charlestown State Prison, was murdered in the chapel by convict James Magee, and upon the 29th inst. of the same month, Warden Solon H. Tenny was murdered by convict Charles D. Decatur; the two chief officers having been murdered, Mr. Mayhew was selected to take full charge of the Charlestown State Prison, which he did with great credit for twenty-one days, till new officers were appointed, Mr. Mayhew meanwhile retaining his old position at Cambridge; in 1858, he was appointed Deputy Warden of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison, which office he held for ten years; he then emigrated to Illinois, and in the year 1870, was appointed Deputy Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, which

position he has since held, with the exception of four years' absence. Mr. Mayhew married Oct. 31, 1847, to Miss Frances J. Nickerson; she was born in Westminster, Vt., May 23, 1821; they are the parents of two children now living, viz.: William B., born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 1, 1848, now serving his fifth year as Engineer in the U. S. Navy; Maria F., born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 11, 1857; Edmund L., born in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 8, 1860, deceased.

GALLUS MULLER, chief clerk of the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; born in Switzerland, Canton of St. Gall (Wyl), June 12, 1841; after a collegiate education in St. Gall and Lucerne, he entered the University of Munich, Bavaria, in 1860, and attended here one year; the next two years were passed in Turin, Italy, when he emigrated to America in 1863, landing in New York upon the 20th of December; coming directly to Chicago, he soon thereafter engaged in the music business, which he followed until 1870, when he came to Joliet as book-keeper for the Illinois State Penitentiary; after working a short time in this capacity, he was appointed chief clerk, and has held this office since that date, during a period of eight years, and under five different administrations. He was married in Chicago, in 1866, to Miss Marie De Hez; they are the parents of four children, viz., Alice, M. Pia, Walter and Ida.

CAPT. JAMES MILLER, chief engineer of Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 11, 1826, where he learned and worked at the trade of machinist until 25 years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in Quebec in 1852, coming directly to Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., where he engaged in the foundry and machinist business during a period of ten years; in 1862, he raised a full company of 102 men for the war, which he took to Chicago, and after remaining in Camp Douglas three months, the regiment was mustered out of service, the several companies joining other regiments; Mr. Miller then enlisted in the U. S. navy as fireman, which position he held for three days, when he was promoted to Asst. Engineer, which office he held seven months, when he received his commission as Chief Engineer, and held this position for

three years until the close of the war; Mr. M. then returned to Morris, and again engaged in the foundry and machinist business for a period of two years, when he was appointed, in 1867, as chief engineer of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, which office he still holds. He married in Scotland in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth A. Miller; she was born in Scotland in 1825; they are the parents of five children—James W., John Edwin, Frank, Margaret and Lillie.

D. McCANN, deceased, farmer; P. O. Joliet; born in Fayette Co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1823, where he lived and followed farming until 1864, when he removed to Will Co., and purchased the farm where the family now live, consisting of 250 acres of land, now valued at upward of \$50 per acre; he died here Oct. 2, 1873. He married Miss Elizabeth Honnymon, of Union Co., Ind., Sept. 13, 1850; they were the parents of six children—William W., Lyceurgus C., Charlie W., Irene (died Feb. 28, 1862), Ada and Lillie B.

R. H. MAPPS, farmer and auctioneer, Sec. 24; P. O. Joliet; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., July 12, 1819, where he worked at the cooper's trade for several years, when he moved to Ohio, and worked at his trade until he moved to Joliet in 1846, where he followed his trade until he purchased the farm where he now resides; owns 136 acres of land, valued at \$55 to \$60 per acre. He married Miss Susanna Shoffner, a native of Ohio; they have six children—Albert, born March 1, 1849; Levi, June 16, 1852; Jesse, Sept. 9, 1856, died Nov. 5, 1857; John W., born March 16, 1859; Armina, Oct. 2, 1863; Lillie A., Feb. 11, 1867. Mr. Mapps has filled the offices of School Director and Trustee in his township several terms.

HON. JESSE O. NORTON, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was born at Bennington, Vt., Dec. 25, 1812; he entered Williams College in 1831, and graduated with honor in 1835; he came West after graduating, and first taught school at Wheeling, Va., and afterward in Missouri; in 1839, he came to Joliet and opened a law office; he was first elected City Attorney; his genial manners made him popular, and the people of his county gave him all the honors and distinction in their power; in 1846, he was elected

County Judge, and re-elected in 1848 ; he was also elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1848 ; in 1850, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1852, he was elected to represent this district in the Congress of the United States ; during that session, he took an active part in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, resisting that measure with all his eloquence and power ; his course was approved by the people of his district, and he was re-elected in 1854 ; in 1857, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court ; he was again elected to Congress in 1862, and served with honor until March 5, 1865 ; in 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and removed to Chicago. He subsequently resumed the practice of law in company with Judge J. R. Doolittle. He died Aug. 3, 1875, and his remains were interred in Oakwood. He married Miss Phoebe Ann Sheldon Dec. 25, 1837, at the residence of Gov. Dunklin, Potosi, Mo. ; they had seven children, four living—Martin, Libbie (now Mrs. Gen. J. T. Torrence), Annie and Jessie (now Mrs. Wallace C. Barker), and three who died in infancy. Mr. Norton in youth was sober, industrious, studious and ambitious, and when he came to man's estate, in every office he was called to fill by his fellow-citizens, he performed its duties with industry, promptness, ability and courtesy. There was in him a genial, affectionate and loving nature, refined, high-toned and exalted by a true Christian life, which those who knew him can fully appreciate. It was in his home that these virtues of the soul shone forth and made a beauty of character which no wealth can purchase and no intellectual greatness can supply.

ROBERT W. NELSON, Joliet ; born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1851 ; at the age of 15, he moved to Schenectady, N. Y., and entered the Union School, where he remained for two years ; he then entered the dry goods store of H. Ostrom & Co., and, after a few months' stay there, obtained a situation in the drug store of A. Truax & Co., where he remained for two years ; by that time he was taken with the Western fever, and followed the advice of that astute philosopher, Horace Greeley, went West, and located in Chicago in the spring of 1871 ; here, in conjunction

with his brother, he started in the coal trade, and afterward added that of clothing ; the clothing store was moved to Braidwood in 1875 ; in 1876, he withdrew from the firm of Nelson Brothers & Barhgd, they continuing in the coal trade in Chicago, while he continued the clothing business at Braidwood until the fall of 1877, when he closed up that business, and commenced the publication of the *Joliet News*.

M. B. OGDEN, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, Joliet ; has practiced medicine in Joliet for the past thirteen years ; he is a son of Dr. S. G. Ogden, late of Cherry Valley, Ill., and who died in 1874, at the age of 75 years ; he belongs to a family of physicians, his great-grandfather, grandfather, father, two brothers and some ten cousins being members of the medical profession. Dr. Ogden was born in Toronto, Province of Ontario, Oct. 24, 1834 ; he received his general education at the University of Toronto, and then pursued a medical course of three years at Ralph's Medical School in that city. In 1858, he went to Wisconsin and practiced nearly five years in Fond du Lac, where he was largely interested in flour manufacturing ; thence he removed to Rockford, Ill., and during the winter of 1863-64, attended the Hahnemann (Homeopathic) Medical College in Chicago ; in 1865, he located in Joliet, where he still remains ; in the winter of 1867-8, he pursued his second course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in February, 1868. Associated with him in practice is his brother, E. J. Ogden, of Chicago, who visits Joliet once a week. Dr. Ogden was married in August, 1859, to Miss S. M. Pitcher, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and has one son—Edward C., now a student in the Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago.

HON. BENJAMIN OLIN, attorney at law, Joliet ; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1838 ; when he was quite young, his parents came West, and settled in La Salle Co., afterward removing into Kendall Co. ; after receiving an English education, he spent awhile in Beloit College, and then entered the law office of Messrs. Gray & Bushnell in Ottawa, Ill., afterward continuing his studies with John Cruthers, Esq., of Oswego, Kendall Co. On the breaking-out of the war in April, 1861, he assisted in enrolling Co. K, 20th

I. V. I. ; was elected First Lieutenant, and served about a year, when he was obliged to resign owing to ill health; returning, he spent some time in Colorado recruiting his health, after which he reviewed his law studies in the office of Mather, Taft & Bates in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1862-63, and began the active practice of his profession in Morris, Ill.; he afterward formed a partnership with Hon. Perry A. Armstrong, of that place, which continued until the removal of Judge Olin to Joliet in 1870. While in Morris, he served as Alderman and School Inspector. About a year after coming to Joliet, he entered into copartnership with Capt. Egbert Phelps, which lasted until 1873, when he was elected County Judge, and in 1877, was re-elected for another term of four years. He has held the office of School Inspector in this city, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Joliet Public Library since its organization in 1875. He was married in September, 1865, to Miss Julia A. Schaubert, of Schenectady, N. Y.

C. C. OLNEY, manufacturer and dealer in marble and granite monuments, tombstones, etc., Joliet; was born in Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 15, 1833; he is a son of Hiram Olney, who came to Will Co. in the fall of 1835, and settled in what is now Homer Tp., and who afterward removed to Manhattan Tp., where he now resides at the age of 78 years. Mr. Olney remained at home until he was 19 years of age, and then came to Joliet and began working at the marble-cutter's trade, which has been his business ever since; he is therefore, the oldest marble dealer now in Joliet, having followed the business either for himself or in the employ of others for the past twenty-six years. His business is not confined to Will Co., but extends into Cook, Iroquois, Livingston, Grundy, Kendall, Kankakee and Du Page Cos., Ill., and Lake Co., Ind. He was married in January, 1868.

J. L. O'DONNELL, of the firm of Haley & Donnell, attorneys at law, Joliet; is a native of the State of Illinois; he was born in La Salle Co. Aug. 10, 1849; he was educated in St. Mary's College, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; after which he read law in the office of Glover, Cook & Campbell, of Ottawa, Ill., and with Mayo & Widmer, of

the same place. He was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Ill., in January, 1874, and the 1st of August following, formed a law partnership with P. C. Haley, Esq., which still continues. He was married on the 19th of September, 1877, to Miss M. C. Edgerly, of Putnam Co., Ill.

A. A. OSGOOD, real estate and loans, Joliet; is a native of Joliet; he was born Sept. 29, 1839. His father, Hon. Uri Osgood, came to Joliet in 1836, from Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he was born Dec. 22, 1809; he studied law with Hon. Henry R. Mygatt, of his native town, taking a seven-years course, and at once came West, stopping in Chicago long enough to obtain his license to practice in this State, and then settled in Joliet, where he was a prominent and wealthy citizen and a leading attorney for thirty-five years. He at one time purchased all of Jefferson st., from Ottawa st. to the river for two black horses and \$50 in money. He established the first bank in Joliet about 1850, which he continued until 1861; in 1852, he was elected to the State Senate, serving two years, and in 1856, was a candidate for Congress against the Hon. Owen Lovejoy. He also held various offices of trust and responsibility in this city and county, among them that of District Attorney. He died in 1871, leaving a wife and five children, of whom Augustus A. is the oldest. He was educated at Russell's Military Institute, and at Yale College. In 1861, he enlisted in the 100th Ill. V. I., and was elected First Lieutenant of Co. B.; served as Aide-de-camp on Gen. Haskell's staff, and after the battle of Stone River, he resigned owing to ill health. After spending a few weeks at home he entered the Quartermaster's Department under Capt. J. M. Huntington, and three months later was made Chief Clerk under Capt. G. M. Smith, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps of East Tennessee; he afterward held the same position with Capt. Thos. D. Fitch, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Kentucky, remaining till the close of the war. He afterward read law in his father's office; was admitted to the bar Oct. 29, 1868, and practiced with his father until the death of the latter in 1871. In 1873, he purchased the insurance business of W. W. Stevens, which he continued till September, 1877,

since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business.

F. W. PLANT, of the firm of Mason & Plant, lumber dealers, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, and proprietors of the Stone City Planing-Mill, Joliet; was born in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1843. His father, James Plant, was one of the earliest settlers of that city, and, at his death, in 1859, left but two older settlers than himself; he was from Brandford, Conn.; he left two children—one daughter, now living in Ottawa, Ill., and one son, Francis W. He prepared for college in the Utica Academy, and, in 1860, entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., graduating in 1864; he then entered the employ of the Oneida Bank, in his native town, and shortly afterward engaged in the book and stationery business; in 1871, he came to Joliet, and with F. A. Mason and H. B. Plant, established the lumber firm of Mason & Plant; they erected their storehouse on Des Plaines street, and the Stone City Planing-Mill, a two-story building, on Joliet street, and are undoubtedly the heaviest lumber dealers in the city; Mr. Plant is a Director and Treasurer of the People's Loan and Homestead Association of Joliet. He was married Oct. 16, 1867, to Miss Lizzie Merle, of Brooklyn, L. I., and has four children—Helen M., Laura M., Grace M. and James M.

JOHN PETTIGREW, foreman of the molding department, Joliet; was born in New Lanark, Scotland, March 2, 1842; at the age of 17 years, he went to his trade, in Glasgow, working under instructions seven years; Sept. 12, 1866, he emigrated to America, first settling in Chicago, where he labored for Carlisle, Mason & Co., for a period of five years; in May, 1871, he came to Joliet, and entered the employ of the Joliet Iron and Steel Co.; during the latter part of 1873 and the first part of 1874, he worked at Marseilles and Rockford, and, on the reopening of the Joliet works, in October, 1874, he returned, and was employed as foreman in the molding department—his present position. He was married in 1864 to Agnes Robertson, a native of New Lanark, Scotland; has six children—John, Jane, Thomas, Charles, Agnes and William.

CHARLES PETTIGREW, master mechanic, Joliet; was born in New Lanark, Scotland, Feb. 4, 1844; in 1862, he went to his trade, in the Scotland Street Iron Works, at Glasgow; here he served an apprenticeship of five years; in May, 1867, he emigrated to America, first settling in Chicago, where he was employed as machinist in the Excelsior Iron Works; in 1870, he came to Joliet, and was employed as machinist two years; next, he was foreman in the machine-shops eighteen months; in August, 1873, he took his present position, that of master mechanic in the Joliet Steel and Iron Works. He was married in 1868, to Agnes Cameron, a native of New Lanark, Scotland; they have three daughters—Edith S., Agnes M., and Clara B.

J. F. PERRY, County Superintendent of Schools, Joliet; is a son of Dr. Joseph, of Crete; he was born in Fairfield, Conn., June 21, 1846; his father was a teacher in the public schools of New York City, and the family resided, a portion of the time, on the old homestead in Fairfield, and the balance in New York; in 1854, the family removed to Will Co., settling in Crete; Mr. Perry prepared for college principally in a classical institution in Bridgeport, Conn., and, in 1866, entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1870; after graduating, he taught a year in the East, and then returned to Illinois; he taught, one year, as Principal of the public school in Madison, Cook, Co., and two years, in the same capacity, at Dalton; in 1874 he came to Joliet as Superintendent of the East Side Schools, continuing as such until Jan. 1, 1878; in November, 1877, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, which position he now holds.

CAPT. ANSON PATTERSON, mail agent and express messenger of the Joliet branch Michigan Central Railroad, Joliet; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 14, 1830; when he was about 4 years old, his parents removed to Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1845 to Seneca Co., Ohio, and, in 1847, to Will Co., Ill.; his father, Joseph Patterson, still resides in Joliet Tp. Until the breaking-out of the war, Capt. Patterson followed farming, being engaged for nine years, during the winters, teaching, eight of which he taught in one district. In 1862,

he entered the 100th Ill. V. I. as First Lieutenant of Co. E, and, after the battle of Chickamauga, was promoted to the rank of Captain, serving till June, 1865; among the principal engagements in which he participated were the battle of Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, battles of Jonesboro', Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, besides several minor engagements; he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863. Returning to Joliet, he was engaged in various kinds of business until 1869, when he was appointed Postmaster at Joliet, holding the office two years, at the end of which time he entered upon his present position. He was married in 1851 to Miss Helen M. McClure, of Joliet; they have had ten children, seven of whom are now living.

JAMES G. PATTERSON, of the firm of James G. Patterson & Son, grocers and news-dealers, Joliet; was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1831, and came to the United States in 1851, settling in Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.; three years years later he went to Newburg, thence to New York City, coming to Joliet in the spring of 1855; he was engaged in manufacturing wagons and carriages, and followed that business until 1862, when he engaged in his present business. He was married April 23, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Harris, of New York City, also a native of County Tyrone, Ireland; they have seven children—William A., Margaret J., Lillie M., James C., Eliza E., Emma K. and John H.

J. D. PAIGE, proprietor of Paige's Bottling House, Joliet; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 27, 1837; in 1844, he accompanied his parents to Jefferson Co., Wis.; in 1857, he left home and came on foot to Joliet, with \$1 in his pocket; he went at once to work, and has been at work ever since; he has now one of the largest and best-appointed houses in his line of business in the West; besides which he has established branches of his business in Grand Rapids, Mich., Marshalltown, Iowa., and Braidwood, Ill.; he was appointed Fire Marshal of Joliet in May, 1877, and has given much study and his best efforts to the Department; during his administration the Department has been changed from a voluntary to a paid organization, the Gamewell fire-alarm tele-

graph has been introduced, the horses are now owned by the Department (instead of being hired wherever opportunity occurred, as was previously done), and are kept at all times in the engine-houses, with harness on, ready to be hitched up at ten seconds' notice; many other improvements have been added, and the proficiency to which the Joliet Fire Department has attained under the administration of Mr. Paige is evident from the fact that at the National Firemen's Tournament in Chicago, in September, 1878, the Joliet Steamer Company No. 1 carried off first honors in extinguishing burning buildings, with a prize of \$350 cash and an elegant silver set, and also took two other prizes, one of \$100 and the other \$75; Mr. Paige is at present Township Assessor, to which office he was elected in April, 1878.

CHRISTIAN FERDINAND PASOLD, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Joliet; this gentleman is a native of Fleiszen, Bohemia, and was born July 10, 1830; he began learning his trade with his father when about 12 years old; in 1852, he came to this country, spending one year in New York City, and locating in Joliet in 1853; the first eight years he was employed as foreman for Firman Mack, and in the fall of 1860, started in business for himself. He was married April 13, 1857, to Mrs. Catherine Sesser, of Joliet; she was born in Baireuth, Kingdom of Bavaria, June 5, 1837, and came to Joliet with her parents in 1854; they have eight children—Rosetta, Christian Ferdinand, Jr., Charles Wilhelm, Joseph Friederich, Henry Herman, Oliver George, Flora Elvira and Martin Julius. Mr. Pasold has served two terms in the City Council, from the Third Ward (now the Fourth); in 1869, he was elected City Collector, and, the same year, Town Collector, holding those offices one year.

HON. EDWIN PORTER, proprietor of the Eagle Brewery, and manufacturer of Porter's Joliet Ale and Lager Beer, Joliet; was born in Granger, Medina Co., Ohio, April 19, 1828; went to Cleveland when quite young, and there received an academic education; in 1856, he came to Joliet, and engaged for two years in manufacturing malt; in 1858, he erected his first brewery, which was burned down in 1868, and, the same year, he erected his

present extensive buildings. He was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for five years, beginning in March, 1861; he has served three years as member of the City Council, and, in 1863, was elected Mayor, re-elected in 1864, and again in 1871.

REV. WALTER HENRY POWER, Pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Joliet; was born in Waterford, Ireland, in May, 1830; he received his classical education at Tramore, a celebrated watering-place near Waterford; in March, 1849, he came to America, and entered the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, on Logan Square, Philadelphia, where he spent five years, and completed his theological studies; he was ordained a clergyman of the Catholic Church in December, 1853, by Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, and was appointed Assistant Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, of that city, and was shortly afterward transferred to St. Philip's Church, Southwark, Philadelphia; he afterward spent a year as assistant to the Foreign Vicar General of the Diocese of Philadelphia; from there he went to Hamilton, C. W., as assistant to the Bishop, where he remained two years; in March, 1859, he came to Illinois, and located at Lacon, Marshall Co., where his jurisdiction extended over five counties, embracing some half a dozen churches; in June, 1860, he was transferred to Aurora, and in May, 1861, became Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Chicago; in November, the same year, he assumed the pastoral charge of St. Michael's Church, in Galena, where he remained eight years, coming to Joliet, as Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in September, 1869.

J. W. PATTERSON, of the firm of Patterson & Longley, dealers in coal, wood and coke, Joliet; is a native of Newburg, N. Y.; he was born Sept. 12, 1853; he is a son of Thomas H. Patterson, of this city; in early childhood he moved with parents to Haverstraw, N. Y., near the battle ground of Stony Point, and there lived until the spring of 1865, when the family came to Joliet; he was educated in the public schools and at Russell's Business College in Joliet; he also attended the Chicago University for a time; in 1875, he began keeping books for his father and the firm of Lyons & Patterson, and continued at this until 1877, when he engaged

in the coal business for himself. He was married Oct. 18, 1876, to Miss Hattie A. Strickland, daughter of the late Henry Strickland, an early settler of Joliet; they have one child—Claire.

JUDSON C. PORTER, local editor of the Joliet *Republican*, Joliet; was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., July 27, 1846; when he was 3 years old, his parents removed to Litchfield Co., in the same State; at the age of 15, he left home, and went to New Britain, Hartford Co., where he spent two years in the Connecticut State Normal School, after which he engaged in clerking; in 1868, he came West, and taught one year in Kankakee; in 1869, he removed to Aurora; thence, in 1872, to Joliet, and in 1875, became local editor of the Joliet *Republican*. He was married in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 8, 1867, to Miss Martha J. Holmes, of Hartford Co.; they have two children—Edith May and George E.

FRANK ROBESSON, dealer in groceries, liquors, flour, feed, etc., and proprietor of Robesson's Hall, Joliet; was born on the 24th of June, 1828, in that portion of Italy then adjoining and now a part of France; at the age of 18 years he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, and two years later (1848), he became a cavalry soldier in Victor Emanuel's Italian army, where he served eight years; after this, he spent one year in Lyons, and, in 1857, came to America; in 1858, he came to Will Co., and worked three months for Thomas Mapps for his board; after this, he built a small shanty in Joliet and began working at his trade; he was so poor then that for two days he had nothing to eat; he followed shoemaking about a year, in the mean time selling a little confectionery, etc., when, having accumulated a little money, he started in a small way selling liquors, groceries, etc.; he now owns four buildings in Joliet, besides other property; in 1875, he built Robesson's Hall, at a cost, including lot, of \$31,000. He was married in 1862 to Miss Josephine St. Angie, of Oswego, N. Y., and has one child—Josephine.

DAVID ROSENHEIM, dealer in clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, trunks, valises, etc., Joliet; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 11, 1847; he was educated in the public schools of his native country; on arriving at the age

of 15 years, he left home and came to this country; his father had died but a short time before; his mother followed her son about twelve years ago, and now resides in Chicago; on arriving in Joliet, young Rosenheim entered the employ of Morris Einstein, with whom he remained until 1869, when he became a partner in the firm; in 1875, he purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he has since continued alone; he carries a well-selected stock of about \$12,000—the largest in his line in the county—consisting of all grades of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, etc., at prices to suit the times; he is courteous in manner and honorable in his dealings, and it is these qualities that have contributed largely to his success. He was married June 18, 1878, to Miss Augusta Lindaur, of Chicago. Mr. Rosenheim is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the Consistory degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and for the past year has held the office of High Priest of Joliet Chapter, No. 27. R. A. M.

F. J. RAPPLE, dealer in live stock and proprietor of Joliet Street Market, Joliet; was born near Strasbourg, Alsace, France, Dec. 19, 1837; in 1845, he came with his parents to this country, coming direct to Joliet, where he has lived for thirty-three years. His father, Simon Rapple, a highly-respected farmer of Will Co., died in 1877, leaving five children, the subject of this sketch being the third in age; for the past fifteen years, Mr. Rapple's business has been farming, dealing in stock, etc. He was married Nov. 13, 1856, to Miss Margaret Adler, daughter of Michael Adler, one of the early settlers of Joliet; they have ten children living—Lawrence L., Fred J., Jr., Veronica, John M., Louise B., Simon P., Angie M., Theresa, Ella and Frankie C.; one daughter, Louise, died in 1862. Mr. Rapple was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1877, and re-elected in 1878.

BARBER, RANDALL & FULLER, attorneys at law, Joliet; this firm, although existing as a firm only since January, 1877, is composed of some of the oldest and most prominent members of the Will County bar. Hon. R. E. Barber was born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1822; at the age

of 10 years, he came with his father's family to Will Co.; he read law in Joliet, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; in 1852, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Will County, holding the office until 1856; he has been a member of the Board of School Inspectors some ten years; in 1876, he was chosen Mayor of Joliet, and served one term. Hon. S. W. Randall is a native of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; he was born March 23, 1808, but removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., when about 9 years of age; he was educated at the public schools and at Fredonia Academy; at the age of 16, he began as an apprentice to learn the printer's trade, and worked two years on the *Fredonia Censor*; he afterward removed to Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., and began reading law in the office of Judge Galbraith, and afterward with the late Chief Justice Thompson, in the mean time teaching school and working at the printer's trade; he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and, in 1835, removed to Erie, Penn., and engaged in practicing law and in editing the *Erie Observer*; in 1843, he came to Joliet, and engaged in the practice of his profession; he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in——, and served—— years; in 1850, he was elected to the State Legislature, and has held other offices of trust and responsibility. Buel A. Fuller was born in Coles Co., Ill., Aug. 8, 1833; his parents removed to Danville, Ill., in 1835, and about five years later to Perryville, Ind.; there he entered a printing office, working during the day, and attending school evenings; about 1848, at the age of 15, he engaged in publishing the *Temperance Journal and Son's Companion* in Danville, Ill., the first temperance paper in the State; he afterward went to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Madison, Ind., as foreman on the *Madison Courier*; in 1852, he came to Joliet, and became joint-owner and publisher of the *True Democrat* with Alexander McIntosh; after awhile, his health failing, he retired from the newspaper business, but resumed it again in 1856 as publisher of the *Kankakee Democrat*; in the mean time he had been pursuing the study of law, and, in 1857, was admitted to the bar in Joliet; the next year he was elected City Attorney, serving two terms. The integrity, affability and modesty of all

these gentlemen are so well known in Will Co., as to require no mention here.

CHARLES RICHARDS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Joliet; was born in Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 26, 1832; at the age of 10 years, he removed with his parents to New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio; after receiving an English education, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. F. G. Armstrong, of New Haven, Ohio; he attended medical lectures at the Albany Medical College, where he graduated in 1855; he then located in New Haven, Ohio, and practiced medicine there until 1868, when he came to Joliet, and has been a practicing physician here ever since. He is a member of the Will County Medical Society, of which he was formerly Secretary; he held the office of Coroner of Will County from 1870 to 1874. He was married on the 25th of March, 1858, to Miss Harriet Mulford, of New Haven, Ohio.

DAVID RICHARDS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Joliet; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 27, 1813; he was raised to the dairying business, which he followed until he came West in 1837, making the journey with a team, and settling in Joliet; the first three years he spent in handling stock through the West, buying principally in Illinois and driving to Wisconsin and selling to the settlers; he then engaged in the meat business in Joliet, handling stock at the same time; in 1842, the State became bankrupt and all internal improvements ceasing, Mr. Richards being engaged in supplying the contractors on the Canal, became involved in the financial wreck, and although he paid in full, lost the accumulation of years; in 1844, he engaged in farming and raising and dealing in stock, in which he has continued with good success to the present time; he was one of the parties engaged in the Joliet Woolen-Mill enterprise which was started in 1866; he had the management of the feeding department of the Michigan Central Stock-Yards, for seventeen years, and received the first car-load of stock which was shipped into Joliet by rail; he subdivided and sold the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, known as the Canal Trustees' Subdivision, and embracing a part of the best-settled portion of the city at the present time;

he still owns a large amount of real estate in the city, besides about seven hundred acres of farm lands in the county; he erected his fine residence on the corner of Washington and Richards streets in 1860. He has been too much engaged in his own business to seek or accept public office of any kind. Mr. Richards was married Jan. 16, 1840, to Miss Mary A. Larraway, of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; they have six children living—Mary, now Mrs. T. H. Ingersoll, of Joliet; Nancy Jeanette, wife of J. D. Smith, of Omaha, Neb.; John, Newton, William M. and Anson.

JOSEPH REICHMAN, of the firm of J. and J. Reichman, proprietors of the Joliet Meat Market, No. 4, Chicago street, Joliet; was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 13, 1836; in that country it is necessary for every boy or young man to serve an apprenticeship to whatever business he intends to follow through life; Mr. Reichman remained on the farm until he was about 16 years of age, and then began learning his present business; in 1855, he came to this country, and after spending a few months in Erie, Penn., came to Chicago; in 1857, he settled in Joliet and engaged in his present business, being the oldest in the business in the city; he has attended strictly to business and enjoys the results of his labors in a fine home adjoining the city. He was married in July, 1869, to Miss Annie Koch, of Joliet; they have had five children, three of whom are living—Anton, Mary and Albert.

JOSEPH J. REICHMAN, of the above firm was born in Baden, Germany, March 17, 1851, and lived there until he was 17 years old; in 1868, he came to the United States, coming direct to Joliet, where he entered the employ of his uncle, Joseph Reichman, in the market business, and, in 1874, became a partner in the firm. He was married Jan. 14, 1872, to Miss Christina Wucherpffening, of Mokena, Will Co., and has three children living—Regina, Julius and Amalia; his oldest child, Josephina, died in infancy.

JOHN H. RAPPLE, dealer in live-stock and proprietor of Rapple's meat market, No. 3, North Bluff street, Joliet; is a native of this county; he was born in Joliet Township, on the 20th of January, 1848; he is a son of Simon Rapple, who came to Will County from Alsace, in 1845;



Mr. B. Boston
(DECEASED)
LOCKPORT

he was educated in the parish schools of Joliet; he followed farming until 1870, when he engaged in business for himself in the confectionery trade; in July, 1874, he went to Southwestern Kansas and opened a farm and remained there until the summer of 1877, when he returned to Joliet and engaged in his present business.

HOPKINS ROWELL, contractor, Joliet; was born in Hopkinton, N. H., May 16, 1810; removed, in infancy, with his parents, to Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. (then part of Genesee Co.), and there lived until he first came West, in 1834; he followed the business of brickmaking and farming, receiving an academic education in the Clarkson Academy; he came West, as an explorer, in 1834 and 1835, and on his latter visit purchased from the Government 80 acres of land, containing the gravel-pit adjoining the city on the east, first buying the claim of John Cook, an old Revolutionary soldier, who had settled there in 1832; he also purchased another tract, of 160 acres, near by; he still retains his original purchases, on one of which he began about twelve years ago to develop the extensive gravel-pit above alluded to; in 1847, Mr. Rowell again came West, as the General Agent for C. H. McCormick for this region of country, including Wisconsin, Northern Indiana and Northern Illinois; he was the first to introduce the McCormick Reaper in Joliet, selling it to Robert Stevens, Henry D. Higinbotham and Mansfield Wheeler; this reaper was in existence until a few years ago, when it was allowed to be destroyed, much to Mr. Rowell's regret; in 1857, Mr. Rowell located here, with his family, and has since been a permanent resident; he is the author of a pamphlet entitled, "The Great Resources and Superior Advantages of Joliet," published in 1871, of which 20,000 copies were circulated, and did much toward bringing the natural resources of Joliet to the attention of capitalists and others, in the East; he also furnished numerous articles on the subject to the Eastern papers, besides personally visiting, on the part of the city, several of the Eastern cities. He was married in 1848, in Watertown, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. Blood, of that city, and has five children—Jacob H., of Minneapolis, Minn., Annie J., Nathaniel J., Laura J.

and S. Jennie. Mr. Rowell has absolutely declined being a candidate for any office, both before and since coming to Joliet.

R. ROBERTSON, proprietor of the Robertson House, Joliet; was born in Fifeshire, on the Firth of Forth, Scotland, within a few miles of the City of Edinburgh, May 16, 1822; he was raised to the business of flour-milling, and, at the age of 20 years, came to America, and settled in New York City; there he engaged in the distillery business, which he continued until 1864, and then came to Joliet and purchased the Joliet Distillery, which he run for two years; in 1872, he built the Robertson House, which burned down in 1874; the following year, he erected the present elegant four-story-and-basement building, containing seventy-two sleeping-rooms above the office floor, commodious and spacious parlors, etc.; this is the largest hotel within a circuit of forty miles. Mr. Robertson was married, previously to coming to this country, to Miss Margaret Duncan, of Alloway, Scotland, and has six children living.

ERNEST RUDD, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Joliet; born in Will Co., Ill., Aug. 24, 1854, where he has always lived, and followed the occupation of farming upon the place where he now resides; he owns 50 acres of land, two and one-half miles from Joliet, valued at \$60 per acre. Married Martha M. Miller, May 21, 1875; she was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., March 20, 1853; they have two children—George Sanford, born Dec. 12, 1876; David Clarence, born Aug. 11, 1878.

MRS. PHOEBE RUSSELL; P. O. Joliet; one of the early settlers of Will County; was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1812. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe Weaver, and came to Homer Tp. with them in 1833. Her father was familiarly known as "Uncle Ben Weaver," and was a prominent citizen of Homer till his death in March, 1872, at the age of 91 years. Her mother had died ten years previously. Miss Weaver was first married Dec. 12, 1833, to Chester Ingersoll, a native of Vermont, who settled in Will County in 1828, and took an active part in the Black Hawk war. After their marriage, they removed to Chicago and kept the first hotel kept by an American in that city;

returning after two years, they settled in Plainfield; and, seven years later, removed to Lockport, thence to Wheatland, and, in 1847, removed to California; Mr. Ingersoll died in San Francisco in Sept. 1850, and Mrs. Ingersoll returned with her family in Will County; the family consisted of four children—Chester, now of Kansas; Benjamin F., who served through the war, and now resides in Joliet; Josiah, who also served through the war, and died in January, 1871, from disease contracted in the service of his country; and James K. P., now of this city. In July, 1851, Mrs. Ingersoll married the late Benjamin F. Russell, of Steuben Co., N. Y., a native of New Hampshire; they resided in Homer until Mr. Russell's election as Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Will County, in 1859, and then they removed to Joliet; Mr. Russell held the office two terms of four years each, making one of the most efficient officers the county ever had; he also held the office of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue two terms; he died Sept. 12, 1874, and in his death Will County lost one of her most honored citizens. He left three daughters—Emily J., Ida M. and Mary W.; but one of whom is now living—Ida May, now Mrs. J. J. La Fontaine, of Joliet; he also left one son of a former marriage—Francis A., now of Michigan. Mrs. Russell was on the first stage ever run from Chicago to Plainfield, when there was but one house between the two places.

ROSITER RUDD, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Joliet; was born in Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 3, 1840; removed with his father's family to Joliet Township, Will Co., Ill., when 1 year old; he worked upon his father's farm until 24 years of age, when his father died and Mr. Rudd became the possessor of his present farm, which consists of sixty acres of well-improved land, valued at \$50 per acre. Married Aug. 15, 1860, Miss Jane Gregg; she was a native of Canada; they are the parents of five children—Luly, Fayty, Harriet, Freeman and Mansfield, all living; Mr. Rudd has filled the office of School Director for six years with entire satisfaction.

MOTHER M. FRANCIS SHANAHAN, Joliet; Superior of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Francis; is a native of County Limerick, Ireland; when quite

young, she came to this country with her parents, who settled in New York State, residing in Cold Spring and Hudson, and afterward removed to Chicago; she was educated in St. Patrick's School, in Chicago, completing her studies there when about 17 years of age; she remained with her parents until she entered into religion at the age of 24; after completing her novitiate, she was made Directress of the school of St. Boniface in Chicago; one year later, she was transferred to Freeport, Ill., returning thence to Chicago, from which city she went to Mansfield, Ohio, as Directress of St. Peter's School, and in June, 1877, came to Joliet as Superior of the Convent here; this is the mother house of the order in this portion of the country, having twenty-one missions in Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Missouri; there are eight teachers in the home institution, five of whom are engaged in teaching in the academy, and three in Father Gerardus' Parochial School.

W. W. STEVENS, attorney at law, Joliet; was born in Oxford Co., Maine, July 14, 1832; when he was but two years of age, his parents removed to Dover, thence to Sullivan Co., N. H., where he made his home until 1855. He received an academic education at the Andover Academy, N. H., where he graduated in July, 1854; the following year he came to Will Co., and engaged in teaching, soon afterward settling in Joliet, where he studied law in the office of Parks & Elwood; he was admitted to the bar in March, 1859, and has continued the practice of his profession ever since; he formerly did an extensive insurance business, having the largest agency in the city; but in 1873, he disposed of that branch of his business to A. A. Osgood; he was elected City Attorney in 1863, and has been several times re-elected to the same office; he has, also, served three years on the Board of School Inspectors. He was married Sept. 6, 1859, to Miss Althea H. Hawley, daughter of Oscar L. Hawley, one of the earliest settlers of Will Co., and has seven children.

HON. HENRY SNAPP, attorney at law, of the firm of Snapp & Snapp, Joliet; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 30, 1822; when he was but 3 years

old, his father's family removed to Rochester, N. Y., and, in 1833, came to Will Co. and settled in what is known as "Yaukee Settlement," in Homer Tp.; his father, Abram Snapp, was a farmer, a man of inflexible will, of sterling and uncompromising integrity, of commanding presence, and, though of unassuming manners, a man of great talent, and a highly respected citizen; he died in 1865, leaving four children—three daughters and one son, Henry, who inherited, to a large extent, the characteristics of his father; he remained at home, on the farm, until he became of age, when he came to Joliet and read law in the offices of E. C. Fellows, Esq., and Hon. S. W. Randall; he was admitted to the bar in 1843, but did not begin practice until 1850; he started out in his profession with a determination to make an able lawyer; he relied not upon natural ability, but applied himself to study, and has been a close student ever since; being a ready speaker, and a man of brilliant imagination, and of pronounced opinions on all moral and political questions, it is not strange that he should be selected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the councils of state; he was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1868, and in 1872 resigned the office to accept the nomination as Representative in Congress, from the Sixth Congressional District (now the Seventh); he was elected for the unexpired term of Hon. B. C. Cook, who had resigned, and having served out his term, declining a renomination, he returned to Joliet and resumed the practice of his profession; it may be mentioned that in 1854 he held the office of City Attorney; was for eight years a partner of Hon. Francis Goodspeed, now Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. He was married in January, 1847, to Miss Adeline Broadie, of Joliet, and has five children—Sarah, wife of Dorrance Dibell, of Joliet; Elizabeth (now Mrs. George M. Campbell, of Joliet), Henry D., (engaged in practice with his father), Howard M. (attorney at law in Joliet), and Charles D.

C. W. STAEHLE, bookbinder, Joliet; was born in Tubingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 13, 1825; he was educated at the University of Tubingen, and afterward learned the bookbinder's trade, which he followed until he

was 26 years of age, when he came to the United States; this was in 1851; he spent four years in New York City, working at different trades, the last year as draughtsman for Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine; from New York, he came directly to Joliet, and for eight years was engaged as pattern-maker in Jones' agricultural foundry; in 1859, he established his present business in a small way, having no capital, afterward combining the picture-frame business; by attention to business and the wants of his customers, his business has steadily increased, until now his house is the leading one in his line in the city. Mr. Staehle has been Notary Public for the past nine years; in 1868, he was elected City Collector, serving one year; he has been a member of the Board of School Inspectors constantly since 1868, the past six years being Clerk of the Board. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Bertsch, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and has seven children living—Christian, Louise, Otto, Albert, Edwin, Fred and Martha.

COL. LORENZO P. SANGER (deceased), Joliet; was born in Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809. When but a small boy, he accompanied his father's family to Livingston Co., N. Y., at that time a vast wilderness in the then Far West, and, like other pioneers, could only obtain the common log schoolhouse education in the winter, and in summer worked on a farm or in a saw-mill. When the Erie Canal (termed at that time, in derision, "Clinton's Ditch") was begun, his father, David Sanger, took a contract on the Canal, at Rochester, and afterward at Black Rock, about 1824, where he remained until the Erie Canal was completed. At this time but three steamboats were running on Lake Erie, and Lorenzo P. Sanger went on the Pioneer as steward. In the fall of 1826, his father removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., and engaged in heavy contracts on the Pennsylvania Canal, and continued until completed, finishing near Johnstown, Lorenzo having charge of a part of the work. When about 20, he took a contract to build a lock near Livermore, Penn., and was known as the "boy contractor." When this was finished, he went into the mercantile business at Blairsville, Penn. He married Rachel Mary Denniston, of Den-

niston's Town, Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 3, 1830, and, the same year, removed his store to that place. About 1831, he joined J. Noble Nesbit at Freeport, Penn., in sinking a salt-well. After drilling several hundred feet, they struck a large flow of salt water, and with it what the salt men termed "that infernal American or Seneca oil," since known as petroleum; and as the value of the oil was not then known, the well was abandoned and he lost all. From Freeport he went on the Beaver Canal and built a lock and dam twelve miles above Beaver, at the mouth of Kanakanesing Creek. When this was completed, he removed to Miamisport, Ind., and engaged in heavy contracts on the Indiana Canal. His work was on the Indian Reservation, and was completed amid many discouragements, the country being almost a wilderness and very unhealthy. In 1835, he started in the then fashionable way of traveling, viz., on horseback, to St. Joseph, Mich., and joined Gen. Hart L. Stewart, now of Chicago, in merchandising and warehouse business, and steamboating on the St. Joseph River. At the letting of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, in June, 1836, Stewart, Sanger & Wallace contracted to dig Sections 156 and 157, on the heavy rock excavation, above Lockport, Ill. The next season, he removed permanently to Illinois, and followed the Canal to La Salle, where he built lock No. 15. He next formed a company and took the contract to improve the rapids of Rock River at Sterling, Ill. In March, 1843, he joined Smith Galbraith in a line of stages from Chicago to Galena, via Dixon, and the next year purchased Galbraith's interest. While at Galena, he was elected State Senator. In 1847, Frink & Walker, Sanger & Co., Davis & Moore, and Neil, Moore & Co. united and formed the Northwestern Stage Co., embracing Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, Mr. Sanger removing to St. Louis and taking charge of the western division until 1851, at which time the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co. contracted to build the western division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, after completing which, Sanger, Stewart & Truesdail took the contract for building the North Missouri Railroad from St. Louis to Macon, Mo. Both of these roads were heavy enterprises, through comparatively

new countries, and involved the engaging of hundreds of subcontractors. Both have become important trunk lines. In 1857, the State of Illinois let to Lorenzo P. Sanger and Samuel K. Casey, under the firm name of Sanger & Casey, the contract to build the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and in June, 1858, leased to them the convict labor of the State, the convicts being then confined in the Penitentiary at Alton, the commerce and discipline of the latter being in charge of W. A. Steel until July, 1860, when the last of the convicts were removed by him to the new Penitentiary at Joliet. During the last named year, he removed to Joliet, and, in 1862, to a farm one mile northwest of the city. Having, during his busy life, been the employer of tens of thousands of men, and the nation at this time being in the midst of the war of the rebellion, President Lincoln wrote to Gov. Yates to send Mr. Sanger a commission as Colonel and request him to join the army in Tennessee and Kentucky for staff duty or whatever his health would enable him to do. This was done, and Col. Sanger immediately threw up his business and joined the army in Kentucky, where he remained until his health was almost entirely gone, when he was compelled to return home in a prostrated condition, from which he never fully recovered. In 1865, Col. Sanger and W. A. Steel, under the firm name of Sanger & Steel, opened quarries north of and adjacent to Joliet, which proved to be the best limestone yet found in America, and which they developed into a very large business, employing from three to four hundred men and a hundred horses, the canal and railroad also passing through their works. Though Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois patronized their works largely, the United States Government was their heaviest customer for material to build the Rock Island Arsenal, Marine Hospital in Chicago, Custom Houses at Des Moines, Iowa, and Madison, Wis., etc. The same year, 1865, Sanger, Steel & Co. took the contract to deepen the twenty-one rock sections of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. This was to remove solid limestone sixty feet wide and ten feet deep, the object being to remove permanently the lift-lock in Chicago and Jack's lock near Lockport. Col. Sanger died in

Oakland, Cal., where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on March 23, 1875, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Joliet. He had three children—Maj. W. D. Sanger, who served as an aid on Gen. Sherman's staff in the late war, and died in St. Louis in November, 1873; Frances Louise, wife of Hon. W. A. Steel, of Joliet, and Henry A. Sanger, now of Florence, Ala. Col. Sanger, although a man of unyielding purpose and rugged character, was kind-hearted in his public dealings, and exceedingly tender in the private and domestic relations of life.

HON. W. A. STEEL, proprietor of the Joliet Stone Quarries, Joliet; was born in Blairsville, Penn., Oct. 11, 1836; his father, Hon. Stewart Steel, was a lawyer of eminence in that State; Mr. Steel, when about 17 years of age, spent a short time in mercantile business in Cumberland, Md., and Pittsburgh, Penn.; in 1855, he came West and spent a short time in Joliet on his way to Missouri, where he built six miles of the North Missouri Railroad, and there made his first start in a business career which has been so eminently successful; in 1857, he returned to Joliet, which since that time has been his permanent home. He became cashier for Messrs. Sanger & Casey, who had just obtained the contract for building the State Penitentiary. In 1858, he went to Alton as Deputy Warden of the State Penitentiary; then located in that city, the Warden being Samuel K. Casey, who resided in Joliet, and remained in the sole charge of the commerce and discipline of that institution until July, 1860, at which time he removed the last of the convicts to the new institution at Joliet; he then entered the law office of Judge Newton D. Strong, of St. Louis, having previously pursued his law studies in private; he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis on the 4th of April, 1861. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he engaged in the construction of four monitors for the Government, viz.: the Tuscumbia, Indianola, Chillicothe and the Etah, the last being a full-blooded monitor; he afterward enrolled a battalion of 450 men, called the National Iron Works Battalion; was commissioned Major and placed in command of the battalion, and stationed in St. Louis for the defense of that city, where he remained until after

the close of the war. In July, 1865, Mr. Steel engaged with his father-in-law, Col. Lorenzo P. Sanger, in opening his present extensive quarries, the largest in the country, the firm being Sanger & Steel, and so continued till March 1, 1871, when he purchased Mr. Sanger's interest, and is now the sole proprietor. Among the prominent buildings for which Mr. Steel has furnished the stone may be mentioned the Custom-houses at Madison, Wis. and Des Moines, Iowa, about sixty Court Houses and Jails in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, among them the new Court House at Rockford, Ill., the finest in the State outside of Chicago, and the St. Louis Four Courts; the Government buildings at Rock Island, for which he furnished fully 30,000 car-loads of stone; the railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Dubuque, the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago, and a portion of the stone for new State Capitols of Illinois and Michigan, besides which are churches and private buildings without number. Stone from his quarries is to be found in the cemeteries throughout all of the Northwestern States. Besides his quarry interests, he sank and worked the first shafts in the Wilmington coal region. In March, 1870, Mr. Steel was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and on the 22d of April following, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the United States Court of Claims, Jan. 10, 1871; he has not followed the practice of the law except in the United States Courts at Washington, and then only attending the cases of himself and friends. He led the movement which procured the passage of an act of the Legislature empowering the city of Joliet to make an appropriation for the building of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works, the largest in this country, and with two exceptions, the largest in the world; this was accomplished in the face of the most violent opposition, not the least being the Governor's veto. He was married Jan. 16, 1862, to Miss Frances Louise Sanger, daughter of the late Col. Lorenzo P. Sanger, of Joliet, and has three children—Sanger (now a student in Racine College), Louise and Frances. Mr. Steel has collected a very valuable library of 6,000 volumes, including works on law, medicine, theology, science and general literature,

among which are many old and rare volumes, some of which were printed as long ago as 1537; a further notice of this library may be found in the history of the city, in another part of this work; he also inaugurated the first public library in Joliet, in 1867. Mr. Steel was first elected Mayor of Joliet in 1869, and has three terms since been elected to the same office.

HENRY SCHIEK, dealer in wines and liquors, Joliet; was born in Carlsruhe, Baden Baden, Germany, Oct. 25, 1842; in 1848, the family came to America and located in Frankfort Tp., Will Co.; here he grew to manhood, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for about twenty-six years; in 1874, he moved to Joliet and engaged in his present occupation. He was married March 12, 1866, to Henrietta Mueller, a native of Germany; has three children—Matilda, Emma, Edward. Owns 120 acres in Frankfort Tp.

ROBERT L. SEWARD, retired farmer; P. O. Joliet; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1828; his early life was that of a farmer's son; he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of his native State; in 1847, he began the trade of wagon-making in Portlandville, on the Susquehanna River, and worked under instructions three years; in August, 1850, he came West to Illinois, and first engaged in working for Rodney House, and continued with him two years; he then engaged in carpentering about one year, and, in 1854, purchased a farm in New Lenox Tp., and followed agricultural pursuits about eleven years; in 1865, having sold out, he moved to Jackson Tp., where he farmed six years; in 1871, he moved to Joliet, and has since not been actively engaged in business, except some transactions in real estate and loaning money. He was married in April, 1853, to Sarah M. Moore, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y.; she died in January, 1859. His second marriage, to Mrs. Elizabeth German, was celebrated in June, 1861; her maiden name was Brown, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Will Co. From the first wedlock two children were born—Eugene W., of Russell Co., Kan.; Cora S. His father came with him to Illinois, and died at the advanced age of 89 years.

CHARLES H. SUTPHEN, retired; P. O. Joliet; was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1806; his

father, Gilbert Sutphen, was a native of New Jersey, and was of Dutch and Irish descent, his father, John Sutphen, having come from Holland some time before the Revolutionary war, and his mother being of one of the first families of Dublin, and came with her parents to America and settled in New Jersey about the same time. Shortly after the Revolutionary war the family removed to Cherry Valley, N. Y., and settled on a farm about four miles south of the village; on this farm Gilbert Sutphen, the father of Charles H., grew to manhood, and married Mary Higinbotham in Worcester, Otsego Co.; she was of English descent, born in Rhode Island, and removed to Worcester, N. Y. with her parents when quite young. After their marriage, Mr. Sutphen's parents continued to reside in Cherry Valley until the breaking-out of the war of 1812; his father was called upon to help defend his country, and joining the army, fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane; his family consisted of five children—Julia Ann, Mary Ann, Charles H., Sarah and Jane, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living. After his father's death, Charles H., then 8 years of age, was sent to live with his grandfather, Higinbotham, in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., and remained two years, attending school a portion of the time; he afterward lived three years with one James Cagwin in the same county; his mother then marrying Thomas Southworth, of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., he lived on the farm with them until the age of 21, with the exception of one year spent in attending an academy; his health being impaired, he, on the advice of a physician, went to Boston, and took a voyage on a cod-fishing vessel up the Straits; returning with his health somewhat improved, he shipped as Captain's clerk with Capt. Law on board the ship *Concordia* in the merchant service, making one voyage, and on his return to Boston, Capt. Law obtained him a situation in the Custom-house as messenger to the Surveyor of Customs—Elbridge Gerry, son of the late Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts and late Vice President of the United States; in this office he remained two years, spending his evenings in the acquisition of useful knowledge. Mr. Gerry then secured him a situation in the

Pay Department of the U. S. Army, where he remained eight years, or until Sept. 1, 1834. He was married in 1831 to Elizabeth H. Dow, of Boston, and, in April, 1834, came to Illinois and selected a claim at the head of Indian Creek (timber), in La Salle Co.; on a portion of his claim now stands the village of Earlville; he returned for his family in May; left the army office Sept. 1, and started for Illinois, arriving safely with his family in his new home in October, 1834; he built a double log house on the site of the present village of Earlville and went to farming; in 1835, the land came into market, and, in 1839, he purchased 1,000 acres, and occupied it as a stock farm for over twenty years; in 1853, he built a large brick house near where the log one stood; he was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Indian Precinct, Earl Tp., and held the office continuously for fifteen years, when he resigned; he was also Postmaster of Earlville for seven years; he held many other prominent offices, including that of Supervisor from that town. He had a family of six sons and three daughters. Charles T. Sutphen was the first white male child born in the township; he and Albert are in California; George is in Aurora, Ill., Frederick in Missouri, and Gilbert and William are in Iowa. Sarah married S. Cook, of Earl, now deceased. Carrie T. was the first white female child born in the township, and married W. H. Graham, of St. Louis. Mary married O. S. Gray, of Ottawa. They are now both deceased. Mr. Sutphen's wife died April 6, 1870, and, in 1871, he removed to Joliet, where he still resides, and married the widow of the late H. D. Higinbotham.

DR. GEORGE B. SALTER, dentist, Joliet; came to Joliet in 1860; he was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1837; in 1845, his parents removed to Monroe, Mich., and there he lived until 1857, when he went to Freeport, Ill., and there learned dentistry; in 1859, he removed to Whitewater, Wis., and one year later came to Joliet, as above stated, and has practiced dentistry here ever since; he has been a member of the State Dental Association since 1867, and in 1877, was a delegate to the American Dental Association. He served one term as Vice President of the

Joliet Library and Historical Society. He was married Jan. 13, 1864, to Miss Mattie Ellis, of Whitewater, Wis., and has one daughter, Viola B.

HON. ANTON SCHEIDT, dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves and house-furnishing goods (Scheidt & Smith), Joliet; was born in Schoenenburg, Alsace, France, Jan. 30, 1827; in 1849, he came to the United States; spent one year in the State of New York, and then came West, remaining a short time in Chicago, and coming to Joliet in 1850; the first two years he worked in a wagon and plow shop in Homer Tp., and in April, 1852, was married to Elizabeth Palmer, of Joliet, who was born in Harthaem, in the Kingdom of Baden, Germany, in 1824, by whom he has four children; the same year (1852), he built the Chicago House, on Bluff st., and kept it as a boarding-house until 1862. In 1857, he entered into partnership with Sebastian Stephen in the brewery business; in 1862, he purchased his partner's interest, enlarged the brewery, and run it until 1874, when he leased it to Henry Eider, the present occupant. In 1875, he entered upon his present business, with his son-in-law, Paul Smith; besides their regular line of hardware business, they are large contractors and manufacturers of all kinds of galvanized-iron work, etc. Mr. Scheidt has served eleven years on the Board of Aldermen, being first elected in 1861; in 1874, he was chosen Mayor of the city of Joliet, holding the office one year; he has also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors.

JOSEPH STEPHEN, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, etc., Joliet; is a son of John Stephens, who came to Joliet in 1846, and is now a resident of this city; he was born in Grassendorf, Alsace, France, Feb. 17, 1837, and came, with his father's family, to this country in 1845, and, after spending one year in Ohio, came to Joliet as above stated; he learned his trade of a harness-maker with John Bergen, in Joliet, completing his apprenticeship when he was 15 years old, after which he worked at his trade in various places in this State and Iowa for six years; he then went to Waco, Texas, where he remained till the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he found himself obliged to either take sides with

the South or leave the country; he chose the latter alternative, and returned to Joliet; in the fall of 1861, he began his present business. He was married Nov. 12, 1861, to Miss Antonette Helmel, who was born in Rinough, Alsace, Aug. 4, 1832, and came to this country, with her parents, in early childhood; they have five children: Lottie L., Oscar J., Edmund R., Herman and Bertram. Mr. Stephen is at present School Trustee, to which office he was elected in April, 1877.

JOHN SCHEIDT, manufacturer and dealer in pure candies and dealer in fruits, nuts, etc., Joliet; was born near Strasbourg, Alsace, Jan. 1, 1829; he came to this country at the age of 15, with his parents, who settled in Bloom, Cook Co., Ill.; he continued to reside in Bloom until 1856, when he came to Joliet, and kept a boarding-house up to 1864, after which he engaged in his trade of a carpenter. He was elected City Marshal in 1863, and served two years; he has twice been a member of the Board of Aldermen, and is now on the Board of Supervisors, having been elected in April, 1878. Mr. Scheidt erected his store and established his present business in 1877. He was married Aug. 6, 1850, to Miss Catherine Clos, of Crete Tp.; she was born in Prussia Feb. 22, 1831, and came to Will Co., with her parents, in 1840; they have nine children—Frank A., Mary A., John, Peter A., Michael, Edward, Henry B., George and Katrina A.

G. SCHULTE, editor and proprietor of the *Wochenblatt für Nord-Illinois*, Joliet; was born in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, Feb. 25, 1841; he was educated as a civil engineer in the Academy of Berlin, where he graduated in 1862; in 1865, he came to America, and for two years was connected with the *Abend Zeitung*, Chicago; he was then engaged for a year as a civil engineer on the Hell Gate excavations in the East River, New York; he then returned to Chicago, and was employed by Cook Co. for three years as a civil engineer in the preparation of the "Cook County Atlas;" then, after spending a short time on the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, he came to Joliet and purchased the *Wochenblatt*, a live German newspaper, established in November, 1877, and having a circulation of some two thousand copies.

J. B. SOLLITT, Jr., Deputy Sheriff of Will Co., Joliet; was born in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 9, 1843; when he was about 6 years old, his parents came to this country and settled in Chicago, where they resided until 1855; they then came to Will Co. and settled in the township of Will, being among the early settlers of that township; they now reside in Peotone; Mr. Sollitt followed farming until March, 1877, when he engaged in business in Peotone; in March, 1878, he was appointed to his present position. He was married Feb. 26, 1868, to Miss Jennie E. Sollitt, of Chicago, and has three children living—Della E., Elmer A. and Beatrice V. In 1874, Mr. Sollitt was elected Supervisor, and served three years, until his removal from the town, when he resigned the office; he served nearly three years as Township Treasurer, two years as Commissioner of Highways and about three years as School Director.

HON. W. A. STRONG, President of the Joliet Gas-Light Co., Joliet; was born in Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1828; he made his home there until 1850, when he came to Illinois, settling in Joliet, where he shortly afterward engaged in the hardware business; in 1863, he was elected Mayor of the city of Joliet, holding the office one year; he has served several years as member of the Board of Aldermen; he was at one time engaged in the stone-quarrying business, the firm being Strong & Davidson, and owning and operating the quarry formerly known as the Wilson Quarry; he continued this business three years; in 1865, he was elected President of the Joliet Gas-Light Co., which had been organized in 1858.

FREDERICK SEHRING, proprietor of the Columbia Brewery, Joliet; has lived in Will Co. since 1847; he came with his parents from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born on the 19th of December, 1834; the family settled first in Frankfort Tp., and, in 1854, came to Joliet and engaged in the hotel business; Mr. Sehring remained in the hotel until 1860, when he entered the office of the Circuit Clerk as Deputy under B. F. Russell; in 1863, he was elected Treasurer of Will Co., and re-elected in 1865; in 1868, he purchased the Columbia Brewery, which he has since remodeled, putting in steam-

power and all the modern improved machinery; it is now one of the largest and finest breweries in the State, outside of Chicago; Mr. Sehring has been Alderman from the Second Ward for the past five years. He was married Jan. 16, 1865, to Miss Louise Bez, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and has seven children living—Susan E., Louis J., Margaret, Henry, Herman F., Annie and George.

P. SHUTTS, of the firm of Zarley & Co., publishers of the *Joliet Signal*, Joliet; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y. Oct. 7, 1849; when he was about 5 years of age, he accompanied his parents to Columbia Co., N. Y., when they spent a year in preparation for their departure for the West; in 1855, they came to Will Co., and settled about two and a half miles southeast of Joliet; Mr. Shutts received an English education in the old Babylon stone schoolhouse, and in the fall of 1872, entered the *Signal* office to learn the printer's trade. He became one of the proprietors in March, 1876.

D. Y. SMITH, foreman of the car repairs, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Joliet; was born in Fallsbury, Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 9, 1833; he remained on the farm until he was 16 years old, and then learned the carriage and sleigh making business, which he followed until 1856, he then went to Scranton, Pa., and was employed for a year in the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., from which place he went to Dubuque, Iowa, in the car department of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Co. (now the Illinois Central); in July, 1860, he came to Joliet, and was employed under the master mechanic until 1863, when he became foreman of the car repairs, which position he still occupies. He was married Jan. 21, 1863, to Mrs. R. E. Tullock, of Joliet; she is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and has been a resident of Joliet for the past thirty-three years; they have one daughter—Zuleika Y. Mrs. Smith has also three children of her former marriage—Jannette A. Tullock (now Mrs. Hurd), Avalena (wife of L. P. Baker, of Winterset, Iowa) and George A., of Joliet.

F. G. SMITH, carriage manufacturer, Joliet; was born in Walpole Co., N. H., May 1, 1837; when he was about 12 years of age, he removed with his parents to

Essex Co., N. Y.; at the age of 13, he entered his father's carriage manufactory, and there thoroughly learned every branch of the carriage business, which he continued in Essex Co. until 1876, when he came to Joliet; he first located at 54 and 56 Bluff street, and recently removed to Van Buren street, opposite the Episcopal Church; he was the first to introduce the Concord side-spring in Joliet, and is also the sole manufacturer in this city of the New Empire cross-spring buggy. Mr. Smith was married in October, 1855, to Miss Abbie R. _____, of Montpelier; she died in March, 1875, leaving one son, Franklin A., now engaged with his father. He was married again Oct. 11, 1877, to Miss Ella A. Haywood, of Will Co.

JOHN I. ST. JULIEN, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles etc., Joliet; was born near Strasbourg, Alsace, on the 15th of February, 1840; in the fall of 1854, he came to this country in company with his uncle, who settled in Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill.; he remained with his uncle two years, and in 1856, came to Joliet, and learned the harness maker's trade with Henry Schrader, and worked at that until May, 1870, when he started in business for himself. He was married Oct. 6, 1869, to Miss Helen Stephen, daughter of John Stephen, of Joliet, who came in infancy with her parents from Alsace; they have four children—Albert J., Frank E., Adelia M. and Ida L.

CONRAD SCHWEIZER, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, Joliet; is a native of Switzerland; he was born Nov. 25, 1838, and resided there until 1859, when he came to the United States, coming direct to Joliet; he had previously learned the trade of a carpenter, and, after reaching Joliet, he followed carpentering and farming till 1863, when he went to California and remained until the spring of 1870; while there he was engaged in mining and working at his trade; on his return to Joliet, he engaged in his present business.

JOSEPH STOOS, retired, Joliet; was born near Strasbourg, Alsace, May 28, 1826; his father was an extensive contractor, employing as many as 300 men; his son Joseph remained at home and learned thoroughly every branch of the

builder's art; in 1855, he came to America, locating at once in Joliet; he followed his trade here for about two years when he began contracting for himself; he did the carpenter work on St. John the Baptist's Church, and superintended the building of Porter's brewery, Werner's Hall, the Jefferson Street Bridge and Scheidt's brewery, besides erecting over two hundred other buildings in Joliet, which stand as monuments of his skill; in 1876, having acquired a comfortable fortune, he retired to give place to younger men and those more needy of employment. Mr. Stoos has served two years in the City Council of Joliet. He was married Feb. 29, 1857, to Miss Mary Hossinger, who was born near Strasbourg Dec. 14, 1837, and came to this country with her parents when 8 years of age. They have had eight children, four of whom are living—Theresa A., Mary E., Josephine M. and Alfred P.

MRS. MAGDALENA STEPHEN, Joliet; was born in Schoenenburg, Canton Sultz, Alsace, Feb. 24, 1826; she is a daughter of Peter and Barbara Weishaar, and came to this country with her parents, who settled in Madison, Cook Co., Ill., in 1844; her father died April 15, 1862; her mother is still living in the full possession of her health and faculties, at the age of 88 years; she was married July 12, 1851, to Michael Blattner, of Madison. He was a native of Schoenenburg, Alsace, and came to this country at the same time with the Weishaar family; he died Oct. 2, 1852, leaving one daughter, Mary Philomena, wife of Dr. John Scheuber, of Fond du Lac, Wis. On the 14th of July, 1853, the subject of this sketch married the late Sebastian Stephen, an early and respected citizen of Joliet. He was born in Dowerdorf, Alsace, on the 8th of September, 1810; was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at the age of 14 years, and at 22 entered the French army and served seven years; in the spring of 1843, he came to this country, and the following year, 1844, settled in Joliet; he followed the merchant tailoring business until about 1857, when he engaged in the brewery business; in 1862, he resumed merchant tailoring, which he continued till his death, which occurred July 4, 1873; he was first married in 1845, to Miss Angeline Orte, who died in December, 1852, leaving three sons—Se-

bastian, Aliosius and Henry. Mrs. Stephen still resides in Joliet, surrounded by her family of six children—Frances C. (now Mrs. Michael Meyer, of Joliet), Mary E., Theresa J., Joseph A., Rosa K. and Jennie A.; one daughter, Mary Magdalena, died in February, 1857.

FRED X. STUFFLER, hardware merchant, Joliet; was born in Wilmington, Will Co., Ill., April 1, 1848; when he was 1 year old, the family moved to Joliet; here he grew to manhood, attending the city schools until he began the active duties of life; at the age of 18 years, he left home and engaged in learning the tinner's trade; in this he served an apprenticeship for three years; in 1874, he engaged in business for himself at his present location. He was married April 23, 1872, to Mary A. Barthelme, a native of Joliet, Will Co.; has two children—Josephine, Laura. Mr. Stuffer started in life with limited means, and what property he now owns has been accumulated by personal industry and good management; he has a good and growing trade; he handles only the best of material, and suffers no work to go out from his establishment without his personal inspection.

I. D. STEVENS, secretary Solar Stove Works, Joliet; was born in Joliet, Will Co., Ill., in 1851; he enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his native town, gaining thereby a good common-school education; in 1863, he entered the employ of John Virgil, now of Chicago, as clerk in his confectionery store; here he remained two years; he next clerked one year for W. R. Ramsdell, in his grocery store; in 1868, he and his brother W. D., purchased the lumber-yard of Otis Hardy, and conducted the business two years; he next entered the employ of the U. S. Express Co., and labored for it about two and one-half years; he then engaged as clerk for the Solar Stove Works, and at the death of the late William N. Moore, the founder of the establishment, Mr. Stevens was chosen Secretary, a position he still holds; these Works employ some 40 men, turning out annually 3,000 cook-stoves, 40,000 pieces of hollow-ware, consuming 3,000 tons of the best pig-iron in their production. Mr. Stevens was married in 1872, to Kate Flack, a native of Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.; has two children—Mortimer and Jennie.

F. W. SCHROEDER, grocery merchant, Joliet; was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, April 30, 1848; when but 3 or 4 years of age, he came, with his family, to America, his father first settling in New York, where he engaged in the tannery business; about the year 1854, the family came West to Cincinnati, Ohio; here Mr. Schroeder attended school a number of years; at the age of 14, he went to Toledo, and engaged in learning the drug business; at the age of 20 or 21, he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., and took a course in Parsons' Business College; he next located in Lemont, Cook Co., and entered the employ of B. Van Buren, having general charge of the drug store, post office, etc.; in 1872, he opened a drug establishment in Joliet; in the fall of 1873, he bought his present place of business, and, in the fall of 1874, formed a copartnership with John Keyes for three years; in 1877, he bought out his partner, and, since that time, has conducted the grocery trade alone. He was married June 1, 1872, to Mrs. Alice M. Ireson, a native of England; she has one child by her former husband. Mr. Schroeder, though comparatively a young man, has gained for himself a fine reputation as a thorough business man, and his trade is almost double that of any other business house on the East Side; the stock is full and complete at all times.

HENRY SCHOETTES, wines and liquors, Joliet; born in Westphalia, Germany, July 11, 1842, where he lived until 26 years of age, when, after receiving a common-school education, he learned and worked at the cigar trade, until he emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1868; coming directly West, he located in St. Louis for three years, being engaged in manufacturing of cigars; from there he removed to Streator, Ill., and engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars, when he came to Joliet in 1871, and was employed as foreman in J. Beohenberger's cigar-factory for one year; in 1872, he engaged in the saloon business, on Bluff st., for one year, when, in 1873, he purchased his present place of business and residence, at No. 159 South Chicago st. Mr. Schoettes was elected Alderman of the ward in which he lives, at the last municipal election of Joliet. He was married in 1873, to Elizabeth Moder; they were the

parents of two children, one of whom is deceased; the name of the one now living is Mary F.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, butcher, Sec. 21; P. O. Joliet; born in Winslow, Buckinghamshire, England, Oct. 16, 1824, where he learned and followed the slaughtering business until he came to America, in 1854, and settled in Joliet the same year and engaged in the slaughtering business, which business he has since followed; Mr. Stevens has slaughtered nearly all the meat used in Joliet for nearly twenty years. He married, July 18, 1857, Miss Elizabeth Bosson; she was born in Oxford, England, June 23, 1831; she came, with her parents, to America in 1854. Mr. Stevens has about thirty acres of land one mile south of Joliet. They have one child living—Ann, born Oct. 3, 1858.

WILLIAM SYMINGTON, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Joliet; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in January, 1811, where he lived until 14 years of age, when he re-he moved to Erie County, living there until came to Will Co., Ill., in November, 1837; on April 2, 1850, he started overland for California, arriving at Sacramento Aug. 10; he went directly to the mines and followed mining for six months, meeting with good success; on Feb. 22, 1851, he sailed from San Francisco and arrived home the 15th of May; he settled upon his present place in 1852; he has 150 acres of well-improved land, which he has accumulated by his own energy and industry. He married, June 12, 1837, Dorothy Haarer; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 8, 1815, and came to this country when 16 years of age; they are the parents of seven children—Sophia, Charles W., William H., Dolly, Rosa E. A., Alice A. Warren A.; two deceased were Margaret and Catharine. Mr. S. has been School Director for more than twenty years.

DANIEL C. SLEEPER, Assistant Deputy Warden Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; born in Sandown, Rockingham Co., N. H., July 5, 1832, where he lived until 13 years of age, when he went to Methuen, Mass., learning the trade of hatter; which trade he followed until 1854, when he emigrated West and settled in Joliet as clerk for Hayden Bros., in the grocery business, for two years; then one

year in the same business with S. O. Simonds ; in 1858, he was appointed, by Warden S. K. Casey, as keeper and assistant book-keeper of the Illinois State Penitentiary ; in the spring of 1864, he visited Montana for his health and engaged in mining for three and a half years, when he returned to Joliet and was again appointed keeper until 1869, when he was appointed Assistant Deputy Warden, which office he has since held, with the exception of nine months, from July, 1871 to April, 1872, when he was Assistant Superintendent of the Reform School, at Pontiac, Ill. Married, June 20, 1861, to Alice M. Richardson ; she was born in Joliet April 11, 1839 ; they are the parents of three children—Kate F., born May 1, 1862 ; George B., born May 29, 1864 ; Daniel C., Jr., born May 19, 1874.

MRS. NANCY STEVENS, farmer ; P. O. Joliet ; the widow of Robert Stevens, resides just east of the limits of the city of Joliet ; she was the daughter of Lewis Kercheval and was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois when 16 years old, with her father's family, in the fall of 1830 ; she remembers vividly the winter of the "deep snow" and its accompaniment of severity. In 1835, she was married to Robert Stevens, whose portrait is found on another page of this work ; Mr. Stevens was born in Kentucky, but reared mostly in Ohio, and at an early age immigrated to Indiana, where he remained several years, coming to Illinois, and to Joliet Tp., in 1831, and settled upon the place where his widow still lives ; Mr. S. was Captain of a military company in Bartholomew Co., Ind., until he removed to Illinois, in 1831, and retained his sword and uniform until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 6, 1864 ; he was elected the first Sheriff of Will County, but, not desiring office, refused to qualify ; during the fright occasioned by the Sac war of 1832, Mr. S. took his family to Danville, Ill., and sent them, under safe escort to the Indiana settlements, while he returned and raised a crop on his claim. Mr. S. was twice married, his first wife was Lydia Ann Pence, and three children were the fruit of this marriage—all dead ; by his last wife, who survives him, he had six children—Lewis K., Thomas J., James, Sarah Ann, Mary A. and Albert.

M. W. SHURTS, railroad contractor, Joliet ; was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 29, 1820 ; in 1846, he left New York for California, being a member of the 1st N. Y. Regt. I. V., raised for the Mexican war, Col. J. D. Stevens commanding ; they were five months and eight days making the voyage, and on reaching San Francisco, theirs was the only vessel in the harbor ; at that date, there were just six houses in the now prosperous city of San Francisco, and these were unworthy the name ; the regiment was not actively engaged in the war, though it made several excursions after the Indians ; in 1849, he returned to New York, occupying seven months on the eastern passage ; in 1850, he came West, and located in Fulton Co., Ill., where he engaged in various pursuits ; in 1859, he returned East, and subsequently went to Virginia ; here he contracted on the Richmond & York River R. R. ; afterward, he contracted work on Long Island and on the south side of Long Island ; in 1870, he again came West, and subsequently went to Texas and engaged two years in railroading ; he built 240 miles of the Houston & Texas Central R. R. ; in 1875, he made a trip to Europe, and since then has spent much time in pleasure-seeking. His first wife was Agnes Hageman, a native of New Jersey ; his second marriage was to Maria Simonds, a native of New York State. For the past few years Mr. Shurts has led a retired life, and is now devoting himself to the improvement of his farm, near the limits of the city, on which he hopes to lead a quiet and happy life during his declining years.

CONRAD TATGE, Joliet ; the subject of this sketch was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, May 26, 1827 ; he was raised to farming pursuits, and, in 1848, came to this country, remaining in Chicago until 1851, when he came to Will Co. and settled in the town of Crete ; he purchased land from the Government and opened a farm ; he was the first German to settle upon the open prairie ; those who had come previously had located in the timber along the creek ; he remained on his farm until 1865, when he rented it out, and purchased another adjoining the village of Crete, to which place he removed ; he was elected Commissioner of Highways

in 1853, and Township Collector in 1854; in 1858, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, and held that office ten years, resigning in 1868, upon being elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Will Co.; he then removed to Joliet, and, in 1872, was re-elected to the same office, serving until 1876; he joined the Republican party on its organization, in 1856, and has been a member ever since; he was married Nov. 11, 1851, to Miss Sophia Wassmann, of Hanover, Germany; they have had twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz., Caroline, Sophia, William H., Emmilia, Gustavus, Emma, Amanda and Juliana.

WILLIAM TONNER, City Clerk, Joliet; was born in Centre Co., Penn., June 24, 1816; he was raised on a farm, received a thorough English education, and, at the age of 16 years, engaged in teaching; he taught about twelve years, six of which he taught in one school; in 1846, he came to Will Co., and engaged in farming, in Plainfield; in 1850, he made the overland trip to California, where he spent two years in mining, returning in 1852; in 1857, he was elected County Clerk, and removed to Joliet; he held the office for eight years; from 1865 until 1877, he was engaged in investing money, buying and selling property, etc., also having considerable interests in the oil regions of Pennsylvania; he was elected City Clerk in December, 1877. He was married Feb. 5, 1839, to Miss Catherine J. Shrefler, of Centre Co. Pa., and has one daughter living—Mary Alice (now Mrs. Henry A. Sanger, of Florence, Ala.); one daughter, Myra J., wife of R. H. Willis, died in Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31, 1867.

CARY THORNTON, retired, Joliet, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1800; his ancestors were Quakers, and came to Pennsylvania with Wm. Penn in 1681; the subject of this sketch lived with his parents until he was 23 years of age, assisting upon the farm; in 1823 he moved to Michigan, and, after remaining one year, moved to Rochester, N. Y.; engaged in trade of carpenter and joiner up to 1836, when he came to Will Co., and settled in Troy Tp., on Sec. 34, farming up to the time of his removal to Joliet, in 1866, where he still resides, at the good old age of 79. He

has been Commissioner of Highways, and although repeatedly solicited, he would never accept of any other office in the gift of his neighbors. He married Miss Lucy Ware (the daughter of Benjamin and Betsy Ware), at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1832; she was born in Putnam Co., Vt., July 18, 1810; they had three children, two living—Rutledge, born Aug. 1, 1834, and Beulah, born Oct. 15, 1839, and married to John Keyes, of Joliet, Oct. 21, 1872; and one deceased, Sidney, born June 22, 1846, and died April 4, 1848. Mr. Thornton is the oldest living settler of Troy Tp.

CORNELIUS C. VAN HORNE, deceased, formerly of Joliet Tp., was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 13, 1794; shortly afterward, his parents removed to Amsterdam, N. Y., where his father, a widely-known clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, lived many years. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Van Horne came to Illinois and located in Will (then Cook) Co. He died in Joliet July 7, 1854. In 1813, he married Elizabeth Veeder, who died, in Will Co., in 1838; in 1842, he married Mary M. Richards, who is still living; by his first marriage he had seven children—Abraham C., born in 1815; Simon V., born in 1818; Anne, born in 1822; Cornelius P., born in 1824; Margaret C., born in 1826; Barney W., born in 1829, and Andrew J., born in 1832; by his second marriage he had five children—William C., born in 1843; Augustus, born in 1844; Elizabeth, born in 1846; Theodore C., born in 1849, and Mary, born in 1852—all now living. He was a man of great force of character, and of liberal education, and had much to do with the shaping of events in the early days of Will Co., in the history of which his name occurs often and very prominently; he gave his name to the locality known as Van Horne's Point. He was successively a Postmaster and a Justice of the Peace, and, upon the incorporation of Joliet as a city, he was chosen its first Mayor; after a long, active and useful life, he died in 1854, one of the victims of cholera.

F. E. VOIGT, foreman Motive-Power Joliet Cut-off R. R., Joliet; was born in Leipsic, Saxony, Germany, Aug. 23, 1841; the family emigrated to America in 1846, and stopped in Chicago a short time;

thence to Michigan City, Ind., and was the first German family settling in the village and vicinity; here, F. E. grew to manhood, and learned his trade; in 1858, he started to California on foot, taking the overland route and the life of a pioneer and adventurer; in the latter part of 1859, he reached his destination, having spent almost two years with the Indians, making his way from tribe to tribe; the winter of 1858, he spent in Salt Lake City; after reaching California, he engaged in mining, and was very successful, making some \$4,000; leaving the mines, he went to San Francisco, and, on account of a rheumatic affection, he sailed to Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands; here, after a sojourn of some months, having effected a cure, he visited the West India Isles. During the late war, he was in the employ of the Government, in the locomotive department of the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. He was afterward engaged in constructing and rebuilding locomotives at Nashville, Tenn.; subsequently, he was engaged as roundhouse foreman on the A. & M. R. R., at Vincennes, Ind.; here he remained four years; thence to Seymour, Ind., where he had charge of the shops as master machinist two years; he then went to Europe, and remained one year; in the fall of 1872, he returned, and took the position of roundhouse foreman at Michigan City, on the M. C. R. R.; in 1877, he came to his present position. He was married July 16, 1872, to Emma Theme, a native of Germany. Owns real estate in Michigan City and Vincennes, valued at \$5,000.

GEORGE L. VANCE, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Joliet; was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., March 13, 1840; he received an academic education at the Newbury Seminary, teaching school during the winter vacations; on becoming of age, he engaged in the boot and shoe business in Rutland, Vt.; in 1864, he went to Washington, as corresponding clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, remaining until 1870; in the mean time, he pursued a course of law studies in the law department of Columbia College, in Washington, graduating, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1867. The same year, he was married to Miss Lizzie K. Fowler, of Brooklyn, L. I., who died in

1873, leaving two children—George A. and Gracie F. In 1870, he removed to Houston Co., Minn., and engaged in business. He held the office of Postmaster three years and Justice of the Peace two years; in 1873, he resigned these offices, disposed of his business and removed to Joliet, and entered upon his present business. He is an active Sunday-school worker, has been Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school for the past five years and President of the Will Co. Sunday School Association for the past two years.

CHARLES WERNER, proprietor of Werner's Hall and Werner's stone quarry, Joliet; has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-seven years, having come direct from Germany in 1851; he was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Hesse-Darmstadt Sept. 14, 1828; when about 15 years old, he was apprenticed to the mason's trade, which he continued until 1851, when he came to this country, landing in New York in July, and coming direct to Joliet; he soon afterward engaged in working at his trade, and, in 1865, engaged in the stone-quarrying business, which he still continues; he, with his brother, built the Will County Jail and Sheriff's house, the Joliet Union Schoolhouse, St. Mary's Catholic Church, besides a large number of prominent buildings in different parts of the city; in 1868, Mr. Werner purchased Young's Hall, on Chicago street, which burned down in 1874, and the following year he erected Werner's Hall on the same site, at a cost of \$20,000; he served as Town Collector in 1877. He was married July 17, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Gooble, of Joliet, a native of Prussia; they have one child—Bertha.

O. R. WESTMANN, photograph artist, Joliet; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 18, 1833; his father, O. R. Westmann, Sr., was the Russian Envoy to the Court of Hesse-Darmstadt, and died when Orloff R. was but two years of age; the family remained in Darmstadt; he was educated in the Gymnasium of Darmstadt, graduating when about 15 years of age; he then entered the German army as a cadet, and, after the revolution of 1849, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry; he served until 1853, when he came to this country; he first

engaged in clerking in Chicago; in 1855, he purchased a farm in Du Page Co., and engaged in farming for two years; in 1857, he went West, and spent fifteen years in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, engaged in merchandising and mining, and, during the last few years, in photographing, making views for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; returning in 1872, he spent two years in Ottawa, and, in 1874, came to Joliet, and purchased the gallery of Mr. John Edgworth, the oldest gallery in the city, where he does as fine work as can be found in this country or Europe; he makes all kinds of pictures, large and small, and guarantees satisfaction to his customers.

S. H. WHITED, retired, Joliet; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., May 24, 1808; when he was 19 years old, he went to Herkimer Co., and there learned the painter's trade; he worked for three years for \$30 a year, and clothed himself, and at the end of that time had \$50 laid by, principally the result of extra work; this illustrates the habits of industry and economy which have been characteristic of his whole life; in 1852, he came to Chicago, settling in Joliet the following year; he worked at his trade till 1855, when he purchased a farm at Twelve-Mile Grove, and followed farming two years, at the end of which time he returned to Joliet. In October, 1861, he volunteered in Col. Wilson's Mechanics' Fusileers in Chicago, and remained until the disbanding of the regiment in February following; about three months later, he again enlisted in Capt. Ford's cavalry company, attached to Cushman's regiment, serving three years, principally engaged in scouting service; in 1865, he returned to Joliet. It should be mentioned that while living in Herkimer Co., he held successively the offices of Corporal, Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Captain in the New York State Militia, holding a commission five years. He was married in 1832 to Miss Sarah Hinchman, of Little Falls, N. Y.; they have five children living—Elias H., ticket agent of the Michigan Southern and C., R. I. & P. Railroad Companies in Chicago; Harriet A., Charles W., Jessie O., also in the office with his brother in Chicago; and Jerry H., train dispatcher and division operator on the Central Pacific Railroad at Carlin, Nevada.

CHARLES W. WHITED, Joliet; son of S. H. Whited; was born in Little Falls, N. Y., March 17, 1842, and came to Joliet with his father's family, and, at the age of 15, entered the office of the *Joliet Republican* to learn the printer's trade. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Danforth's company, which was first a portion of the 4th Mo. Cav., then was attached to the 53d Ill. I. V., and finally became Co. F, 13th Ill. Cav.; he served two years, and was discharged by reason of ill health. He then entered the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. as fireman, and afterward on the Chicago & Galena Railroad; he then went south as a bridge carpenter with Sherman's army, returning at the close of the war; since then he has had charge of the telegraph repairs on the C. & A. R. R. three years; on the C., C. & I. C. R. R. two years; five years on the U. P. R. R. from Omaha to Ogden; since 1873, he has been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was married June 12, 1871, to Miss E. W. Putnam, of Little Falls, N. Y., and has one child—Samuel C.

E. H. WEBB, dealer in dry goods and notions (firm of Chittenden, Northrup & Co.), Joliet; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 20, 1844; when he was but 2 years old his parents removed to Columbia Co., Wis.; he received his education in a select school at Poynette, Wis., and at the State University at Madison; in February, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 36th Wis. V. I., and served eight months in the army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna and Cold Harbor, besides smaller battles and skirmishes; at Cold Harbor he was disabled, and while lying in the hospital he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Co. A, 51st Wis. V. I., and was transferred to the Western army in Missouri; returning from the war, he entered the dry goods business at Portage City, Wis.; he afterward spent three years in business in Dakota Territory, and, in 1871, came to Joliet and engaged in his present business. He was married May 20, 1874, to Miss Mary Chittenden, of Plainfield, Ill., daughter of George N. Chittenden, one of the early settlers of Will Co.; they have two children—Elizabeth W. and Winnifred.

Mr. Webb is an active worker in the M. E. Church, of which he has been a member for the past eight years.

EDMUND WILCOX, Justice of the Peace, Joliet; is one of the early settlers of Will Co.; he came here in 1836 from Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he was born Sept. 18, 1816. After receiving a preparatory education at Schenectady, N. Y., he entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., when 15 years of age, graduating in 1835; the following year, he came to Joliet, and was employed as a clerk one year, until he became of age, when he engaged in the mercantile business in company with Charles Clement, and two years later purchased the interest of Mr. Clement, and afterward changed to an exclusively dry goods business; in 1858, he sold out and became one of the originators of the Joliet Gas-Light Company; was its first President, and superintended the erection of the works; he personally superintended the gas works for five years, at the end of which time he resumed merchandising, which he continued until 1870; he was one of the gentlemen designated by the act of the Legislature incorporating the city of Joliet in 1852, to lay off the wards and organize the city government; he was chosen the first Alderman from the Third Ward (now the Fourth); served four years, and was again elected in 1870, serving two years; in 1854, the year of the cholera, he served the city as Mayor pro tem. in the absence of the Mayor; he has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for Mayor, but has as often declined; he was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1856, 1857 and 1859; he was prominent in obtaining the charter of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., and was one of the committee appointed to confer with Eastern capitalists, their efforts resulting in the building of the road by the owner of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. Wilcox was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877. He was married March 23, 1845, to Miss Sarah M. Green, of Washington Co., N. Y., and has three children living—William G., Fred C. and Charles C.

GEORGE H. WOODRUFF, dealer in drugs, medicines, books, stationery, etc., Joliet; was born in Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1814, and resided there until 1834; he entered Hamilton College, Clin-

ton, N. Y., in 1829, at the age of 15 years, and graduated four years later; he then entered the law office of Hon. Daniel Gott, in Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and remained one year, at the end of which time he came West, as the clerk of M. H. Demmond, Esq., the original proprietor of the western portion of the city of Joliet; he remained with him until the organization of the county in 1836, when he was elected County Recorder, and re-elected in 1839; on leaving the Recorder's office, in 1843, he entered upon his present business; in 1838, he was elected County Judge, but resigned the office at the end of one year; he served one term as a member of the Board of Trustees under the village organization; Mr. Woodruff is the author of "Fifteen Years Ago; or, The 'Patriotism of Will County,'" and of two very admirable lectures, entitled "Forty Years Ago," and consisting of reminiscences of early times in Joliet; he is the author of the "General History of Will County" in this work, besides which he has been an occasional lecturer and contributor to newspapers and periodicals for many years.

GEORGE WOODRUFF, President of the First National Bank, Joliet; was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1812, and lived there until his removal to Will Co. in 1836; on his arrival in Joliet, he engaged in the grocery and provision trade, which he continued until 1841; he then spent two years in farming in Plainfield Tp.; at the end of which time he returned to Joliet and resumed trade; in 1852, he built an elevator and engaged in the grain business, in which he continued until 1864; some time after engaging in the grain business, he sold out his store, and about 1857 or 1858, associated himself with F. L. Cagwin and others in establishing the Joliet Bank; he afterward purchased the interest of his partners, and in 1864, the First National Bank was organized with Mr. Woodruff as President and his son, Frederick W. Woodruff, as Cashier; he was a partner with others in building and operating the Joliet Woolen-Mill, which was burned down after running several years; he is one of the original stockholders of the Joliet Gas-Light Co., of which he has been Treasurer for a number of years; he has served one term on the Board of Supervisors and one or two terms



Isaac Preston

LOCKPORT



A. Holmes

(DECEASED)

NEW LENOX TP



John F. Daggett M.D.

LOCKPORT



George F. Leland

JOLIET

as Alderman. He was married May 9, 1838, to Miss Dorothy Smith, a native of Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and has two children living—Frederick W. and Mary C. (now Mrs. J. F. Wilcox, of Joliet); one daughter—Cornelia M., wife of J. E. Bush, of Joliet, died in January, 1876.

J. F. WILSON, Cashier Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet; was born in the town of Canda, N. H., in 1846; in 1850, his father, George Wilson, came West to Illinois, and settled on a farm near the present village of Monee; in 1857, the family moved to Joliet; here, at the age of 14 years, J. F. began the work of life for himself in the capacity of clerk; he enjoyed the advantages of the city schools, and his early training in business life gave him those necessary qualifications which come to one only through the channels of personal experience, and which have so well qualified him for his position of trust and responsibility; in 1874, at the re-opening and re-organization of the Iron and Steel Works, he was chosen to the position he now occupies.

HORACE WEEKS, attorney at law, Joliet; was born in Homer Tp., Will Co., Ill., Sept. 20, 1837; he is the fifth son of Dr. Nathaniel Weeks, one of the pioneers of Will Co., who came West in 1833 and located in what was called Yankee Settlement; his father moved to Lockport when Horace was quite a small boy; here he received his education and grew to manhood; at the age of 13, he was employed in the office of the Lockport *Telegraph*, edited and published by Dr. J. F. Daggett and C. D. Holcomb, and played the "devil" for about two years; in the summer of 1854, he learned the art of telegraphy and had charge of the office at Sheffield, on the C. & R. I. R. R.; here he continued about six months, and then returned to Lockport, and was engaged in the drug business in connection with his father two years; he was next employed as book-keeper in the banking house of J. S. McDonald till 1859, when he entered upon a course of legal study under the direction of E. C. Fellows; this he prosecuted two years; subsequently, he was clerk in the post office at La Salle one year, was clerk in the Canal office at Chicago one year and held the same position in the Provost Marshal's office at Joliet two years; in 1865, he was employed

as ticket agent and operator on the C. & R. I. R. R. at Joliet three years; in 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year was employed as Deputy Circuit Clerk, a position he held until 1872; in February, 1872, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, and occupied the office till January, 1876; in 1877, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and still occupies the office. He was married in 1862 to Mary Munson, a native of Illinois; has five children—Fannie E., Fred B., Kittie, Curtis M. and Henry S.

WILLIAM WERNER, contractor and stone quarryman, Joliet; was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 5, 1831; at the age of 16, he was apprenticed to the mason's trade, and, at the age of 20, came to the United States; he spent three months in Stroutsburg, Penn.; when, his brother Charles having come to Chicago, he came West and joined in the Hickory Creek Settlement, in the town of Frankfort, in October, 1851; the Rock Island Railroad had just begun building and Mr. Werner began work on it as a mason, continuing during the winter as a laborer; in the spring of 1852, he settled in Joliet and began business as a contractor, the first building he built being for the late Deacon John Beaumont; he engaged in the quarry business about twenty years ago, and has built nearly all the prominent stone buildings in Joliet, among which may be named the Will County Jail, Union Schoolhouse, West Side Presbyterian and St. Mary's Catholic Churches, etc.; in 1856, he was elected Commissioner of Highways and Treasurer, serving three years; in 1861, he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and served four years; he was chosen one of the Draft Commissioners in 1863, to fill the quota of the town; he served on the Board of Supervisors seven years, from 1867 to 1874. He was married Dec. 7, 1853, to Miss Barbara Goeble, a native of Prussia; they have four sons living—Frederick Wilhelm, now a medical student at the University of Michigan; Frederick Carl, George Washington and Edward. Mr. Werner is a leading member of the German Lutheran Church in Joliet, of which he has been President for the past fifteen years.

GEORGE WHITTIER, manufacturer of lime, Joliet; born in Sommersworth, N. H., Nov. 27, 1830, where he lived until 6 years of age, when he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, living there one year, then to Penobscot Co., Me., where he lived until 1861, being engaged in milling, lumbering and farming; at the above date, he came to Illinois and settled in Will Co., where he has since resided; he owns one-half interest in the limekiln, which is operated under the firm name of J. Whittier & Co.; the above firm manufacture and ship large quantities of lime to points further south. He married, Feb. 10, 1854, Sarah M. Lindsay; she was born in Chester, Penobscot Co., Me., Jan. 16, 1832; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Angeline, Lucy M. and Clare.

DR. FRANCIS WOERNDE, druggist and chemist, Joliet; born in Austria, April 14, 1817; he is a graduate of pharmacy and chemistry of the University of Vienna, Austria, known as one of the first in Europe, and has had many years' experience as a practical apothecary and chemist in different cities in Europe and America; he emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1849; after spending seven years in the East, a portion of which time he was engaged in business and the balance in traveling and visiting different cities, he came West, and, in 1857, he engaged in Joliet in the drug business, in which he has been very successful for a period of twenty-one years; his success may be attributed to his thorough practical knowledge of his business and the close personal attention he has always given to the same.

JOHN YOUNG, retired; P. O. Joliet; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., July 18, 1798; he remained at home on his father's farm until he was 15 years of age, when he went to work at the milling business under his father, who was also a mill proprietor; he followed this business until the age of 22, and then engaged in general merchandising in the village of Esopus, Ulster Co., and afterward removed to Greene Co., N. Y., where he was married, in 1825, to Miss Caroline Thompson, daughter of Rev. James Thompson, an Episcopal clergyman of Greene Co. He continued in the mer-

cantile business eight years, and then moved to Brooklyn and established the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute, which he continued till 1844, when he removed to New York City and opened a private select school. In 1849, he came to Will Co. and entered 560 acres of land from the Government in the present township of Manhattan, to which he added by purchase, from time to time, until at one time he owned over nineteen hundred acres, being one of the largest land owners in the township; on the organization of the township in 1850, there were but ten voters living in the township, the most of whom were from New York; Mr. Young proposed Manhattan as the name of the new township, and it was immediately adopted. He was chosen the first Supervisor, and held the office eight years; in 1851, he became President of the Will Co. Agricultural Society, serving until 1859; he has also held several subordinate offices, among which may be mentioned School Trustee, Commissioner of Highways, etc. His wife died in 1858, leaving a very promising family of three sons and one daughter—James T., now President of the New York Printing and Dyeing Company; Mansfield and Edward, now among the substantial business men of Joliet, and Caroline E., wife of Francis L. Cagwin, of Joliet. Mr. Young continued to reside in Manhattan until May, 1876, when he removed to Joliet, and now resides with his son Mansfield.

HENRY YOUNG, dealer in cigars and tobacco, Joliet; was born in the Province of Lorraine, France, Nov. 17, 1825; he came to this country in 1847, landing in New York August 2; he resided eleven years in Buffalo and vicinity, coming to Joliet in 1858; he engaged in keeping a public house, which he continued until the fall of 1874, when he engaged in his present business. He held the office of Constable for eight years, first being elected about 1860; in 1863, he was elected Street Commissioner, and, in 1873, Alderman from the Fourth Ward (now the Second), serving two years. He was married Oct. 13, 1849, to Miss Mary Brack; she was born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 5, 1832; they have had ten children, eight of whom are now living—Margarita (Mrs. Julius Krause, of Joliet), Catherine, Henry

J., Charles J., Emma, Rosa, Elizabeth and Joseph; one son, Nicholas, lost his life, with several others, by lightning while attending worship in St. John the Baptist's Church, July 31, 1864; another son, Henry, died in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1854.

MANSFIELD YOUNG, tea merchant, Joliet; was born in the city of New York, Dec. 26, 1830; at the age of 18, he came West with his parents, who settled in Manhattan Tp., in this county, in 1849, where he assisted his parents in farming up to 1854, when he came to Joliet and engaged in the grain trade for a year, when he returned to New York, remaining there until 1864, engaged in the manufacture and sale of hats; in January of the same year, he went to California by way of the Isthmus, and was engaged in the hat business in San Francisco up to September, 1865, when he returned to New York; in June, 1868, he came to Joliet, where he has since resided; he is at present engaged in the tea business. Was Town Clerk and Road Commissioner at different times during his residence in Manhattan Tp., and also one of the Supervisors. He married Miss Sarah Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, of New York City, May 6, 1863; she died in Joliet on Ascension Day, May 25, 1876, and now sleeps in Oakwood Cemetery; she was a lady universally beloved, and her early death was greatly deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Young was a member of the famous 7th Regiment N. Y. N. G., and, in 1861, went with that regiment to the seat of war, being the first regiment to march.

CALNEH ZARLEY, of the firm of Zarley & Co., publishers of the *Joliet Signal*, Joliet; among the very earliest settlers of Will Co., was the family of Reason Zarley, who emigrated from Pike Co., Ohio, in 1829, and, after spending two years in Vermilion Co., Ill., settled in Joliet Tp., Will Co., in 1831, where he resided until his death, in 1859; his widow still lives on the original farm, being the oldest living inhabitant of the township; of the eight children living at the time of their father's decease, three have since died, and the remaining five are all residents of Will Co.; the subject of this sketch was born in Pike Co., Ohio, April 21, 1825, and came to Illinois with

the family, as above stated; he remained at home on the farm until he attained his majority, in 1846; he then entered upon his editorial career as one of the editors and proprietors of the *Joliet Signal*, in which capacity he has continued for the past thirty-two years, during which time the *Signal* has continued to increase in circulation, popularity and influence; in politics, it has always been Democratic; it now has a bona-fide circulation of 1,200 copies weekly; Mr. Zarley held the office of Postmaster of Joliet during the administration of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and has served for the past nine years on the Board of School Inspectors. He was married in 1862, to Miss Annie Keegan, of Joliet, and has five children—Katie, Edwin C., Sarah, Frank W. and Thomas K.

W. H. ZARLEY, Clerk of the County Court, Joliet; a son of Reason and Sarah Zarley; was born on the Zarley homestead, in the town of Joliet, on the 21st of February, 1837; he remained at home until he was 17 years old, when he entered the Joliet Postoffice as Deputy Postmaster, under his brother, Calneh Zarley, serving under him seven years, and, on the appointment of J. L. Braden as Postmaster, in 1861, he was retained as deputy for two years, until his election as City Clerk, in 1863; he held that office for fourteen years, until 1877, when he was elected County Clerk. He was married Jan. 30, 1860, to Miss Helen M. Patrick, daughter of Jacob Patrick, of Joliet, and has three children—Charles H., George P. and Ida.

SARAH ZARLEY, Joliet. The subject of this memoir, Sarah Zarley, was born in Pike Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1794; her maiden name was Sarah Mustard, being the daughter of Rev. William Mustard, one of the pioneer Methodists of that State, and is of the same faith still; in 1814, she was married to Reason Zarley, and in 1828, with her husband and family, she came to Illinois and settled near Danville, where she resided until 1831, when the family moved to Joliet and settled on what is known as the Zarley farm, two miles south of the city, where she is residing at present, and has resided for the last forty-seven years. Mrs. Zarley is the oldest resident of Joliet, as well as the oldest

living resident of Will Co; when she came here, Northern Illinois was a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts; with her husband, she bravely withstood the dangers and hardships of frontier life, and aided in rearing a large family of children; though 84 years of age, she is yet in the full possession of her mental faculties, and has a vivid remembrance of the past; her husband died in

1859, leaving her in charge of the farm and property, which she yet possesses; she is the mother of twelve children, to wit, W. M., Lydia, John W., Susan, Calneh, Calvin, Linton, Sarah, Elizabeth D., James C. and William H.; of whom Susan, Calneh, Elizabeth, James C. and William H. are living, and reside in Will Co. Indeed, few live to so ripe an age and have filled all the duties of life so well.

LOCKPORT TOWNSHIP.

JAMES L. ALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Lockport; was born in New Marlboro, Mass., Aug. 22, 1805. He was married to Betsy Healy, of Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 17, 1834; after marriage, he lived three years in Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming; in 1837, he came West and settled near Lockport, taking contracts on the I. & M. Canal on the section at Kankakee, and subsequently on Secs. 62 and 45; after the completion of the canal, he purchased a farm in the present limits of Dupage Tp., and occupied it in 1841; in 1860, he moved to the farm now owned and operated by his widow and son, James H.; he died Dec. 29, 1876; has two children living—James H. and Sarah E. (now wife of C. W. Rathburn, of Joliet). The home farm contains 382 acres, worth \$70 per acre. Never having sought political preferment, he held no offices higher than those of School Trustee and School Director. He was a well-read, thorough-going business man; perhaps no man in the communities in which he lived enjoyed the respect and confidence of his neighbors to a fuller extent than did Mr. Alexander; starting in life a poor boy, he, by manly exertions, accumulated a competency for his family, and, at his death, no man could truthfully say that he had accumulated one cent in a dishonest manner.

MORGAN ASHLEY, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1818; at the age of 17, he left the East and came West to Illinois, settling in Plainfield; here he remained two years, and then moved north of the village one mile, to a farm, remaining six years; he

next moved to Dupage Tp., purchased a farm and remained there seven years; he next moved to Lockport Tp., and located where he at present resides. He was married Jan. 21, 1843, to Emily R. Norton, a native of Ithaca, N. Y.; has seven children—Lourina, Eli, Annie (now wife of Alva Culver), Harvey L., Gilbert M., Riley T., Preston D. Owns 200 acres, worth \$12,000. Held the offices of Constable and Collector in Plainfield; was Justice of the Peace ten years in Dupage; he was appointed Postmaster at Dupage under the administration of Andy Johnson; this position he held about two years; is at present School Trustee. In addition to his common school education, he attended for a time a select school at Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y. Poor when he came West, he has accumulated his property through his own personal exertions, seconded by the aid of his faithful companion.

C. ADELMANN, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1817; he immigrated to America in August, 1846, and settled in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., where he has resided ever since, excepting a temporary absence of about six months on the Au Sable; he was a stone cutter by trade, and has erected a number of fine buildings in Lockport, and now owns some of the best and most eligibly situated business houses in town; this he followed about twenty years and then bought and operated the tannery located in the south part of the village; Jan. 11, 1878, he sold out his business and has since lived a retired life on his farm; own forty acres adjoining the corporation, adorned with a fine stone res-

idence. He was married in March, 1847, to Mary Koumeyer, a native of Germany; has six children—Peter, Mary, Charlie, Francis, China, Georgia.

JAMES BAKER, farmer; P. O. Lockport was born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., Nov. 2, 1830; May 29, 1858, he immigrated to America and first settled in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., where he engaged in laboring for John Fiddymont; here he remained one year and then moved to Wilmington; after a residence of two years, he returned to Lockport and entered again the employment of Mr. Fiddymont; after three or four years service, he next entered the employ of Norton & Co., for whom he labored five or six years; in 1867, he moved to the farm of S. Wilson, which he cultivated two years; next, to that of James Baker, and remained five years; in 1874, he moved to his present place of residence, three miles south of Lockport. He was married Dec. 27, 1853, to Eliza Baker, a native of England; has eight children—Thomas, Joseph, Mary A., Emeline, Elizabeth, James J., William and George. Possessed of a goodly amount of property, which he has gained by industry and hard toil, and largely deprived, through want of means, of an education himself, he provides as best he can the means for educating his children, and fitting them for useful citizens.

J. A. BOYER, proprietor Lemont stone quarries, Lockport; was born in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., Oct. 30, 1850; on leaving the schools of his native village at the age of 12, he attended a select school at Chicago for some time, and also was a member of Bryant & Stratton's Business College two winters; the last school he attended was kept by Dr. Parks, of Chicago, located near Graceland Cemetery; at the age of 16, he left off attending school, and his father having a contract on the deepening of the I. & M. Canal, young J. A. acted in the capacity of clerk for him; his father having died in 1868, he finished his contract and then engaged in opening up a stone quarry; in the spring of 1869, he opened a quarry just north of Lockport, but finding it would not pay, he abandoned it; in the spring of 1871, he began operations at Lemont; he operates three quarries with a large force, and finds ready sale for all his material. He was married Nov.

25, 1874, to Helen C. Cook, a native of Chicago, Ill.; has two children—Julius A. and Charles E. The Catholic Church, the finest and most costly of any in the town, is constructed out of material from his quarries.

A. S. BROWN, salesman, with Norton & Co., Lockport; was born in Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Penn., May 18, 1831; when 6 years of age, he came with the family to Ohio, his father settling near Canton, in Stark Co.; here he engaged in the coopering business, and his son under his tuition also learned the cooper's trade; after abandoning the trade, they engaged in farming; in 1849, the family came West, and settled in Wheatland Tp., Will Co., Ill.; at the age of 22, the subject of this sketch left home and began farming for himself; this he followed about twelve years; he then sold his farm and came to Lockport and opened a grocery store; this he operated four years; July 13, 1868, he entered the employ of Norton & Co. as salesman, which position he still occupies. He was married Oct. 27, 1853, to Susan Snyder, a native of Ohio; has four children living—Franklin, Eda, William and Carrie; six deceased. Mr. Brown is courteous and accommodating, and is justly popular as a business man.

JAMES BRUCE, quarryman; P. O. Joliet; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1823, where he lived until 20 years of age, and followed the millwright business until he emigrated to America, in 1844, and settled in Will Co., Ill., and engaged as foreman on the Illinois & Michigan Canal until its completion, when he engaged with Norton & Co., at Lockport, as millwright, following this business two years, when he engaged in the quarry business, which he has since followed. He owns one-half of what is known as Bruce & Co.'s quarry, situated just east of the Illinois Penitentiary in Joliet. He was married July 12, 1852, to Jane Stephen; she was born in Scotland, Oct. 8, 1833; they are the parents of nine children; the living are Bella G., William, Margaret, Ebenezzer, James and Harry; the deceased are Georgiana, Frank and Jennie.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, Lockport; was born in West Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1837; in 1860, he matriculated in the

Geneva Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864, having completed a full course of study; he then returned home, and, in connection with his father, practiced his profession one year; in 1865, he came West and located in Lockport, his present place of residence, entering the employ of W. H. Kezler as clerk in his drug store; he also served Probert and Dr. Daggett, successive owners of the store, in the same capacity; in 1868, he opened a drug store for himself. Was married May 11, 1876, to Julia Parker, a native of New York; has two children—Gertrude and William. Republican; Congregationalist. He has practiced ever since he located in the town, but much of his practice has been confined to the office. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, of a genial disposition, such as is calculated to draw about him a host of friends, and is deservedly popular.

C. H. BACON, M. D., physician and surgeon; Lockport, was born in Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1834; in 1849, entered the High School at Rochester; he remained three years, completing the full course; at the age of 18, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Moore at Lockport, N. Y.; a year later, entered the New York Medical University and remained two years; at the age of 22, came West and located in Mokena; Will Co., and entered upon the practice of his profession; here he remained two years and then came to Lockport; in the winter of 1860–61, he attended the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated March 4, 1862; he then returned to Lockport, his present place of residence; in the summer of 1862, he raised a company of volunteers and enlisted in the U. S. army as Captain of Co. C, 100th Regiment Ill. V. I.; resigned his position at the end of three months' service, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Vol. Corps; he was promoted to full Surgeon August, 1863, and served until Nov. 21, 1865; during this period he served most of the time as Post Surgeon at Johnsonville, Tenn.; he was appointed Physician and Surgeon of the State Prison at Joliet, July 1, 1869, which position he held till July 15, 1874. He was married Feb. 14, 1854, to Mary L. Moore, a native of New York; has one daughter—Clara. Owns a fruit farm of eighty acres

in New York. In 1876, he erected a fine three-story brick business house at a cost of \$7,000. Dec. 15, 1876, opened his drug store, the finest in the city. Republican; Methodist. Lockport Lodge, No. 538, of A., F. & A. M., occupies the third story of his building. Dr. Bacon was the first Master of the Lodge, and held the position a number of years in succession. He and Dr. Daggett do the leading practice of the city and surrounding country.

CHARLES E. BOYER, contractor; Lockport. Mr. Boyer was born June 5, 1813, in Reading, Penn.; in 1837, he came West, and located in Chicago, engaging at once in mercantile life; in 1839, he came to Lockport and commenced business in connection with Messrs. Ayers & Iliff, under the firm name of Ayers, Iliff & Co.; he soon withdrew from the firm, and took a contract on the I. & M. Canal; in the Fall of 1844, he went to Galva, and engaged in a similar work; in 1850, he went to California and remained two years; during his stay, he took a contract on the Bear River Canal, and later, on the levee at Sacramento City; returning to Lockport in the summer of 1852, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the I. & M. Canal, and had charge of the Eastern Division; this position he held some ten or twelve years; the last years of his life were devoted mostly to dealing in real estate; the Jacksonville Division of the A. & St. Louis R. R., extending from Bloomington to Jacksonville, was built under his immediate supervision. He was married April 14, 1840, to Elizabeth Runyon, a native of Ohio; has had five children, three living—Erurna B., Julius A. and Florence G. Owns 263 acres. Mr. Boyer was a staunch Democrat, though he took but little active interest in politics. He was chosen a member of the Legislature in 1863, and at the time of his decease, which occurred Sept. 21, 1868, he was a candidate for a seat in the State Senate. His accomplished wife and family reside in one of the most eligible properties in the city.

WILLIAM CAMERON, Superintendent State Machine Shops, Lockport; was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Jan. 20, 1836; he came with the family in 1848 or 1849 to Hamilton, Canada; here his father remained about twelve years, and then moved

to London, Canada, where he died; about the age of 16, William left home, and engaged in learning his trade at Kingston; was an apprentice four years; after acquiring his trade, he worked in the shops of the Great Western R. R. at Hamilton three or four years; he then went to the State of New York, and worked in various places; In 1861, he came West, locating in Ottawa, where he labored for Henry Foy in his machine shops; from there, in 1866, he came to work on the I. & M. Canal, when the work of deepening the canal was begun: in 1875, he came to Lockport, having been appointed to his present position. He was married in March, 1856, to Ann Beattie, a native of Canada; has two children—Andrew and Jane. Owns property in Lockport and some near London, Canada.

HARVEY W. CHAMBERLAIN, blacksmith, Lockport; was born in Essex, Essex Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1843; in the latter part of the same year, the family came West and settled in Dupage Township, Will Co. In 1853, his father, a carpenter by trade, moved to Lockport and worked for Norton & Co., in erecting their mill. At the age of 14, H. W. went to work at his trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years; he followed his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C, 100th Regiment I. V. I.; he participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, Lookout Mountain, New Hope Church, Franklin, Nashville and others; in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, fought July 22, 1864, he was wounded in the left shoulder and disabled for six months; on returning from the army he again went to his trade in Lockport. He was married May 7, 1868, to Asenath Johnson, of Lockport; has four children—Fred, Willie, Flora and Jessie.

B. B. CLARK, merchant, Lockport; Mr. Clark, who is one among the earliest settlers of Will County, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1814; in 1820, his father moved to Illinois and settled about midway between Vincennes, Ind., and Mt. Carmel, Ill.; a sketch of the family's removals and locations will be found in detail in the body of the work; in 1835, B. B. purchased a portion of the home place, northeast of Plainfield, and went to work for himself; that land he owns to-day; in

1850, he went to California; five months were occupied in crossing the plains; during the trip they ran short of provisions, and lived on bran-bread three days; on arriving at Sacramento City he engaged to furnish and superintend teams on the levee; this employment gave him the handsome income of \$55 per day; afterward, purchasing a stock of provisions, he went back into the mining districts and engaged in trade; in 1852, he returned to Illinois, being considerably ahead in a pecuniary point of view; he continued actively engaged in farming until 1868, when he moved into Lockport and engaged in the dry goods and clothing business early in 1869. He was married Dec. 16, 1848, to Harriet M. Bartlett, a native of Massachusetts; has had six children, three living and three dead. Owns 315 acres in Dupage Township, valued at \$75 per acre.

S. S. CHAMBERLAIN, furniture and undertaker, Lockport; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1817; his father was among the earliest settlers in what is now Will Co.; he left New York in January, 1833, and on the 27th of February, arrived at the head of Hickory Creek, now in New Lenox Tp., Will Co.; Mr. S. S. Chamberlain, a boy of 15 summers, rode the entire distance on an Indian pony; a detailed account of their journey will be found in the body of the history; in 1837, his father sold his farm and moved to Peoria Co., not far from the present site of Peoria City; in 1844, S. S. returned to Lockport and engaged in house carpentering; in 1857, he opened his furniture store and undertaker's business. He was married in 1841 to Elizabeth Gray, a native of New York, sister of Charles M. and Capt. George M. Gray, the latter connected with the Pullman Palace Car Line, and the former for many years general freight agent of the M. S. R. R.; has two sons—George M., Charles G. In connection with his son George M., has the only undertaker's establishment in Joliet, operated by an American or Protestant.

GEORGE B. COOK, salesman for Gaylord & Co., Lockport; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 13, 1838; in 1845, the family left New York State and settled near London, Can.; his father was traveling salesman for the wholesale firm of Murray & Anderson; in

July, 1851, his father came to Illinois and settled near Morris, on the Au Sable; in March, 1852, he moved to Chicago and took charge of the lock at the head of the I. & M. Canal; on the 9th of June following he died of cholera; George B. remained with the family, and in the Spring of 1854, they moved to Lockport; here, in connection with an older brother, he attended the lock and provided for the family; in 1861, he went to Channahon and followed various pursuits; in August, 1869, he took charge of a force of men engaged in the improvement of the Kankakee River, and afterward was engaged in the construction of the feeder to the I. & M. Canal on the same river; in 1871, in connection with C. E. Fowler, he opened a general merchandise store at the village of Shermanville, on the Kankakee River; at the end of eight months, they closed out their stock, and he returned to Lockport; his family remained here, and he went to Chicago as foreman in the packing-house of Col. Hancock; here he remained until May, 1873, when he entered the employ of J. A. Boyer as foreman in his quarries at Lemont; in the Fall of 1873, he was employed as salesman by James E. Casey, of Lockport; then in the grocery trade; December, 1875, he took the position he now occupies. He was married March 3, 1859, to Eliza Killeen, a native of Ireland; has two children—James R., born Dec. 3, 1859; George B., born Dec. 9, 1864.

JOHN F. DAGGETT, M. D., physician and surgeon, Lockport. The subject of this sketch was born in Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vt., Feb. 19, 1815; with a good common school education, he began teaching at the age of 16; he entered upon his professional studies at the age of 19, attending the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., in the Spring, and that of Pittsfield, Mass., during the Fall; he graduated from Woodstock in 1836, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1838, at Lockport, his present home; for forty years he has had the leading practice of the town and vicinity. He was married in 1842, to Angeline Talcott, a native of New York; she came to Illinois in 1834; was sister of the late Mancel Talcott, of Chicago; her brother, Edward B. Talcott, assisted in surveying and laying out the Illinois &

Michigan Canal; subsequently, he was Superintendent of the St. Jo & Hannibal R. R., and at a later period, held the same position on the Chicago & Galena R. R.; Mrs. Daggett died in 1844, without issue; his second marriage, to Cleora M. Parsons, of Marcellus, N. Y., occurred in 1846; has had five children, three dead, two living—Belle F., wife of Hugo VonBoehme, of Joliet (City Surveyor and Architect), and Clara P. Owns 500 acres in Lockport Tp.; also a mill on the Des Plaines River, just below the town of Lockport; this mill was built in 1836 or '37, and operates four run of stone. For many years Dr. Daggett did all the practical operative surgery of the surrounding country. In 1871, he was chosen to the Senate to represent the district composed of Will, Kankakee, Grundy and Kendall Counties. Republican; Episcopalian. Though 63 years of age, the Doctor bids fair to lead an active busy life for many years to come.

REV. FATHER M. J. DORNEY, Pastor of St. Dennis' Catholic Church, Lockport; was born in Springfield, Mass., March 11, 1851; at the age of 9 years, he entered the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, situated in Chicago, in which he remained a student seven years; leaving there, he entered the college at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; here he remained three years, completing his literary course, and received the degree of A. B.; one year after, that of A. M.; he next entered upon his theological course in St. Mary's Seminary, located in Baltimore; this institution is one among the oldest in our land, the grant of land on which it is situated having been made by Chas. Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; he finished the course in December, 1873, and Jan. 27, 1874, was ordained a priest in the Holy Catholic Church. By appointment from the Bishop, he was sent to St. John's Catholic Church, in Chicago, to assist Father Waldron in the ministrations of the Church; here he remained two and one-half years. Aug. 29, 1876, he came to his charge in Lockport; under his direct supervision, a splendid stone church is now being erected, at a cost of \$30,000, and which when completed will far surpass in size and beauty all other churches in Lockport.

ARTHUR R. DEEMING, foreman grocery store, Lockport; was born in Liecestershire, England, May 31, 1843; in 1855, he emigrated to America, and settled in Lockport, Ill.; he entered the employ of Stephen Dowse as clerk in his grocery store, and remained in his employ about nine years; leaving Lockport, he next located in Ottawa, La Salle Co., remaining, however, but a few months; he next engaged in carpentering for a short time; in 1865, he engaged with Norton & Co., and at the end of six months took charge of their large grocery and boat stores, which position he now holds. He was married Dec. 26, 1868, to Annie M. Smith, a native of Illinois; has one child—Leonora M., born Oct. 21, 1869. Mr. Deeming is at present Superintendent of the M. E. Church Sabbath school.

H. G. EDDY, foreman I. & M. Canal yards, Lockport; was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 19, 1829; at the age of 9, he came with the family to Lockport, his father having come the year before. His father was a mason by trade, and during the construction of the canal, worked upon it. At the age of 16, H. G. went to his trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years; in 1850, he went to California; engaged in mining a short time; in the winter of 1850-51, aided in putting up a mill on the North Fork of the Yuba River; he returned to Lockport about the 1st of July, 1851; here his home has been ever since. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the three months service, and on the 22d was in Cairo, where he superintended the mounting of all the guns of the battery, under Gen. Wagner, Chief of Artillery. This was the first battery that blockaded the Mississippi and brought to the first rebel boat. Capt. Eddy was most of the time in command of the fort. November 22, 1864, he re-enlisted in Cogswell's 1st Ill. Indp. Battery, and served during the war; was actively engaged in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Cold Water, and went with Sherman through the Atlanta campaign. Since 1865, he has been in the employ of the canal company most of the time. Beginning in 1868, he spent some time in contracting and building bridges on various railroads in the State; in 1873, he came to the position he now occupies. He

superintended the laying of the foundation of the Copperas Creek Lock on the Illinois River, a work of no small moment. He was married Sept. 12, 1852, to Mary J. Eyer, a native of Pennsylvania; has two children—Lizzie J. (now wife of H. R. Osgood, of Chicago), and Marcia E. M.

H. W. EMERY, lumber merchant, Lockport; the subject of this sketch was born in Ellsworth, Hancock Co., Maine, Dec. 18, 1821; at the age of 21, he left home and went to Boston, Mass., where he engaged in the trade of house carpentering; in 1846, returned to Maine, and back again to Boston in 1849; in April, 1849, he went to California, and engaged one year in mining; he next settled in Oregon City, where he engaged in house building; in 1854, returned to Boston, and in 1855, came West to Illinois, and settled in Lockport; in 1860, he opened a lumber yard, and has continued the business ever since. He was married in 1860 to Sarah F. Bartlett, a native of Maine; she died without issue. Republican; Congregationalist. Mr. Emery is a member of the City Council; he is highly esteemed as a man for his many good qualities, and is strictly upright and honest in all his business transactions.

J. J. FOWSER, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1827; he remained with his parents till his majority, attending school winters, and farming summers; in the spring of 1854, he came West, and settled on the north end of his present farm. He was married April 11, 1848, to Esther Ream, a native of Summit Co., Ohio; she was born Oct. 16, 1827; nine children have been born to them, of which five are living, and four are deceased—Elmira (now wife of G. W. Waisner, of South Bend, Ind.), Daniel F., Edwin T., Emma, Clara, living; Solomon, Newton, Diana and an infant son deceased; his present residence on the southern extremity of his farm was erected in 1856, and occupied in 1857; he owns 186 acres in Sec. 6, Lockport Tp., valued at \$70 per acre. Has held the offices of School Director and Pathmaster. He deals largely in horses, cattle, hogs and mules. Mr. Fowser is the heaviest, if not the largest farmer in his section, and is socially as jolly as he is large, and his presence is

a synonym with his neighbors for mirth and jocularly.

JOHN A. FRASER, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., July 30, 1823; he remained with his parents until his majority, working on the farm summers, and attending school during the Winter months; in the Fall of 1849, he came West, and settled in Plainfield Tp., and engaged in farming; he erected his present desirable residence in 1854, and in the spring of 1855, occupied the same; here he has lived ever since. He was married March 27, 1855, to Mary A. Van Horn, a native of New Jersey, Orange Co., N. Y.; has four children—Alice J., Edsel H., Clara B., Wilbur J. Owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$8,400. Has held the office of School Director. Mr. Fraser is Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational Church. His well-cultivated farm, adorned with his neat and comfortable residence and out-buildings, breathes a spirit of thrift and enterprise. As an upright, square-dealing, honest and enterprising farmer, Mr. Fraser stands without a peer in his vicinity.

EDWARD P. FARLEY, retired farmer; P. O. Lockport; the subject of this sketch was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1816; in 1836, he left New York, stopping a short time in Ohio, and in February, 1837, came to Illinois and settled in Lockport; soon after coming to Lockport, he bought claims in Lake Co., Ind., and after improving them settled there and, and at the Government land sale, at La Porte, bought a quarter-section. He was married in 1845, to Mary A. Lotts, a native of Pennsylvania; he lost his wife by death in the early part of 1873, and November of the same year, contracted his second marriage with Elizabeth Bartlett, a native of Maine; had one child by first marriage—Henry; he died at the age of 9. Owned at one time 240 acres. Was Postmaster at West Creek, Lake Co., Ind., twenty years; Justice of the Peace twelve years, and County Assessor two years. Republican; Congregationalist. He has retired from active business life to enjoy the honest rewards of a well-spent early life.

JOHN FIDDYMENT, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Ashwellthorp, Norfolk Co., Eng., July 11, 1809; he immigrated to America in 1837, and settled

some three miles south of Joliet; here he engaged in farming the first year for Esquire Half; the following year, he rented the farm and managed for himself; in the latter part of 1839, he moved to Joliet and engaged in brewing for Wade & Woodruff, remaining in their employ three years; he then went into the distillery and was thus engaged until 1849, being a part of the time in company with Woodruff; in 1849, he came to Lockport, bought a distillery and operated it until the spring of 1865. In the fall of 1839, his wife and only son came over and joined the husband and father at Joliet. In 1843, he purchased a farm on Flag Creek which he operated for some years. He was married in January, 1836, to Sophia Blogg, a native of England. The last years of his life were devoted to superintending his farm. At the time of his decease, Jan. 17, 1874, he owned 280 acres of fine farming land just outside the corporate limits of the city of Lockport. He held the office of Supervisor three terms.

WALTER J. FIDDYMENT, farmer; P. O. Lockport; only son of John and Sophia (Blogg) Fiddymment, was born in the parish of Great Milton, England, April 3, 1837; he was but 2 years of age when his mother crossed the ocean for America, his father having come the same year in which he was born; he has always lived with his parents; since his majority has done business in company with his father. He was married July 3, 1862, to Ellen J. Clarkson, a native of Joliet, Will Co.; has had nine children, eight living, one deceased. At present he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, School Director, etc.

J. E. GIFFIN, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., near Carlisle, Aug. 7, 1814; in 1833, he came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, and remained two or three years; he next stopped at Oxford, Ohio, a short time; he spent the winter of 1842, at the rapids of Rock River, in Whiteside Co., Ill., engaged in feeding sheep; in the spring of 1843, he purchased a large drove of sheep and brought them to Oswego, and there laid a claim of eighty acres, which he afterward entered and improved. He was married March 11, 1847, to Cynthia C. Rodgers, a

native of Ashtabula, Ohio; she was born Feb. 2, 1828, and came West with the family in 1832. In the Fall of 1850, he settled where he now lives, and opened up his farm. They have had six children born to them—Almira E., Martha I., Elliott R., Mary H., John E. and Cynthia A.; of these John E., died March 17, 1862. Owns eighty acres, valued at \$5,600. Mrs. Giffin remembers the days of the small beginnings of Joliet, Lockport, Plainfield and other surrounding villages: she has lived to see the wild, unbroken prairie converted into fertile farms, and thickly studded with fine residences; vast areas, which, in her girlhood days, yielded naught but wild grass and countless flowers of sweetest perfume, now teeming with the rich golden harvest.

JOHN GEDDES, City Meat Market, Lockport; was born in Watervliet, N. Y., April 18, 1831; at the age of 12 or 13, he came West to Illinois with the family; his father settled in Homer Tp., Will Co., and engaged in farming; he remained at home till 18 years of age, when he commenced the trade of carpenter and joiner; this he followed between two and three years; at the age of 21, he commenced boating on the I. & M. Canal, and was thus engaged three seasons; a portion of the time in the employ of a Mr. Fish, of Joliet, and afterward in the employ of D. C. Norton, of Lockport; about 1854, he opened his meat market in Lockport, and has been thus engaged ever since. He was married Dec. 24, 1850, to Martha R. Burdick, a native of New York; has three daughters—Maria, Ada and Mary E. Owns twenty-two acres, adjoining the town, and a block of lots, together with a fine residence; his is the oldest established meat market in the town; his social qualities are excellent, and he has a host of friends.

A. L. GAINES, Foreman George B. Norton's dry goods store, Lockport; was born in Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 11th, 1843; his boyhood days were passed in attendance upon the schools, and his early manhood years either as a student or teacher; about the age of 19, he entered Commercial College at New Haven, Conn., in which he completed a business course; in 1866, he came West and located in Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., where he engaged

in the sale of dry goods; in February, 1873, he came to Lockport and entered the employ of George B. Norton as foreman in his dry goods establishment; a position he still holds. He was married Oct. 21, 1871, to Mary E. Allen, a native of Troy, N. Y.; has two children—Hallie H., born Dec. 11, 1872, and Lula M., born Feb. 4, 1876.

GEORGE GAYLORD, merchant and grain dealer, Lockport; was born Feb. 24, 1820, in Washington Co., N. Y.; he remained at home on the farm until 1839; when he went to Illinois, and stopped at Warrenville, Du Page Co., where he engaged in farm work; during the Winter of 1843-4, he taught school; in 1845 he commenced blacksmithing in Warrenville, and continued the business two years; in 1847, he came to Lockport, and engaged in the sale of dry goods, forming a copartnership with Dennis Smith, under the firm name of Gaylord & Smith; in the Fall of 1849, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Smith retiring; Mr. Gaylord conducted the business alone until 1853, when the present firm of Geo. Gaylord & Co. was formed. A. J. Ewen becoming a partner; in 1863, they built their large and commodious elevators, and commenced the handling of grain. He was married in May, 1846, to Ann A. Lull, a native of Vermont; has eight children—Henry G., Frankie A., Albin P., Willard, Edward L., Clarissa J., Laura E. and Robert. In 1868, he was chosen a member of the Legislature from the 43d District, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Canals; the law authorizing the erection of a lock and dam across the Illinois River at Henry, and one establishing the rolling mills at Joliet, was passed during the session of which he was a member. Republican; Baptist.

P. N. HARTWELL, architect and builder, Lockport; born in Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1825; his education is quite complete, comprising a full academic course in the County Academy; his father was a mechanic, and into the profession the son naturally grew up, spending his vacation at work in the shop so that by the time his education was completed, he was also well advanced in his trade; in 1855, he came West, and settled in Lockport, remaining about six months, he then

moved to Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1864, when he returned to Lockport, since which time he has been doing business in Lockport and Chicago, his home remaining at Lockport. He was married May 29, 1849, to Elmina Jackson, a native of Vergennes, Vt.: has three sons—John J., Harold W. and Fred W. Held the office of County Superintendent of Schools in Essex Co., N. Y., and served five years as Assessor in Marion, Iowa; was a member of the Board of Education eleven years in Lockport.

WARREN HAWLEY, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 8, 1812; his father, Lyman Hawley, was born in what is now the State of Vermont, Aug. 4, 1782; his mother, Althea H. Moore, was born in West Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3, 1787. Lyman Hawley was among the early pioneers of Will Co., having come with his family in the Fall of 1835; he settled just south of where his son Warren now resides; here he led a quiet, useful life until April 29, 1844, when he rested from his labors. Warren Hawley was married in Elgin, Ill., Feb. 14, 1839, to Louisa S. Heath, a native of Connecticut; she came West in 1836; May 13, 1871, she passed peacefully away, leaving a devoted husband, two daughters and a son to mourn her loss—Mary L. (wife of Selah P. North), Harriet L. (wife of Horace Cadwallader, of Dwight, Livingston Co.), and Edward W. (now shipping clerk for Ingraham, Corbin & May, of Chicago; Edward married Katie French, of Madison, Wis. Warren, like his father, Lyman, has never changed his residence since he came to Illinois; the land he owns to-day, 130 acres, passed from the Government into the hands of his father, and from his father to himself; here he has lived to see the "Star of Empire" westward take its way, and the wave of emigration spread over the fair prairies beyond him, converting them into rich, productive farms, and where now an hundred fine residences adorn as many farms, when he first settled the eye could rest on no habitation of man; from his home west to Plainfield, a distance of eight or nine miles, not a house was to be seen, but all was a vast stretch of unbroken prairie. He held the office of Assessor one year. He owns 130 acres, valued at \$8,000. Though past his

three score years, he bids fair to live many years yet.

HENRY HOPKINS, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., May 3, 1826; he remained at home till he was 18 years of age; his early life was that of a farmer's son; in February, 1865, he came West to Illinois and settled near his present residence; in December, 1874, he purchased his house, and occupied it the following February. He was married April 12, 1853, to Caroline M. Sly, a native of New York; has had three children—Irving W., Eugene S., Lillian D.; of these, Irving W. died in November, 1875. Mr. Hopkins has been very successful in his business transactions; what he possesses to-day, he has accumulated through honest toil and well-directed energy. In the death of his eldest son he lost a most valuable factor from his working and his accumulating force; he was a young man of more than ordinary promise. Mr. Hopkins owns 160 acres, with fine improvements, valued at \$15,000. In early life, he worked on the farm during the summer, and engaged in teaching school during the winter for six terms; in this way, he saved about \$600, a sum which, when he came West, started him on the road to success and competency.

FRED. H. JACOBUS, Lockport Meat Market, Lockport; was born Aug. 18, 1848, in Königsburg, East Prussia; he immigrated to America April 1, 1871, stopping a short time in Boston, and from thence came to Chicago, where he remained two years, engaged in working in the meat market; subsequently, he was engaged in the same business in Joliet, Wilmington and Mokena, in Will Co., in the latter place starting for himself; Sept. 15, 1877, he opened his present place of business in Lockport. He was married Nov. 23, 1873, to Julia Scheer, a native of Will Co., Ill.; have two children—Ida and Frank. By giving strict personal attention to business, and furnishing at all times the *best* the market affords, his is fast becoming the leading market of the town.

M. P. JOHNSON, meat market; Lockport; was born in Lockport, Will Co., Ill., July 14, 1851; until 15 years of age, he attended upon the public schools; after leaving school he was employed as clerk in the office of the I. & M. Canal at Lockport,

for two years; in 1869, he went to the office at Bridgeport and remained about five years; he was next employed in the office of J. J. S. Wilson, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and remained about eight months; he next engaged as ticket agent at Lockport, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; during the winter of 1871-72, he was agent at Dwight, Livingston Co.; Sept. 20, 1873, he opened the City Meat Market in Lockport. He was married July 20, 1873, to Emma Parks, a native of New York State; has two children—Mabel, born Aug. 9, 1874, and Bertie, born July 31, 1876.

OTTO JOHNSON, boot and shoe shop, Lockport; was born in Farnabo Co., Sweden, May 8, 1838; he immigrated to America in 1868, and settled in Lockport, Ill., where he has resided ever since; Mr. Johnson has resided in the same house ever since he came to Lockport, first entering it as a boarder, and, later, purchasing it for himself. He was married Nov. 2, 1871, to Lizzie Matthews, a native of England; has two children—Louie G., John H. Republican; member of the Swede Lutheran Church. Besides work of his own manufacture, he keeps on hand a fine assortment of ladies' and children's ready-made wear; he uses nothing but the best of stock in the manufacture of his boots and shoes, and warrants entire satisfaction.

GEORGE LYNN, mnfr. of boots and shoes, Lockport; was born in Leicestershire, Eng., in the early part of February, 1822; in 1832, he came with his family to America, his father settling first at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; in the fall of 1836, the family moved to Schuylkill Co., Penn., whither George followed in the spring of 1837; in the Fall of 1844, he returned to Poughkeepsie, and in the summer of 1852, came West and located in Lockport, where he has since lived. At the age of 14, he went to Pottsville, Penn., to learn the iron-molder's trade; followed it one year, when he met with an accident that disabled him from prosecuting the work further; he next engaged in boating for two or three summers and finally began the trade of shoemaking, though he never served an apprenticeship. He was married Dec. 28, 1843, to Ann Allison, a native of

England; has eight children—Elizabeth A., Louisa F., Kate A., Emma L., Elmira E., William H., Loyd G. and George H. While Mr. Lynn is not a man of finished education, yet from a course of extensive reading and research he has accumulated a vast amount of valuable information, and writes many and very acceptable articles for the county papers.

GEORGE M. LYND, merchant, Lockport; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1833; his father, Rev. S. W. Lynd, was a distinguished Baptist minister and held leading positions in the Church in the West, being at one time President of the Western Baptist Theological Seminary, located in Covington, Ky.; afterward removed to Georgetown, Ky., Dr. Lynd still retaining the Presidency; he was Pastor of the Church in Cincinnati nineteen years; subsequently of the Church in St. Louis, and later in Chicago. In 1852, George M. became a student in Georgetown College and remained three years, not, however, completing a full course; in 1856, he came West with his family to Illinois, and settled at Gooding's Grove, Will Co., and engaged in farming; this he pursued for two years, when he took the position of preceptor in the family of George Barnett, of Lockport, and was thus engaged for two years; in 1860, he entered the employ of S. W. Lull, as clerk in his grocery store. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 100th Regiment I. V. I., and remained in the service till the close of the war; he was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant, but by successive promotions arose to the highest position in his company, that of Captain; on his return home, he formed a copartnership with S. W. Lull for the purchase and sale of groceries; this he continued until June, 1877, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Lull taking the dry goods department, added in 1872, and Mr. Lynd the grocery department. He was married May 4, 1874, to Mary Blount, a native of Illinois; one child—Carrie. Republican; Baptist. During his term of service as a soldier, he participated in the important battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain, and in all the engagements in Sherman's march to Atlanta; was at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and many minor engagements; was present in every battle in which the regiment was engaged

during the term of service and escaped being wounded.

JACOB F. LOTZ, receiver and shipper for Norton & Co., Lockport; born in Blair Co., Penn., May 18, 1824; at the age of 17, he worked in the Arch Spring Mills; in 1846, he worked in the Logan's Valley Mills one year; in 1847, in the Scotch Valley Mills; in 1848, he came West, and settled in West Creek, Lake Co., Ind.; thence to Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.; in 1858, he came to Lockport; entered the employ of Norton & Co., for whom he has labored ever since; he was Foreman in their mills for fifteen years; for the past five years he has occupied the position of receiver and shipper. He has been married twice. In July, 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Ramsay, a native of Pennsylvania; she died Jan. 24, 1866; his second marriage occurred Nov. 13, 1868, to Lucinda Ramsay, also a native of Pennsylvania; three children were born to him from first wedlock, and four from second. He has been City Alderman two or three terms, and is at present School Trustee.

JOHN H. MILLER, tonsorial artist, Lockport; was born in Norderdeich, Germany, Nov. 1, 1854; till he was 14 years of age he attended school most of the time in his native country; about the first of June, 1868, he immigrated with the family to America, his father settling in Lockport, Will Co., Ill.; immediately after coming, John entered the employ of Louis Braum to learn the trade of barbering; he remained with him between three and four years. he next worked for Henry Falkenhagen, of Lockport, and subsequently followed his trade in Joliet for some months; in February, 1874, he formed a copartnership with Louis Braum, and carried on the business in Lockport until the following September or October, when he bought out his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone; his shop is well located in the business part of the town, complete in all its appointments; he is polite and obliging, always at his post, and for an easy shave or anything in his line of business, we commend you to John.

FRED. MULLER, miller, Lockport; was born in Prussia, Germany, Aug. 16, 1827; he immigrated to America in 1854, and stopped first in Chicago, but soon

came to Lockport, and was employed at general work one year; in 1855, he engaged in work for Norton & Co.; in 1859, he went to St. Louis, where he worked at gardening. When the first call was made for troops he enlisted May 8, 1861, in Co. H, 5th Regt. Mo. V. I., and served three and a half months; participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., in which Gen. Lyon was killed; returning, he remained a short time in St. Louis, and then came again to Lockport; he worked for Norton & Co. a second time until June 1874, when he leased the old mill, now owned by Dr. J. F. Daggett, which he is now operating. In the fall of 1863, he was drafted, but employed a substitute. He was married Nov. 10, 1865, to Elizabeth Brinkey, a native of Bohemia; has five children—Elizabeth, William, Mary, John, August. He is familiarly known as Honest Fred, the miller on the Des Plaines.

HALE S. MASON, farmer, P. O. Lockport; born in Attleboro, Bristol Co., Mass., March 30, 1804; when he was 12 years of age, his father moved to Ontario Co., N. Y.; in 1833, young Mason came West to Illinois, to prospect the country, returning home on the 6th of May, 1834; he took up his line of march in a two horse covered wagon to the far West, his family consisting of himself, his wife, and three little boys, the oldest about 7 years of age; June 6, one month from the date of starting they landed at Gooding's Grove, Will Co.; here he remained engaged in farming till 1846, when he removed to the village of Lockport, and in company with his brother, engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; in 1849, he moved to the farm upon which he now resides, and engaged in the nursery business. He was married Jan. 5, 1826, to Sabrina A. Codding, a native of Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y.; has had seven sons—Edwin B., William T., Stephen C., John Q., Charles T., living; Hale S., and George H., deceased; the latter was killed while in the United States' service, Dec. 13, 1863; he was a member of the 14th I. V. C., and was Color Bearer of the regiment. Mr. Mason owns 180 acres of land in Lockport Township.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, attorney at law, Lockport; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1815; in 1818, his father

moved to Lewis Co., N. Y.; in May, 1841, he left home and came to Lockport, Ill., entering the employ of H. Norton as clerk in his general merchandise establishment; the spring of 1844, he went into business for himself; in the fall of 1859, he left the counting-room, and in March, 1861, went to St. Louis as the representative of the American Wine Company, where he remained until July, 1865; largely through his influence and good management, the goods were placed upon the market, and the business established on a sound basis; after his return, he began dealing extensively in real estate, and was admitted to the bar March 18, 1869. He was married Sept. 28, 1843, to Gertrude Norton, a native of New York; has had two children; both died in infancy. Republican; Episcopalian. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace seven years, and has held the office of Township Assessor. Mr. Myers does a large business in collections of every kind; he is one of the solid business men of the town.

JOHN MACKIE, miller, Lockport; was born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 7, 1842; he immigrated to America in May, 1865, and first settled in Gallipolis, Ohio; here he entered the employ of W. H. Langley, remaining about fifteen months, at which time Langley failed for a large amount; he next came to Chicago, and worked for a short time in the City Mills; in the latter part of 1867, he came to Lockport, and entered the employ of Norton & Co.; he next located in Pittsburgh, Penn., and worked in the City Mills; in 1871, he returned to Lockport, and again entered the employ of Norton & Co., until the great fire in Chicago; a portion of his time was spent in their mills here and the remainder in their mills at Chicago. He was married in November, 1868, to Elizabeth Doran, of Canada; has three children—Ella, Rachel and Thomas.

ROBERT MILNE, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Banffshire, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1805; in August, 1836, he immigrated to America and settled in Chicago, engaging in the lumber trade, buying out the first lumber merchant in Chicago; in the fall of 1839, he returned to Scotland, and came again to America in 1840; soon after his return, sold out his business in Chicago, and took contracts on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, building five of

the locks; in 1846, settled in Lockport; here he remained till 1849, when he returned to Chicago, and engaged again in the lumber trade, a full partner in the firm of Milne, Ferguson & Co.; this firm established an agency at Lockport for the sale of lumber, buying the saw-mills formerly erected, and established a planing-mill in connection with them; in 1850, he returned to Lockport, and has resided here ever since; in 1854, he sold out his interest in the mills and lumber trade and purchased the farm on which he now resides. Was married in December, 1846, to Isabell Maitland, a native of Scotland; has nine children. In 1869, was appointed Canal Commissioner by Gov. Palmer and served four years; in 1874, revisited Scotland, and while there purchased some thoroughbred cattle, in the rearing of which he has since engaged. Owns 242 acres in Lockport Tp. and 100 acres in Homer Tp. Republican; Congregationalist. Mr. Milne is a very influential and deservedly popular citizen.

JONATHAN S. McDONALD, editor *Phoenix*, Lockport; born April 17, 1829, in the town of Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; his father, Asa McDonald, Esq., settled, with his family, in Joliet in 1838, and, the following year, rented the farm under the bluff, east of the Penitentiary, of Dr. A. W. Bowen (now a resident of Wilmington), and, soon after, became a tenant, at Five-Mile Grove, on land belonging to Edward, Ephraim and Pliny Perkins; he afterward purchased a farm on Maple st., in New Lenox, on which he died, Dec. 4, 1857; at the age of 20, J. S. McDonald started from home, and crossed the plains, in search of California gold; he returned in 1854, and attempted to acquire a collegiate education by entering the University of Oberlin in 1855; within a couple of weeks, he found the undertaking altogether too irksome, and left that institution, to eventually establish a banking-house in Lockport; in this new, and to him strange, business of banking he prospered indifferently well, and found himself involved in the general suspension of 1858-59; after a trip to the gold-mines of Colorado, he returned to Lockport, raised a company for the war, with Dr. Charles H. Bacon, and entered the service in the 100th I. V. Regiment, as a Second Lieutenant; while

in the service, he took an active part in all the campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged, except the fight at Missionary Ridge, and resigned at the opening of the Atlanta campaign, having been promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1854, Capt. McDonald bought a controlling interest in the *Will County Courier*, and sold out after a brilliant career of six months; he then, in the following year, started the Lockport *Phoenix*, and, soon after, enlarged the enterprise to what is termed "The Family of *Phoenixes*," in Joliet, Wilmington, Lockport and Lemont. In 1857, he married Louisa, daughter of Col. George Snoad.

HIRAM NORTON, proprietor of the Lockport Carriage Factory, Lockport; born in Prince Edward Peninsula, Can., Oct. 3, 1828; his schoolboy days closed at the age of 11 years, and from that date until he arrived at the age of 18 years, he was completely disabled by rheumatism from engaging in any active pursuits; after recovering his health, he was three years on the farm, and, at the age of 21, went to his trade at Demorestville; in October, 1860, he came to Lockport and opened up his carriage factory. He was married in January, 1865, to Catharine Banner, a native of England; has four children—Mary, Benjamin F., Charles B. and John. Mr. Norton uses nothing but the best of material, employs none but the best of workmen, and fully warrants every vehicle sent forth from his establishment.

ISAAC NOBES, proprietor Oak Hill quarries; P. O. Joliet; was born on the Isle Wight Feb. 28, 1822; at the age of 13, he was apprenticed to sea and served four years; he then went as able seaman on board the clipper schooner Susan; engaged in the fruit trade up the Levant; he remained at sea nine years; three years of that time he was on board the Ganges, an 84-gun ship of the British navy, and was present at the destruction of the forts along the coast of Syria in 1841, the last fort destroyed being that of San Juan Diego; in the taking of this fort, it was estimated that the Egyptian forces lost in killed, 15,000 in two and a half hours. The Admiral of the British forces was Sir Charles Napier. Mr. Nobes came to Quebec in 1843, on board a timber vessel; he spent one summer on Lakes Erie and Ontario,

sailing out from Gordon Island in the employ of Cook & Calvin, in the lumber trade; in June or July, 1845, he came to Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in sailing on the lakes; during the summer of 1846, he sailed from Buffalo to Chicago; Jan. 7, 1847, he came to Joliet and engaged in hauling sand for the court house that winter; in the spring, returned to Chicago and sailed upon the lakes. Mr. Nobes states that upon this trip he paid \$2.00 fare, walked a good part of the way, and carried a rail to help the coach out of bad places, and was on the road from 8 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. of the following day before reaching Chicago, a distance of 38 miles; the following winter, he returned to Joliet and soon went to Lockport, where he engaged in caulking the Gen. Fry, the first boat ever run on the I. & M. Canal, between Lockport and Chicago; he engaged in caulking and building boats one year; in the Spring of 1848, he purchased ten acres near his present location, and in March, 1851, opened his present quarries in connection with G. A. Cousens & Co. A difficulty having arisen among the partners, he abandoned the quarries and went again to the boat yards at Lockport. After twelve years litigation, he obtained entire possession of them in 1868, since which time he has successfully operated them. He was married Jan. 4, 1846, to Ann J. Haughey, a native of Ireland; has seven children—Joseph, Charles J., Sarah, Ann I., William I. R., Elizabeth J. and Elizabeth J. (deceased); owns eighty-six acres including his quarries. In 1874, he erected his large stone residence at a cost of nearly \$20,000, the finest in all this section of country.

NELSON H. PEASE, assistant book-keeper for J. L. Norton & Co., Lockport; was born in Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1844; at the age of 15, he left home and entered the academy at Laurenceville, remaining two years. September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 60th Regt. N. Y. V. I.; Jan. 23, 1863, was discharged at Harper's Ferry on account of disability. Returning home, he engaged for a short time in farming; Feb. 28, 1864, he came West, and stopping in Chicago, attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Re-enlisted in the 100 days' service, in Co. F, 134th Ill. V. I., and served 140 days. Next



Jonathan Hagar

PLAINFIELD

located in Dwight, Livingston Co., entering the employ of J. C. Hertzels as clerk in his dry goods and grocery store; at the expiration of five months, engaged in the service of the C. & A. R. R. as baggage master at the same place; this position he held sixteen months; he was next placed in charge of the station at Carrollton on the Jacksonville & Chicago line; here he remained one and a half years; was night operator on the Union Pacific at Elum Creek, Neb., and at a later date at Julesburg as agent six months; returned to Dwight as night operator, remaining three months; in 1869, he was appointed agent at Lockport, and remained one and a half years; then returned to Dwight, and was agent two and a half years; in 1872, took charge of Odell Station, remaining two years; in 1874, he abandoned railroad-ing, and entered the employ of J. L. Norton & Co., in the position he now holds. Was married March 22, 1866, to Irene C. Riggs, a native of Dwight, Ill.; has two children — Alice L. and Myrtle K. Rep.; attends the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM W. PRINDLE, manufacturer of wagons and buggies, Lockport; was born in Prince Edward District, Canada, Sept. 30, 1823, in the town of Hollowell (now Picton); at the age of 3 years, he went with the family to Oswego, N. Y.; here he spent his boyhood days; in the spring of 1837, he went to sea and remained till 21 years of age; coming home again, he found the family located at Logansport, Ind., and here he remained one year; he next moved to La Fayette, Ind., and in connection with his father engaged in the hotel business; this they carried on one year, and in the fall of 1846, came to Joliet. Mr. Prindle laid the cut stone in the court house, working for the contractors, Shepard & Brown. In the spring of 1847, he came to Lockport, where he has since resided. He was married July 25, 1847, to Mary A. Hutton, a native of Oxford, England; has two children — Louisa and Ada. He opened up his present shop about 1873, and has met with good success. He is a first class workman. Uses nothing but the best material, and gives his personal supervision to all the work going out from his establishment.

ISAAC PRESTON, Lockport, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Fairfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1792; he was left an orphan at the age of 6, and at the age of 7, went to Vermont; at 15, he began a six-years' apprenticeship at the tanning trade. In 1815, he was married at Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., to Miss Betsy Walker. Following his trade in the State of New York until 1836, he emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled at Hadley, in Will Co., where he remained four years, during which time he opened and improved a farm of 200 acres; in 1840, he moved to Kane Co., in this State, where he lived twenty-five years, removing to Lockport, in this county, in 1865, where he still resides. Mr. Preston has been for more than half a century a firm and unalterable friend in the cause of human freedom, being among the first to espouse the Abolition cause in Western New York. He was a small stockholder in, and occasionally a conductor on the underground railroad, *but never ran a night train*, always taking his passengers through in open day before the faces and eyes of his neighbors (many of whom were the abject minions of the slave-holders), and frequently employing the fugitive on his farm. Mr. Preston became a total abstainer before the first move was made in the temperance cause in Western New York. He was the first employer in the city of Rochester who expelled liquor from his workshop, and has since that time in his own way used his best endeavors to discountenance the sale and use of all intoxicants and narcotics. He has also for more than fifty years been an open and persistent opponent of all oath bound secret societies, Freemasonry in particular, believing their tendency to be hostile to the best interests of morality, religion and civil government. Mrs. Preston is still living, and their combined ages aggregate over 172 years; they are as healthy, active and industrious as most people at 70; they have raised a family of five children—the late John B., Elizabeth L. (Mrs. Dr. Daniels), Mariah P. (Mrs. Coddington), Julia M. (late Mrs. Bourland) and Josiah W., three of whom, Josiah W., Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Coddington, are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have shared the joys and sorrows of conjugal life for more than sixty-three years.

AMOS C. PAXSON, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Eastern Pennsylvania Nov. 21, 1810; his father moved to the western part of New York, near Buffalo, in 1818, settling on what was called the Holland Purchase; in the Spring of 1838, young Paxson came West and settled in Dupage Tp., Will Co., working at his trade, that of carpentering, for five years; in 1843, he purchased 100 acres of land and engaged in farming; in 1868, sold out and moved into Lockport, his present place of residence. In April, 1871, he was appointed Postmaster, and occupied the position four years. His first marriage, to Sabra L. Boardman, a native of New York State, occurred Nov. 18, 1841; she died Oct. 8, 1852; his second marriage, to Elizabeth Killmer, also a native of New York, was celebrated July 10, 1854; five children were born from first wedlock—Luther B., born Feb. 12, 1843; Peninah L., born Aug. 4, 1844; Charles C., born Feb. 27, 1847; Julia E., born Dec. 6, 1849; Sabra I., born Dec. 23, 1851; from second wedlock one child was born—Minora C., born July 11, 1855. Peninah L. (wife of Robert Strong), died Dec. 22, 1871; Charles C. died March 6, 1873; Sabra I. (wife of Samuel Buttles), died Jan. 1, 1876. Mr. Paxson has held the office of Supervisor three terms; been Justice of the Peace, Assessor, School Treasurer, etc. Owns town property, and 104 acres in Lockport Tp.

FREDRICK RELE, farmer; P. O. Joliet; was born in East Kent Co., Eng., April 27, 1827; in March, 1849, he landed in New York City, and first settled in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y.; here he engaged in farming for three years; in the Fall of 1852, he came West to Illinois; settled in Joliet, and for a time engaged in labor on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad; in February, 1866, he moved to Bureau Co., where he remained four years; in 1870, he returned to Will Co., and located on the farm now owned by the heirs of Edw. Kelley; in 1872, he moved to his present place of residence. He was married Oct. 2, 1852, to Sarah Beeching, a native of England; nine children have been born to them—Emma J., Clara, Thomas H., Rosa, Laura, Julia, Allie, Charles H., Cora. When he came to America he was possessed of little or no

means, but by industry and frugality he has reared his family and accumulated considerable property; he is a thorough-going, energetic farmer, and is highly esteemed for his many good qualities by his friends and acquaintances.

HENRY RIPSOM, Superintendent of cooper shop, Lockport; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1809; in 1811, his father moved to Syracuse, Onondaga Co.; at that time but two or three houses were standing where Syracuse now is; at the age of 15, he ran away from home, and coming to Lower Sandusky, Ohio, engaged in learning his trade; he afterward returned home, but at the age of 20 settled in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y.; in 1848, he came West, settled in Lockport, entering the employ of Norton & Co.; in March, 1850, he took the position of Superintendent of the cooper shop, and has been continued in that position ever since. He was married in August, 1832, to Eliza Coleson, a native of New York State; has had eight children—Nancy, Isabel, Ursula, Alice (living), Elizabeth, Sarah, Clarkson, Cora (deceased). From 1832 to 1846, he was engaged in boating on the Erie Canal in the employ of the Merchants' line. The shadows of two great afflictions have rested upon the family hearthstone during the past ten years, that of the untimely death of the only son Clarkson, as also that of the sudden decease of the youngest daughter, Cora; in the early part of the winter of 1868, Clarkson, a young man of 19 summers, while coasting with young friends on the streets of Lockport, was almost instantly killed by coming in contact with a team standing in the street; a few years later little Cora, a bright and interesting child 9 years of age, fell from the suspension bridge into the canal and was drowned, her body being rescued in about one hour from the time the accident. Mr. Ripsom at present holds the office of Township Collector.

N. S. RAFFERTY, groceries and confectionery, Lockport; was born in Sligo Co., Ireland, Nov. 5, 1823; he immigrated to America Sept. 14, 1837, and settled in Hamilton, Canada West, and engaged in the merchant tailoring trade; in 1840, he moved to Jackson, Mich.; here he remained two years; in 1842, located in Chicago, and in 1845, came to Lockport.

his present home; in 1868, he opened out a full line of confectionery, and later added a small stock of groceries; in 1876, he purchased a full line of groceries, and at present (1878) has a large and growing trade; his fruit and confectionery trade is the most extensive of any in the city. He was married Jan. 22, 1856, to Catharine Boland, a native of Tipperary Co., Ireland. Was elected Justice of the Peace in the Spring of 1877, which office he now holds.

WM. M. STOWE, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1842; he is the youngest son of Nathaniel H. and Eliza (Partridge) Stowe; in 1858, the family moved to Erie Co., Penn.; in addition to his common school education, he attended for some time an academy in Waterford, Penn.; he remained at home farming till he was 24 years of age; in 1868, he came west to Illinois and settled two miles north of Lockport, where he engaged in farming and the dairy business; this he followed six years; in 1874, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, being the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 17, Lockport Tp. He was married Oct. 26, 1865, to Laura Barnard, a native of New York; has two children—Frank J., born May 11, 1868; Howard D., born May 9, 1877; owns eighty acres, valued at \$5,000.

MRS. KATHARINE SANBORN, farming; P. O. Lockport; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 22, 1809; her maiden name was Smith. She was married Sept. 16, 1823, to Justin Taylor, a native of New York State; he was born Oct. 25, 1801; in 1833, Mr. Taylor came West to prospect the country and returning East, in 1834, brought his family and erected a log cabin on the identical spot where the family residence now stands; in 1833, he laid a claim of 500 acres, which he afterward purchased at the Government land sale in 1835; this he improved and occupied till the date of his decease, which occurred Nov. 14, 1847. From first wedlock, she had eight children—Harriet, Francis, Smith, Sacia, Grosvenor, Harry, Justin and James L.; of these, Harriet, Smith, Sacia and James L. are deceased. Four of her sons went forth to battle for their country's honor, and two of them rest from toil far down in the Sunny South.

His second marriage, to William Sanborn, occurred July 4, 1850; one son, William, has been born to them, and still lives with his parents. Her first husband was present in Chicago at the treaty made with the Indians in 1833. Mrs. Sanborn says she has seen 400 or 500 Indians at her house at one time, when on their way to the Far West. Mr. Taylor held the offices of Supervisor, School Trustee, School Director and various other offices. Owns 155 acres in Lockport Tp., valued at \$9,000.

GEORGE SPANGLER, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Center Co., Penn., May 18, 1826; he remained with his parents till about 19 years of age, engaged in farming; in 1846, he left home and came to Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he engaged in peddling pottery for a cousin, in whose employ he remained about two years. In 1848, he returned home, and May 17 of that year was married to Catharine Kopp, a native of Pennsylvania; as a result of this union, ten children have been born—George F., Allie A., Wilson, Oliver Z., Elmore E., Howard, Agnes A., Mary C., Emma and Allie. Owns 400 acres of land in Lockport Tp., worth \$60 per acre; his farms are well improved, and ornamented with good, substantial dwellings and barns. Most of his sons are married and started in life for themselves. Mr. Spangler was not by any means wealthy when he came West, but, by industry and good management, he has reared his large family and secured a fine competency for them all; he is recognized in his community as a very successful farmer.

MRS. JACOB SMITH, farmer and fruit grower; P. O. Lockport. Mrs. Smith was born in Ripley, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1816; she is the daughter of Martin and Margaret (Sacia) Smith. She was married first to Almon Taylor, a native of Chenango, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1832. In the fall of 1835, she came with her husband to Illinois, and settled in Lockport Tp., Will Co., on the farm just north of that now owned by Patrick Fitzpatrick; in 1850, Mr. Taylor went to California and engaged in mining; while there, he met with a severe accident, from the effects of which he died Oct. 31, 1850. Mrs. Taylor was married a second time, March 26, 1852, to Jacob Smith, a native of Tennessee;

from first wedlock, four children were born—Katie, Marcus M., Martin S., Horace A.; of these, Marcus and Martin are dead; from second wedlock, she has two children—George B. and Jennie L. Owns fifty acres in Lockport Tp., forty of which is set in fruit. Mrs. Smith has seen much of pioneer life in the West, and is one of the few that is left who settled here in those early days.

JULIUS SCHEIBE, dealer in boots and shoes, Lockport. To the handiwork of no one individual is Lockport more indebted for her first-class buildings than to Mr. Scheibe. Under his immediate supervision was erected the stone business houses of Messrs. Myers, Col. Martin, Lull & Lynd; the M. E. Church, the brick business house of Dr. Bacon; in 1871, he built the Northwestern College, at Naperville. He was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 20, 1828; immigrated to America in 1850, and first settled in Milwaukee, Wis.; in 1851, he came to Lockport, and worked a short time for Robert Milne in the saw-mill: in the Fall of 1851, engaged at his trade, that of stone and brick mason; was engaged on the work of deepening the canal in 1864 and 1865; in the winter of 1873, engaged in the sale of boots and shoes, his present occupation. He was married in 1854, to Elizabeth Fickensher, a native of Germany; has six children. The large and commodious stone school-building, an ornament to the city and a monument to the liberality and enterprise of its citizens, was erected by Mr. Scheibe; this structure cost the district the snug sum of \$40,000.

FRED'K W. SCHOOP, M. D., physician and surgeon, Lockport; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Feb. 20, 1849; his father's family immigrated to America in 1852, and settled at Blue Island, Ill.; here he engaged in farming, but soon abandoned it and moved to Chicago, where he now resides engaged in the real estate business; at the age of 12, young Schoop left home and engaged in various pursuits till he was 17, when he located at the Grand Crossing, near Chicago, and entered the employ of the I. C. R. R. Co., working at night and attending school during the day; in June, 1874, he graduated from the Englewood High School, and the following October, began a

course of study in the Chicago Medical College, which he completed March 20, 1877; he entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he remained four months; October 2, 1877, he located at Lockport. He was married March 27, 1878, to Ida O. Johnson, a native of Illinois. Rep.; Episcopalian. Dr. Schoop is the first German practitioner ever located in Lockport, and is rapidly building up a fine paying practice; being a thorough scholar and polished gentleman he is worthy the support and confidence of the people.

F. F. STOWE, merchant, Lockport; was born in Jamestown, N. Y., July 11, 1834; his early life was such as is common to most farmer's sons; beginning in 1850, he attended the High School at Jamestown for three years completing the course in 1854; soon after finishing his studies, he came West and settled, purchasing 240 acres in Clayton Co., Iowa, which he improved; having sold out his farm, in 1856, he went to Erie Co., Penn., and purchasing 100 acres, engaged in farming and the dairy business; in 1869, he came to Lockport and engaged in his present business, that of the retail grocery trade. He was married Oct. 27, 1855, to Sophia F. Barnard, a native of New York State; has three children—Fred W., Grace E. and Wayne B. Much of his early life was spent in teaching, thus acquiring means to complete his education. While a citizen of Erie Co., Penn., he served the county as Auditor for a term of three years; he is at present a Justice of the Peace; has held the office six years; is Master of Lockport Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 538. His son, Fred W., conducts the news office of the city.

JUSTIN TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Lockport Township, Will Co., Jan. 24, 1843; he is the son of Justin and Katharine (Smith) Taylor; he has lived all his life on the farm on which he was born, excepting his temporary absence in the army. He enlisted in the service Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. C, 100th Regiment, I. V. I.; he remained in the service three and one-half years, and participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga; was in Sherman's campaign to Atlanta; was also in the battle of Nashville and in the campaign of Gen.

Thomas; he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865. On returning from the army, he again engaged in farming, and was married March 7, 1866, to Marian Stewart, a native of Illinois; she died in Nov. 1874; his second marriage, to Catharine Chapin, a native of Michigan, was celebrated Aug. 13, 1876; has two children from first wedlock—Lizzie and Gracie. Owns 160 acres, valued at \$9,600. In connection with his farming, he keeps a large number of milch cows and ships milk daily to Chicago; he has been engaged in the milk trade for the past ten years.

WILLIAM THOMAS, General Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, Lockport; was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1821; his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited; at the age of 14, he came West to Michigan, engaging in various pursuits to obtain a livelihood; in 1840, he returned to Western New York, and learned the trade of house carpentering; here he remained till 1857, when he came West again to Lockport, Ill., and served four years as Master Mechanic on the canal; in 1862, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent, and placed in charge of the Western Division, with headquarters at Ottawa, La Salle Co.; this position he held till Dec. 1871, when he was appointed General Superintendent, with headquarters at Lockport, a position he at present holds. He was married Feb. 22, 1844, to Phebe D. Wilder, a native of New York; has one child—Ella P., wife of Col. D. Hapeman, of Ottawa. Rep.; Cong. Mr. Thomas is altogether a self-made man and has attained to his present important position through industry and correct business habits.

STEPHEN J. WILLIAMS, farmer and dairy; P. O. Lockport; was born in Dupage Township, Will Co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1845; his literary attainments were so far advanced that at the early age of 15 he entered Wheaton and completed the full course, graduating in the second class sent out from the Institution, in the summer of 1863; in 1864, he went with the force sent out to survey the Union Pacific R. R., and accompanied it as far west as Salt Lake City; here he left the force and returning to Omaha, spent some time

prospecting with a view to speculating in property; in 1866, he returned home and engaged in farming and raising stock. He was married Feb. 14, 1866, to Mary E. Burns, a native of Grundy Co., Ill.; he lost his wife Jan. 22, 1876; has three children—James, Thomas C. and Maud C. Owns 263 acres in Lockport Township. In addition to his farming operations, he keeps on hand about eighty milch cows; at present he is milking 47 cows and ships the milk daily to Chicago; this he finds more lucrative than raising grain at present low rates.

GEORGE WIGHTMAN, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1821; at the age of 12 years, he came West with the family; his father settled on the Au Sable in La Salle Co. (now Kendall); here they remained two years; then moved to Plainfield Tp., and at the end of two years moved to Wheatland Tp., where they remained until 1868, when they located in Dupage Tp., where his father now resides, at the advanced age of 78 years. George remained at home till 20 years of age. He was married Sept. 18, 1850, to Susan E. Sisson, daughter of Capt. Holder Sisson, one of the pioneer settlers of Will Co.; she was born June 7, 1831; after marriage he settled on his farm in Wheatland Tp., where he remained fifteen years; in March, 1865, he moved to his present place of residence near Lockport; twelve children have blessed their union; ten—Annie B., Frank H., Josiah W., George S., Silas F., Clara S., Ella M., Mary P., Percy R., Clarence C.—are living; two—Holder J. and Hattie S.—are dead. Owns 250 acres in Lockport Tp., valued at \$18,000. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, School Director, etc. Though bordering on threescore years, Mr. Wightman bids fair to be an active and useful member of society for many years to come.

G. H. WEEKS, Foreman lumber yard, Lockport; was born in Homer Tp., Will Co., Ill., March 10, 1836; his father was among the earliest settlers of the county, having come to Illinois in June, 1833; although a successful practitioner of the healing art, he purchased a farm, on which he remained until 1843 or 1844, when he removed to the village of Lockport, and

devoted himself altogether to his profession. At the age of 16, George began the trade of painting, which he followed about four years; in 1856, he bought a boat and engaged in boating on the canal from Lockport to various points; in 1864, he left off boating, and engaged in various pursuits until June 17, 1868, when he entered the employ of Gaylord & Co. as Foreman in their lumber yard. He was married June 3, 1861, to Ellen Morgan, a native of Newark, Ill.; has three children—Arthur, Ida, George.

MICHAEL WALTER, grocery merchant, Lockport; was born in Kleinuelzheim, Germany, Dec. 6, 1838; in 1851, came to America, and settled in Geneva, Kane Co.; in 1853, engaged in learning the shoemaker's trade at St. Charles; in the winter of 1855, worked at his trade in Batavia; next to Dixon, Lee Co., a short time, and in August, 1856, came to Lockport, followed his trade a short time, and then entered the employ of J. S. Finch, as clerk in his grocery store; was in his employ one year, and then clerked in the clothing store of N. S. Rafferty six months; he opened out a saloon for himself, but not liking the business, sold out in 1859, and went to Pike's Peak; invested all his funds in a sluice, and after one month's labor had as a reward for capital and toil invested, a goose-quill of gold, valued at 40 cents; returned to Lockport, and worked at his trade again, April 15, 1861; enlisted in Capt. Hawley's Battery; three month's service; Aug. 31, re-enlisted in the three years' service in Capt. Dressers' Battery; was mustered out Oct. 5, 1864; participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth; in the spring of 1865, he engaged in the grocery trade with his brother; in a short time his brother retired, and the firm of Walter & Bohle was formed; in 1872, he started in the dry goods business alone, and failed in October, 1873; in the spring of 1874, went to Lemont and superintended a general merchandise store for J. A. Boyer; May 22, 1875, opened out his present grocery store in Lockport. Was married Oct. 19, 1865, to Margaret Pitts, a native of Germany; has eight children.

JOHN H. WEEKS, carriage painting and trimming, Lockport; was born in

Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1830; in the Spring of 1833, his father's family came West and settled in what is now Homer Tp., Will Co.; in 1843, the family moved into the town of Lockport; in 1847, John H. engaged in learning the trade of harness making with his brother, Judge C. H. Weeks, now of Joliet; in 1858, he quit the harness trade; Sept. 1, 1861, he went into the United States service as assistant leader of the military band of the 19th Regt., Ill. V. I.; he was mustered out March 18, 1862; during almost the entire term of service, he acted in the capacity of leader; in 1863, he commenced the trade of carriage painting and trimming with his present employer, H. Norton. He was married in 1852 to Maria Le Valley, a native of Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.; has had two sons—Frank (dead) and Edwin L., who at present is engaged in the same business with his father.

ROBERT WHITLEY, Foreman Norton & Co.'s mills, Lockport; born in the town of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng., in November, 1831; he immigrated to America in 1854, and first settled in Oswego, on Fox River, where he engaged in milling nine and a half years; in 1864, he went to Chicago and remained a short time; in the latter part of the same year, went to Plainfield, Will Co., where he remained until the summer of 1866, when he came to Lockport and entered the employ of Norton & Co.; in 1871, went to Chicago and remained until after the great fire, when he returned to Lockport, his present home. Owns 120 acres of land in Lockport Tp., known as the Frasier Farm. Mr. Whitley is thoroughly posted in everything pertaining to first-class milling, and is an important factor in the directing and working force of Norton & Co.

SAMUEL WILMOT, Supt. Lockport Paper Co., Lockport; born in Manchester, Eng., May 10, 1831; he immigrated to America June 5, 1851, landing in New York July 12; he first settled in Fitchburg, Mass., and engaged in running the machinery in the Stone Mills, now owned by Burbanks & Crocker; here he remained six months; thence to Pepperell, Mass., two years; next to Manchester, N. H.; thence to Lawrence, Mass.; thence to Portland, Me.; thence to Windsor Locks, Conn.; thence to Rainbow, in the same

State; leaving the East, his next move was to Hamilton, Ohio, and from there to Cincinnati; in the two last-mentioned places, he tarried about ten years; in May, 1872, he located in Lockport, his family following about a year later. He was married June 18, 1852, to Justina Monning, a native of Virginia; has three children—Adelaid, Vancino and Justice. His entire life so far has been spent in connection with paper manufacturing establishments.

ADOLPHUS YOKER, dealer in agricultural implements, Lockport; was born near Ogdensburg, Canada, Oct. 20, 1832; May 24, 1857, he left Canada, going to St. Paul, Minn., where he stopped a short time; thence to Rockford, where he engaged in carpentering a short time; in the fall of the same year, came to Stony

Creek, Mich., taking charge of a saw-mill for one year; July 17, 1858, he came to Lockport, Ill., and entered the employ of Norton & Co.; in 1859, he engaged in the business of underground ditching, and followed it two years; in 1861, came again into the employ of Norton & Co.; in 1871, was employed in carpentering for the State in the yards at Lockport; in 1875, went to Chicago and run a meat market and vegetable store one year; in 1876, he, in company with Ira Williams, began the sale of agricultural implements. He was married Sept. 12, 1859, to Mary M. Reinhardt, a native of New York State; has had two children—Eliza Elnora and George Edward, both deceased. Owns 160 acres of land in Kansas.

REED TOWNSHIP.

PETER BARR, merchant, Braidwood; was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, Oct. 20, 1840, and is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Hercules) Barr, of Scotland. His father was a miner; died February, 1859. Mr. Barr, at 8 years of age commenced working in the coal mines; in 1865, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; came direct to Braidwood, Will Co., Ill., and entered the coal mines; followed mining until 1871; he then entered the saloon business; to-day owns one of the best drug stores in Braidwood, which business he commenced in 1878. Mr. Barr is one of the prominent business men of Braidwood. Is one of the City Aldermen. Is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. Married in 1860, to Miss Jennie Stell, of Ayrshire, Scotland (the home of Robert Burns); six children. Mr. Barr's mother is living in Scotland.

JOHN B. BACKUS, M. D., Braidwood; the subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent physicians of Will Co.; was born in Ontario, Canada, April 29, 1845; his parents are John A. and Sarah M. (Bostwick) Backus. His father was educated for a lawyer, but was a retired gentleman. Dr. Backus received a grammar school education in Canada; he received

his medical diploma at McGills Medical University of Montreal, Canada, also received a second diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Ontario, Can.; he practiced medicine one year in Canada, and in 1871, he came to Braidwood and commenced the practice of medicine here; he has been very successful, having received a very large practice. Dr. Backus has been married twice. Is a member of the Episcopal Church.

H. W. BLOOD, manufacturer of soda and mineral water, Braidwood; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1842; came West in 1863; farming for two years; he then entered the bottling house of J. D. Page, of Joliet, Ill., and remained there some two years; he then went to Wilmington; here he purchased a half interest in the manufacture of mineral water, in company with J. D. Page; also engaged in the ice business; he then purchased entire control of the manufactory in 1870; in 1873, he came to Braidwood and started the present manufactory, which to-day is one of the most complete in this vicinity. His many ingenious inventions have rendered the employment of a large number of men unnecessary, and with but few men, Mr. Blood can turn out of his establishment an equal quantity of goods, with firms

who employ a far greater number of persons. Thus it will be seen that with the obviation of so much expense in his course of manufacturing, Mr. Blood is enabled to sell his goods cheaper than any other firm, and at the same time give the purchaser as fine a quality of goods as can be found in the country. The building is 24x50, two stories high; capacity of 200 boxes per day; employ three hands; two two-horse wagons find sales for goods in Braidwood and towns in this vicinity. Mr. Blood manufactures soda and mineral water, bottled lager beer, ale, porter, cider and spruce beer. He was married in 1861, to Miss Francis Quackenbush of Illinois; seven children.

IRVING BARKER, foundry, Braidwood, of the firm of I. Barker & Co., foundry; this popular firm has been established in the city of Braidwood since 1873, and in that time, the superior quality of their work, coupled with their honest transactions, has lifted them to the front, as first-class manufacturers; both are gentlemen of long experience, and thoroughly practical in the knowledge of all its details; Mr. Irving Barker was born June 11, 1847; his father, Jas. M. Barker, with family, settled in Will Co., in 1849; when Mr. Barker was 17 years old, he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, and worked at this trade for four years; he then entered the foundry business with Wm. McIntosh, at Wilmington, Will Co.; he then entered partnership in company Russell, Barker & Co., of Wilmington; firm changed to I. Barker & Co.; his brother, Orsen Barker, forms the company, is a native of Michigan; was born in November, 1844; these gentlemen came to Braidwood in December, 1873, and commenced business by erecting the present foundry; the machine department is 22x30, two stories high; the molding department is 22x50; they make a specialty of manufacturing coal mine supplies and stove castings which they find sales for in the vicinity of Braidwood. Mr. Irving Barker has applied for a patent on a hand lawn mover which eclipses anything of the kind now in the market, is much lighter, cheaper, and can gauge it to cut the grass at any height.

JOHN BAMRICK, saloon, Braidwood; this gentleman was born in Queen's County, Ireland, May 18, 1847, and his

parents are John and Ann Bamrick, of Ireland; his father was engaged in the mining business, and when Mr. Bamrick was but 10 years of age, he commenced the mining business, and in 1868, he emigrated to America and landed in New York City, from there he came direct West to Illinois, and settled in Braidwood; here he commenced mining, and engaged in this business until he met with a very unfortunate accident in Sept., 1872, by the steam cars running over and cutting off his left arm; he then entered the saloon business which he has followed ever since. In April, '78, was elected Town Clerk of Reed Township, by the National Greenback party. Mr. B. is a strong National Greenbacker, and has been ever since the Peter Cooper movement originated. Married in 1867 to Miss Sarah Mulligan of Ireland; have had five children, three living. Is a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES BRAIDWOOD, proprietor of the Braidwood coal mines, Braidwood. The subject of this sketch is the founder of the city of Braidwood, which was named by Mr. John H. Daniel, Braidwood in honor of Mr. James Braidwood, who claims that he built the first house in Braidwood, had the first house to burn, sunk the first coal shaft in Braidwood, his wife had the first child born and the first child to die in Braidwood. Mr. Braidwood was born in Scotland March 1, 1831, and is the son of James and Ellen (Hercules) Braidwood, of Scotland; his father was engaged in the mining business, and when Mr. Braidwood was but 9 years of age he commenced coal mining; hethen worked at machinery and boiler making; was four years engineer on a steamship; shipwrecked twice; two years with the East India Company; in Oct., 1863, he landed in America, at New York City; went to Middlesex, Penn.; here but a short time; he then came West, to Illinois and settled in Belleville; then to Danville, and in Aug., 1865, came to Braidwood; here he set out in coal mining, in working for the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Co.; was in the company that sunk the Eagle Shaft, near the depot, in 1869; he went to Champaign Co., Ill., and was engaged there in sinking a shaft for coal; after working for six months, abandoned without finding any coal; he lost \$6,000 cash; he returned to Braidwood and commenced the coal busi-

ness on the present shaft he now runs, which he has been very successful in ; when Mr. Braidwood came to America, he was financially very poor, but with hard labor and good management, to-day he ranks as one of the successful miners of Braidwood. Married in 1854, to Miss Ellen Ralston, by whom he has had twelve children, eight living ; his oldest son, James, at 17 years of age, July 16, 1871, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. B. is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion.

ROBERT BURT, saloon, Braidwood ; was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, Nov. 15, 1833 ; son of Peter and Christina (Hay) Burt, of Scotland ; father was a miner ; Mr. Burt, at the age of 9 years, commenced working in the mines, and followed this business for over twenty-seven years ; in 1858, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City ; thence to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and engaged in mining until 1860 ; on account of his health, he returned to Scotland ; returned to America in 1866 ; in Pennsylvania nine weeks ; thence to Braidwood ; here he commenced mining, and followed this until 1870 ; he entered the restaurant business and followed this for two years ; then in the saloon business ; to-day owns one of the best and most orderly sample rooms in this vicinity. Married in 1860, to Miss Sarah Carrigan, of Scotland, by whom he has three children.

JOHN R. BRAIDWOOD, Secretary and Manager Braidwood Coal Co., Braidwood ; was born in Elderslie, Scotland, March 29, 1855, and is the son of James and Ellen Braidwood. Mr. Braidwood at 10 years of age, entered the coal mines and has been engaged in the coal business ever since ; in August, 1865, he emigrated to America and settled in Braidwood ; here he has remained ever since. Married in 1877 to Miss Hamilton, of Scotland.

W. P. BARKER, foundryman, Wilmington ; is a brother of I. Barker & Co., foundrymen, and is engaged in working in the molding department ; was born in November, 1837. Participated in the late war ; enlisted in Co. A, 100th Ill. V. I., for three years or during the war ; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga ; was paroled, and finally mustered out in June, 1864.

JOHN BROADBENT, hotel, Braidwood ; was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 12, 1833, and is the son of William and Sarah Broadbent. Mr. Broadbent emigrated to America in 1856. He married Miss Jane Crepps of England ; after marriage, made his residence in Morris, Grundy Co., Ill. ; from there he came to Braidwood in 1870. In 1871, erected the present hotel ; this business he has been engaged in ever since. The Braidwood House, very conveniently located, being adjacent to the depot, is a first-class hotel.

THOMAS CONNOR, butcher, Braidwood ; was born in Ireland May 8, 1838, and is the son of Thomas and Bridget (Walder) Connor of Ireland ; his father was a farmer, died when Mr. Connor was young ; his mother then married Patrick Carroll. In 1847, emigrated to Quebec, Canada, then to Vermont ; here Mr. Connor was engaged in working on a railroad, and in 1848, came West to Illinois, and settled in Joliet ; here he was engaged in working in a woolen factory, then as a driver on a canal boat six years, then station agent for the canal company three years ; from here he went to coal digging in different parts of Will and Grundy Counties ; in 1866, he settled down, and commenced farming and butchering, known as the Connor Brothers, who are the oldest butchers at the business in Braidwood ; his mother is still living on the old homestead. Mr. Connor has held several offices of public trust. Is liberal in his politics, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He came to America a poor boy, and with hard labor, good management, is one of the successful men of Braidwood ; owns 800 acres of land.

WILLIAM CARLISLE, bakery, Braidwood ; the subject of this sketch is the oldest baker in Braidwood ; born in England ; his father, Wm. Carlisle, died when Mr. Carlisle was very young ; here he started out in the world a poor boy ; learned his trade, baking, in England, and this business he has followed throughout life ; in 1862, he emigrated to Canada, and remained there about two years. While in Canada, he was married in 1863, to Miss Mary Gibson, of Canada. In 1864, he came to Illinois and settled at Chicago ; from there he came to Will Co., and first stopped in Wilmington, and then went to Braidwood ; in

1873, he first commenced business of his own; here he was very successful until May 26, 1877, his bakery was destroyed by fire; he rebuilt, and to-day owns the most complete bakery in Braidwood. Mr. Carlisle is a prominent Odd Fellow, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH DONNELLY, merchant, Braidwood; born in Durham Co., England, March 19, 1852, and is the son of Matthew and Mary Ann (Hull) Donnelly, of England; his father was a dry goods merchant here; with his father, Mr. Donnelly was engaged in clerking in the dry goods store, and in 1871, emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; came direct to Will Co., Ill., and settled at Braidwood; when Mr. Donnelly first came here, he was engaged as clerk in a store, and continued in this business until 1877; he then purchased the store he now owns, and commenced business on his own account; ranks to-day as one of the leading merchants of Braidwood. He was married in 1874, to Miss Mary Dwyer, daughter of Patrick and Bridget Dwyer, who were among the first settlers of Reed Tp.

PATRICK DWYER, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; the subject of this sketch is the oldest settler now living in Reed Tp., was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, March 17, 1828, and is the son of James and Catherine (Cary) Dwyer, of Ireland; father was a carpenter and wagon maker by trade, living on a farm here. Mr. Dwyer commenced life by farming; in 1840, he emigrated to America and landed in New York; then to Susquehanna Co., Penn., and engaged in farming about eight years; in 1848, came West to Illinois and settled in Wilmington, Will Co.; in 1850, he came to Reed Tp., and settled on the place he now lives on; he first purchased 120 acres at \$3 per acre; he made all improvements on his place; when he first came here, the country was very wild, plenty of wild game, deer and wolves in abundance. Mr. Dwyer has held several offices of trust in his township. Married November, 1851, to Miss Bridget Clark, of Ireland; seven children. Mr. D. is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. He owns 232 acres of fine, improved land, made by hard labor, industry and good management; his father died in

1852, at 60 years of age; his mother is now living on the farm at the good old age of 76.

L. H. GOODRICH, merchant, Braidwood; the subject of this sketch is probably one of the best known and highly regarded business men of Will Co.; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., July 26, 1834, and is the son of Elozur Goodrich, of Connecticut, and Hannah (Way) Goodrich, of New York; his father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, living on a farm; here Mr. Goodrich spent his childhood and early youth, working on the farm from the time he was able to handle the plow, and in winter gathering instruction from the district schools; at 17, he commenced teaching school and has taught twenty-one terms in New York and Illinois. In the fall of 1855, he came West and made his home in Grundy Co., Ill.; here and in other parts of the State he was engaged in teaching school; also in the fruit business. In 1860, he married Miss Annie J. Wheeler, of Pennsylvania. After marrying, he taught school about one year; he then purchased a farm in Grundy Co. and commenced farming, and continued in this business for eight years; then to Gardner, Ill., and was Superintendent of a coal shaft for six years. While Mr. Goodrich was in Grundy Co., he held several offices of public trust; was Justice of the Peace eight years, and Supervisor six years. In 18—, he came to Braidwood and entered the mercantile business, which business he has followed ever since. Mr. Goodrich took a very active part in getting the city of Braidwood incorporated, and was elected the first Mayor of the city in 1873, and re-elected to same office. In 1875, he was nominated by the Republican party for Representative of the 15th District, and was elected to same office, and in 1876, was re-elected; during his time in public office, from his office as Justice of the Peace in Grundy Co., to a Representative of the 15th District, he has given entire satisfaction, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whose duties have been performed in a faithful manner. Mr. Goodrich is a Republican in politics and a member of the M. E. Church, which Church he has been a prominent member for the past fifteen years; is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Goodrich ranks as one of the successful business men of Will Co.

J. & J. HYND, confectionery and stationery, Braidwood. These gentlemen commenced business in Braidwood in the spring of 1877; both were born in Scotland; James, born October, 1855, and John, born in 1857; are the sons of John and Margaret (McKinley) Hynd, of Scotland; their father died when they were very young. Messrs. Hynds have followed mining principally throughout life; in 1868, they emigrated to America; came direct to Illinois and settled in Morris, Grundy Co., and remained there, engaged in mining until 1871; they then came to Braidwood; here engaged in mining; in 1877, James retired from the mines, and in partnership with his brother John, entered the confectionery and stationery business; they own to-day one of the largest and best assorted stocks of confectionery and stationery in Braidwood.

THOMAS HENNEBRY, boots and shoes, Braidwood; was born in Ireland in 1845; his parents are James and Ellen (Kenny) Hennebry, of Ireland; his father was a farmer; emigrated to America in April, 1848, and settled in Du Page Co., Ill.; here Mr. Hennebry remained on the farm until the breaking-out of the late war; he enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, as private in Co. C, 90th I. V. I., for three years; participated in some of the hard-fought battles during the war under Gens. Grant and Sherman—Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, through the swamps of the Carolinas to Washington, on the grand review; was mustered out as Corporal June 5, 1865; returned to the farm in Du Page Co.; in 1869, went to Wilmington, Will Co., in the mercantile business with Richard Baskerville—"Baskerville & Hennebry;" then, in 1872, came to Braidwood; entered the boot and shoe business with C. O'Donnell—"Hennebry & O'Donnell;" then with John Handlon—"Hennebry & Handlon;" to-day he owns one of the best boot and shoe stores in Braidwood. Was elected Supervisor of Reed Tp. in 1873; this office he filled with honor and satisfaction. Is a Democrat in politics; Catholic in religion. Married in 1875 to Miss Kate Keane, whose parents are among the first settlers of Reed Tp.; one child.

ESAIAS HALL, Superintendent of the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Co., Braidwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 6, 1822, and is the son of Gen. Robinson Hall, of Vermont, who was a prominent military man; his mother, Sarah (Munson) Hall, of Connecticut; his father was owner of a farm here. Mr. Hall was engaged in farming until he was 30 years of age; he then entered the mercantile business, and continued in this business until 1865; in 1866, he came West to Illinois and settled in Wilmington; he first worked for the Hill & St. Clair Coal Company for two years; since 1868, has been engaged with the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company; he first was engaged as a traveling agent, and in March, 1874, was appointed Superintendent of the company. The Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company is one of the largest coal companies in the West; this company has worked and partially abandoned eight coal shafts; now engaged in running two shafts. G. & H. employ 700 men; capacity, 150 cars per day, twelve tons to a car. Mr. Hall has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Louisa Danforth, of Vermont; his second wife, Elizabeth S. Cogdon, of Vermont; have one child. In 1871, Mr. Hall moved to Chicago; here he has been residing ever since. Member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican in politics.

ROBERT HUSTON, merchant, Braidwood; was born in New York City, Aug. 7, 1844, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Shaw) Huston, of Ireland; his father was a weaver by trade, having emigrated to America about 1832. Mr. Huston, when he was very young (1850), with his parents came West to Illinois, and settled in Grundy Co., here he was engaged on his father's farm at the breaking-out of the late war. In 1862, he enlisted as private in Co. I, 58th I. V. I., for three years or during the war. Participated in some of the hard fought battles; at the battles of Fort Donelson, Tenn., and Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862; here he was taken prisoner and taken South as a prisoner; was paroled, returned to his regiment, and at the battle of Yellow Bayou, La., 1863, he received a severe gunshot wound which caused the loss of his leg; he was sent to the Hospital at St. Louis, and in 1864, was discharged,

returned home to Grundy Co., and engaged in teaching school; in 1870, he entered the mercantile business in Braidwood, and has continued in this business ever since. Married in 1872 to Miss E. A. Blanchard, of Will Co., Ill., whose parents were among the early settlers of Will Co.; they have two children. When Mr. Huston first came to Braidwood he was worth \$54; he was engaged at the coal mines in weighing coal and speculating; he managed to save enough capital to start in the mercantile business; to-day he ranks as one of the successful merchants of Braidwood. Is a Republican in politics.

JOHN JAMES, coal office, Braidwood; was born in Scotland, and is the son of John and Mary (Law) James, of Scotland; father was a miner; when Mr. James was about 9 years of age, he entered the coal mines, and has principally followed coal mining through life; in 1865, emigrated to America to Mercer Co., Penn., mining about one and a half years; thence to Braidwood in the fall of 1867; mined until 1869; then in the mercantile business until 1873; thence to Cleveland three years, returned to Braidwood, and is now engaged in the company's coal office. Mr. James is a National Greenback man in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was married in 1864, to Miss Agnes Campbell, of Scotland, by whom he has four children.

ROBERT JAMES, insurance agent, Braidwood; this gentleman was born in Scotland, in 1851, and is the son of John and Mary (Law) James, of Scotland. His father was a miner. Mr. James in 1868, emigrated to America; came direct to Illinois, and settled in Braidwood; here he was first engaged in working in the coal mines. He received a full business college education in Cleveland, Ohio; in 1874, returned to Braidwood, and entered the insurance business this business he has been in ever since; is agent for some of the most reliable insurance companies in the United States.

JAMES KAIN, saloon, Braidwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1819, and is the son of John and Rebecca (McMurray) Kain. His father, a native of Ireland, and mother of Scotland. Mr. Kain at 9 years of age, commenced working in the

coal mines, and engaged at this business while in Scotland; in 1851, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; then to the coal fields of Maryland; thence to Ohio; here he remained about two years engaged in coal mining, and in 1853, he returned to Scotland; here he remained until 1862, when he returned to America, and went to the coal fields of Pennsylvania; he remained there three years; then went to Illinois in 1866, and was at one time, General Underground Manager for the coal mines of the C. & W. Coal Co. In 1875, Mr. Kain commenced the saloon business. In 1876, he started his two sons, John and Joseph, in the livery and furniture business, known as Kain Bros.; these gentlemen have a large, first class stock of furniture; also their livery cannot be beat in larger cities for fine turnouts. Mr. Kain came to America a poor boy, worked hard in the coal mines; saved money; invested and managed successfully, and to-day ranks as one of the successful business men of Braidwood. Married twice, first wife, May, 1842, who died Dec. 6, 1852; married second wife, Sept., 1853, Miss Agnes Woods Patterson, Ayreshire, Scotland. Mr. Kain is liberal in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

TIMOTHY KEANE, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; this gentleman was born in Ireland about 1818, and is the son of James and Catherine (Murphy) Keane, of Ireland. His father was a farmer. Mr. Keane at 17 years old commenced to learn the shoe-making trade; this he followed for over twenty years. In 1847, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; then West to Illinois, and settled in Ottawa, La Salle Co., and remained here for about five years; then to Grundy Co., Ill., and commenced farming, and remained there until 1856, when he came to Will Co., and settled on the place he now lives on; he made all the improvements, building house, planting trees. He at one time cut hay off the land that the city of Braidwood now occupies. When he first came here, he purchased eighty-five acres, at \$16 per acre. Owns 205 acres of fine improved land. Commenced life a poor boy; worked hard, and to-day is one of the successful farmers of Reed Tp. Married to Miss Mary Daulton, of Ireland, who died on the old homestead in 1873; ten chil-

dren. Mr. Keane is a member of the Catholic Church.

HENRY LECARON, M. D., drug store, Braidwood. The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent men of Reed Township; was born in France Sept. 26, 1839, and is the son of Francis V. LeCaron, who was a speculator and money broker. Dr. LeCaron remained in France until the breaking-out of the late war; he then, with the intention of enlisting in the Union army, emigrated to America Aug. 20, 1861. He first enlisted in the body guard of Maj. Anderson; was also body guard of Gen. Buel; in 1862, he enlisted as Sergeant in the 15th Penn. Calvary, and participated in some of the most prominent battles—Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga; in July, 1864, was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant in the Regular U. S. A., 13th Regiment; was wounded in the side in a skirmish in Tennessee; was mustered out as 1st Lieutenant in March, 1866; was with Gen. O'Neal's Canada movement in 1866. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Lockport, Will County; here he was engaged in the flour-mills of Norton & Co. In 1870, was a participant in the great Fenian movement. In 1868-69, attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago; in 1872, graduated in the Detroit Medical College, of Detroit, Mich. He then came to Will County, and has engaged in the practice of medicine ever since; in 1873, came to Braidwood. Was Supervisor of Reed Township in 1875. Democrat in politics; was in August, 1878, nominated by the Democratic party for Representative. Dr. LeCaron married in 1864 to Miss Nannie J. Melvin, of Nashville, Tenn., by whom he has four children.

DAVID MORIS, dry goods merchant, Braidwood; the subject of this sketch is one of the prominent merchants of Braidwood; was born in North Wales in March, 1832, and is the son of Robert and Kittie Arther (Williams) Moris; his father was a coal mine manager; when Mr. Moris was but 9 years of age, he entered the coal mines and engaged in mining while in North Wales; June 25, 1860, in company with Thomas Radford, left Liverpool for America; landed in New York City; his first work in America was on Monongahela River, in mining coal one season; then to

Palestine, Ohio; thence to Illinois, to La Salle County; thence to Morris, Grundy County; was engaged by Nicholas Cotton in the coal mining business; he leased, for ten years, a piece of coal land; here he sunk the first coal shaft on the C., A. & St. L. R. R., located near Braceville station; he then was engaged by a company to sink two shafts; one of them was in Reed Township, Will County, and was the first coal shaft sunk in Reed Township; was engaged in overseeing the Braceville coal shaft; he then entered a mining company composed of miners, known as the Joint Stock Coal Mining Company of Gardner. This company was engaged in sinking a coal shaft at Gardner; struck a large flow of water. After spending \$25,000, they abandoned it. He then returned to Braceville; thence with Odell & Cady, drilling for coal; Mr. Moris is one of the oldest and best posted coal miners in this vicinity; Nov. 10, 1873, he entered the dry goods business; this business he has followed ever since. Married Jan. 18, 1862, to Miss Eliza Jane Murphy, of New York, by whom he has had six children, two living. Father died in 1867; mother lives in North Wales.

IRA R. MARSH, merchant, Braidwood; was born in Attica, N. Y., June 22, 1843, and is the son of J. Wells and Laura (Smith) Marsh; his father was engaged in the mercantile business, and died when Mr. Marsh was but one year old. Mr. Marsh's first business in life was working at bookbinding; then in the dentistry one and a half years; he then set out in learning photography, and was engaged at this business about one and a half years in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1862, he enlisted as private in Co. B, 112th N. Y. V. I. for three years or during the war; was with the Army of the James; participated in some of the hard-fought battles during the war—Cold Harbor, Fort Fisher and in the battle of New Market Heights; he received a wound in the side which disabled him for about four months; he rejoined his regiment and served until the close of the war; mustered out June, 1865; in 1866, he came West to Illinois and settled at Keifersville; here he commenced the grocery business, this being the first store at the mines; he remained there about two years; returned East one year,

and in 1869, came to Braidwood; here he commenced to clerk for Lawrence & Tinceler; he purchased an interest, and then the firm was L. Tinceler & Co.; to-day he is in business alone; owns one of the best boot and shoe stores in Braidwood, and ranks as one of the leading merchants of this vicinity. Married in 1876, to Miss Annie White; one child. Has held several offices of trust, City Clerk and Supervisor of Reed Township. Republican in politics.

WILLIAM MOONEY, attorney at law, Braidwood. This gentleman was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 18, 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Clark) Mooney, of Ireland; his father was a miner; when Mr. Mooney was but 9 years of age, he commenced to work in the coal mines; he followed mining while in Scotland; in 1865, he emigrated to America, landing in New York City; thence to Pennsylvania and Ohio; engaged in mining; in 1866, he came to Braidwood, Will Co., Ill., and commenced to work for the C. & W. Coal Co., mining. Mr. Mooney has held several offices of public trust; in 1870, was elected Justice of the Peace; in 1873, was elected to the Legislature, Twenty-ninth General Assembly (elected on the Independent ticket); in 1877, was elected City Attorney; this office he still holds; in these offices Mr. Mooney has acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner; was admitted to the bar to practice law by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1875. Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion. Married in 1876 to Miss Kitty O'Connor, of Illinois; have one child.

WILLIAM MALTBY, Superintendent of the Eureka Coal Co., Braidwood. The above-named gentleman is one of the prominent men of Braidwood; was born in Selston, England, March 7, 1840, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clark) Maltby, of England; his father was engaged in taking care of the stock of a large coal and iron company in England; Mr. Maltby, when 7 years of age, commenced to work on his father's farm by straddling a mule and driving them tandem to the plow; he came in contact with the miners here; he was induced to enter the mine, driving coal-cart and mining; in 1862, he emigrated to Canada and landed in Quebec; then to Lake Superior; from

there he went to Jackson, Mich.; in 1863, he came to Illinois, to Peoria and Fairbury; then East to Pennsylvania; entered the coal business for two years; then to Nova Scotia, prospecting for coal, for Charles S. Richardson; not finding coal, he returned to New York City; then to Michigan; from there he came to Chicago, Ill., and in Dec., 1866, was appointed Superintendent of the Rhodes Coal Co., now known as the Eureka Coal Co. of Chicago; this company employs between 400 and 450 men; capacity of seventy cars per day, twelve tons to a car. Mr. Maltby came to America financially a poor boy; to-day he has risen from the lad that was engaged in driving the mule to the plow to a Superintendent of one of the largest coal companies in the West; is the President and one of the founders of the Braidwood Library, with 1,300 volumes. Mr. M. has been married twice; to his first wife, in 1858, Miss Dorinda Green, of England, and to his second wife, in 1873, Addie Varley, of England; has six children.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Mayor of Braidwood, Braidwood. The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent men of Braidwood; was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, Aug. 9, 1831, and is the son of John and Catherine (Hutton) McLaughlin, natives of Ireland; his father was engaged in stone cutting; Mr. McLaughlin, when he was but 10 years of age, set out in working in the coal-mines at Woodsides, Scotland, in the mining of coal and iron; he has followed this business principally throughout life; in 1869, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; from here he went to Boston, Mass.; then he came West to Chicago, Ill.; thence in Sept., 1869, to Braidwood, Will Co., Ill.; here he commenced working in the coal-mines, and followed this business until 1877; in April, this year, he was elected by the National Greenback party as Mayor of Braidwood by a large majority; in this office Mr. McLaughlin is giving entire satisfaction to the people he represents, proving himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. Mr. McLaughlin is in politics a National Greenbacker; a member of the Catholic Church. He married in 1851 to Miss Bridget Dougherty, by whom he had ten children, six living.

CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, saloon and boots and shoes, Braidwood; this gentleman was born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, and is the son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Powell) O'Donnell, of Ireland; his father was engaged in farming here; Mr. O'Donnell was raised on his father's farm, and in 1863, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; came direct to Will Co., and commenced farming; then in the coal-mines, Goose Lake; thence to Keifersville; here he remained until 1870; thence to Braidwood, and entered the mercantile business. Mr. O'Donnell has held several offices of public trust; that of Constable seven years, and Deputy Sheriff of Will Co. four years under George M. Arnold; these offices he has held in a creditable and efficient manner. Is a Democrat in politics, and is a very active worker; a member of the Catholic Church. Married Jan. 11, 1872, to Miss Margaret Leo, by whom they have had five children—four living.

FRANK T. O'REILLY, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; was born in Meath Co., Ireland, May 1820, and is the son of Michael and Rose (Tully) O'Reilly, of Ireland; his father was a blacksmith and a farmer; was raised on his father's farm; at the age of 14 years, he was engaged in driving a dray between Kells and Dublin, and engaged at this business until he emigrated to America, in 1847, with his mother and children; his father died when he was about 9 years of age; landed in New York City; they then went to Somerset Co., N. J.; here he was engaged in working in the copper-mines eighteen months; then to Newark, N. J., and worked in chemical factory about one year; then to the city of New York, where he was engaged in driving a team for a sugar refinery; at this business four years; then purchased a horse and dray, and was drayman in New York two years; then with the family they emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Will Co., Reed Tp., on the farm they now own, in July, 1855; first purchased 200 acres at \$6 per acre, being among the first settlers of this township; made all improvements on the farm; country very wild; plenty of deer and prairie wolves. Married in 1853, to Miss Mary Bradly, of Ireland, by whom they have had eight children, seven living. Has held several offices of public trust of Reed Tp. Democrat in

politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. Thomas O'Reilly is a brother of Frank T. O'Reilly, and was born about 1817; have been with each other throughout life; both are highly respected farmers of Will Co.; they started in life poor boys; have worked hard—driving the dray to a successful farmer; own 530 acres of improved land.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, furniture, livery stable, Braidwood; the subject of this sketch is one of the prominent merchants of Braidwood; was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, June 5, 1828; his parents are James and Christiana (Strong) Patterson of Scotland; his father was engaged in the mining business; when Mr. Patterson was but 8 years old, he commenced working in the mines and followed this while he was in Scotland; in 1852, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; then to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania; remained there two years, where he got the gold fever; he then went to California seeking gold; engaged in mining for gold two and a half years very successfully; he then came to Illinois and settled in De Kalb Co., here he purchased a farm with his hard earnings in California; he commenced farming in De Kalb Co., this, his first experience; he remained here about five years, then to Morris, Grundy Co., engaged in mining, then in the manufacturing of brick with one of the largest brick-making machines in the State, having a capacity of 25,000 brick per day; he then, in 1872, came to Braidwood and commenced the livery and feed business; firm's name Patterson, McKinley & Co., he then bought out McKinley, and it is now A. & J. W. Patterson; commenced the furniture business in 1874; is the largest store-room in the city of Braidwood, 22x80, two stories high; the livery is one of the best liverys in Braidwood, keep from ten to fourteen horses on hand, with buggies and vehicles for the same. Mr. Patterson commenced life a very poor boy, his first start was in the gold-field of California; from this he has been very successful in life, to-day ranking as one of the successful men of Will Co.; he is the founder of the Masonic Braidwood Lodge, No. 704, and he and his son J. W., are very active members. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and

a National Greenbacker in politics. Married in 1849 to Miss Jane McKinley of Scotland; seven children, four living: two sons and two daughters; his two sons J. W. and Alexander, are engaged in business with Mr. Patterson.

JOHN E. PFINGSTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Braidwood; was born in Kendall Co., Ill., in 1855, and is the son of Henry W. and Annie (Manegold) Pfingston; his father Henry W. Pfingston, was raised on a farm; was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Kendall Co., Ill.; here he engaged in farming until 1855, and with his family moved to Will Co., and settled on the present homestead in Reed Township, being among the first settlers in this vicinity here he first purchased 160 acres of land, and set out in farming in Will Co.; here he remained until his death which occurred Nov. 8, 1875, at the age of 55 years, leaving a wife and two children; his widow is now living on the old homestead with her son John E., who is engaged in working the farm. He married in 1878 to Miss Myra Olmstead of Illinois. Sarah E. married I. G. McLane.

MOSES PELTIER, merchant, Braidwood; was born in Soral, Lower Canada, Aug. 3, 1833, and is the son of Antoine and Scholastic (Boivin) Peltier, of Canada; his father was a baker by trade; was born in 1811, and remained in Canada until the breaking-out of the war in 1837; he then came to Illinois and settled in Resden, Grundy Co.; here he was engaged in baking for the Canal Company; then engaged in keeping a hotel and stage house; was the first Postmaster of Resden; held that office for nine years; in 1840, he sent for his wife and son Moses, the only child, to come to Illinois; arrived, settled in Resden, Grundy Co.; here Mr. Peltier was engaged very extensively in the warehouse business; in 1844, he took a contract on the Canal feeder, from Wilmington to Canal, and built this feeder; his partner left, taking with him what money he had of Mr. Peltier's, which was almost a financial ruin to Mr. Peltier; he died in the old town of Kankakee in 1859, honored and respected by his fellowman, leaving a wife and one son. Moses Peltier, in 1862, went to Wilmington and

entered the mercantile business; in 1870, came to Braidwood, and was engaged in the butcher business; in 1876, entered the boot and shoe business; to-day is engaged in the boots and shoes, flour and feed business. Democrat in politics; Catholic in religion. Married April 13, 1861, to Miss Mary J. McCabe, of New York; seven children. His mother was born in 1810, now living with Mr. Peltier.

HENRY H. PARKINSON, editor and proprietor Braidwood *Republican*, Braidwood; was born in London, Eng., Dec. 22, 1849, and is the son of Henry and Rachel Parkinson, of England; when Mr. Parkinson was very young, with his parents, emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; then direct to Wilmington, Will Co., Ill. In 1860, he entered the *Independent* office, of Wilmington, Ill., and commenced to learn the art of printing, here he remained about three years, then in traveling in different parts of the country; at St. Louis; then to Joliet; here he was engaged in working in the *Republican* office; thence to Lexington, McLean Co., Ill.; here he started the Lexington *Courier*, Republican paper; then to Saybrook, Ill., and started the Saybrook *Banner*; he returned to Wilmington, Ill., and took charge of the *Independent* office, and remained there one year; he then returned to Saybrook and sold out his paper and moved to Bloomington, Ill.; here he commenced the publication of the Bloomington *Anti-Monopolist*, a Granger paper; thence to Braidwood, and purchased the Braidwood *Republican* from F. D. Dalton; the Braidwood *Republican* is a daily paper, having a circulation of 500 daily; this spicy paper is an earnest, live and unterrified Republican journal, free and outspoken, a terror to rings and corrupt office-seekers, and death to political stealings and unprincipled doings in general; its columns are devoted to politics, literature, agriculture, religion, science and local and general news; it is the best of advertising mediums; its editor and proprietor, Mr. H. H. Parkinson, ranks high among the citizens of Braidwood, and personally is a gentleman of long journalistic experience; in connection with the paper, there are complete job printing rooms, with facilities for turning out first-class work, from a visiting-card to a circus bill. Mr. Parkinson is a Repub-



Abraham Francis

(DECEASED)

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lican in politics. Married Miss Harriet A. Smith, of Michigan; two children.

THOMAS ROE, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; was born in Lancashire, Eng., in 1820, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Knight) Roe, of England; in 1855, he emigrated to America and landed in New York City; then to Illinois, and settled in Chicago; here he was engaged in the lumber business; he came to Will Co. in 1865, and first purchased eighty acres at \$5 per acre; here he has lived ever since, engaged in farming; owns a good, improved farm of 200 acres. Mr. Roe is a very prominent member of the P. M. Church, having been a local preacher of this church over twenty years; is Superintendent of the Sunday School. Married in 1840, to Miss Sarah Hill of England, by whom they have five children living.

JOSEPH RANDECK, saloon, Braidwood; was born in the county of Budevise, Bohemia, Nov. 21, 1850, and is the son of Michael Randeck, of Bohemia, who was a mason by trade; when Mr. Randeck was about 12 years old, he commenced to learn his trade as a tinsmith; in 1865, he emigrated to America and settled in Chicago, Ill.; here he remained about three years, engaged at his trade, tinsmithing; he then, in 1868, came to Braidwood; here he was engaged in working in the coal-mines, and remained in Braidwood ever since, excepting one and a half years he spent in Chicago. Mr. R. commenced the saloon business in 1877; to-day owns one of the leading saloons of Braidwood. In 1877, he was elected Constable; this office he still holds. Married Miss Rossi Jerena, of Bohemia; three children.

DUNCAN RANKIN, merchant, Braidwood; this gentleman is one of the most solid and reliable merchants of Braidwood; was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, May 19, 1828, and is the son of Angus and Margaret (Clark) Rankin, of Scotland; father at one time was connected with the Post-office Department, but in the latter part of his life was mining. When Mr. Rankin was but a lad he commenced mining; this he followed, and in 1850, he emigrated to America and landed in Boston, Mass.; then to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania; here he remained for about twenty months; not satisfied with mining for the black diamond, he caught the news that gold could

be found in the Far West, and in 1852, he started for the gold-fields of California; here he arrived, and commenced mining for gold; he remained about one year; success very good; returned to the States and settled in Illinois, De Kalb Co.; here he purchased a farm with the money he had made in California, and commenced farming in Illinois; this, his first experience in farming, but, with hard labor, he was successful; remained in De Kalb Co. ten years; then to Grundy Co.; here he entered the coal business by operating a coal shaft known as Rankin Coal Shaft; in this business two years; he then went to Morris, Grundy Co., and commenced the mercantile business; here he remained about six years, and in 1869, he came to Braidwood; opened a general store; his success was very good, doing about the largest business of any merchant in the city; he then opened on the opposite side of Main st., a clothing, dry goods, boot and shoe store; on account of business he consolidated both stores, then opened a branch store in Morris. Mr. Rankin is President of the Braidwood Creamery Association, manufacturers of cheese and butter, which rank as No. 1 in Chicago and St. Louis markets; is Inspector of Mines of Will Co. Also a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason. Member of the Presbyterian Church, and Republican in politics. Married Nov. 13, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Scotland, by whom they have had thirteen children, eight living.

JOHN SHENK, butcher, Braidwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Erie Co., Penn., 1842, and is the son of Michael and Sarah (Carter) Shenk, who are among the early settlers of Reed Tp., Will Co., having made their home here in 1858; Mr. Shenk was raised on his father's farm and remained there until 1875; he then entered the butcher business in Braidwood; this business he has followed ever since; forms a partnership of Shenk & Kellogg; these gentlemen have one of the best meat markets in Braidwood. Mr. Shenk married in 1868, to Miss Sarah Wright.

WILLIAM H. STEEN, merchant, Braidwood; was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, July 29, 1849, and is the son of James and Agnes (Hare) Steen, of Scot-

land ; his father was a coal miner ; here Mr. Steen, at the age of 9, entered the mining business ; in 1865, with his father, emigrated to America and landed in New York City, thence to the coal field of Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill Co. ; engaged in mining about three years ; then to Ohio one and a half years in mining ; returned to Schuylkill Co., Penn., and in 1870, came West to Illinois and settled in Braidwood ; here he commenced working in the mines, and remained in this business until 1877. Was elected City Clerk of Braidwood in 1877, which office he still holds ; was also Alderman of the city of Braidwood two years. Is a National Greenbacker in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Married in 1869, to Miss Mary Ann Robinson, of Scotland, by whom they have two children.

W. D. STEWARD, farmer ; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, July 30, 1826, and is the son of John P. and Elizabeth (Moatz) Steward ; his father was a shoe maker by trade ; the latter part of his life was farming ; Mr. Steward was raised on his father's farm, and in 1850, came West to Illinois and settled in Custer Tp. ; he first purchased 420 acres of land, at 80c. per acre, purchased from the Government ; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming and stock raising ; owns to-day 280 acres of fine improved land. Married Rosella Tanner, by whom they have six children.

JOHN H. WARD, insurance, Braidwood ; was born in Ireland, Aug. 15, 1840 ; emigrated to America with his parents in 1846 ; his father, Hugh Ward, was a mason, by trade ; was engaged in working on the Erie Canal ; first settled in Pennsylvania, here about one and a half years ; then to Buffalo, N. Y., and remained for three years ; came West to Illinois and settled in Wilmington, Will Co., in 1851 ; Mr. Ward, in 1866, came to Braidwood, and has been engaged at his trade, mason, having plastered the first houses built in Braidwood ; he is agent for some most reliable insurance companies of the United States : Continental, of New York ; Home, of Columbus, Ohio ; German-American, of New York, etc. At the breaking-out of the late war, enlisted in Co. I, 100th I. V. I. ; was honorably discharged on the account

of sickness. Mr. Ward has held several offices of trust in his township ; Town Clerk and School Director. Democrat in politics ; member of the Catholic Church. Married twice ; in 1865, to Miss Lustatia Brown ; second wife, 1876, to Miss Mary Keane, of Illinois ; three children by first wife and one child by second wife. His parents are now living in Joliet, Ill.

COL. EDWIN WAKEFIELD, Justice of the Peace, Braidwood ; the subject of this sketch was born in Monmouthshire, Eng., in 1830, and is the son of Charles and Mary Ann (Lechie) Wakefield ; his father was a professional gardener ; Col. Wakefield worked with his father in the garden until he was about 13 years of age ; he then entered the coal mines, and followed coal mining for over twenty-five years ; in 1855-6, Col. Wakefield served as gunner in the British Royal Artillery, in the Crimean war. In 1857, he emigrated to America ; he has been engaged in mining in different parts of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted as Captain of Co. D, 7th Mo. V. I., June 1861 ; he participated in some of the hard-fought battles ; was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Miss. ; was promoted as Major of the 7th Mo., Nov. 29, 1862 ; resigned Aug. 1, 1863. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Braceville, Grundy Co., nine years in mining ; in 1874, came to Braidwood, and entered the mercantile business. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Grundy Co. Is a National Greenbacker in politics. Married in 1863, to Josephine Brumfield, of Ottawa, Ill. ; have four children.

JOHN WALKER, saloon and boarding stable, Braidwood ; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, about 1837, and is the son of Andrew and Jane (Ritchie) Walker, of Scotland. His father was an engineer in the coal mines ; Mr. Walker, at the age between 8 and 9 years, commenced working in coal mines ; and followed mining and sinking of shafts while in Scotland ; in 1866, he emigrated to America, and came direct to Braidwood ; here he was first engaged in helping sinking coal shafts ; in 1868, he commenced the butcher business, and followed this business about sixteen months ; he then entered the saloon business ; this business he has followed principally ever since. Mr..

Walker married Miss Elizabeth Steel, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, by whom they have had eight children, five living.

JOHN YOUNG, merchant, Braidwood; was born in Gateside, Ayrshire Co., Scotland, Dec. 25, 1840, and is the son of John and Margaret (McCollum) Young, of Scotland. Mr. Young, when he was about 8 years of age, commenced to work in the coal mines in the Parish of Dalry, Scotland, and followed this business; in 1867, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; he came direct West to Illinois, and settled in Braidwood in 1867; here he commenced mining, and continued in this business until 1877, when he entered the mercantile business. He was nominated

by the National Greenback party in 1877, for Supervisor of Reed Tp., and was elected to that office, and from the faithful manner he filled the office, he was re-elected to the same office in 1878, by a large majority; he has held other offices of public trust in which he has acquitted himself in an efficient manner. Mr. Young was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Colquhoun of Scotland, by whom they have had eleven children, five living. Is a National Greenbacker in politics, and is a strong worker in the ranks; member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Young's father died in 1849, at 58 years of age; his mother is now living in Scotland, and is a descendent of the poet, Robert Burns.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

J. B. AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 11; Gooding's Grove, P. O.; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., July 4, 1824; he lived with his parents up to the age of 14, when he came with his uncle, Ira Austin, to this county in 1838, who settled near Gooding's Grove P. O., and lived with him until 1851. He purchased the farm he now resides on in 1851. Has been Collector, Assessor, Constable and School Director. Mr. Austin was the Captain of the first canal-boat that went through the Illinois and Michigan Canal. His first wife was Laura Sanders of N. Y. State; she died July 3, 1865; they have four children, William B., born in 1851; Marion E., April 26, 1853; Albert H., Feb. 6, 1854; Lyman A., Nov. 26, 1856. He married his second wife, Miss Betsey McGregor, in Homer Township, Oct. 22, 1867; she was born Nov. 17, 1845; have seven children—Jennie, born Dec. 16, 1868; Buel P., born July 22, 1870; Ira W., born Nov. 6, 1871, and died March 3, 1873; Charles H., born Nov. 16, 1874; James H., born Aug. 9, 1876, and John, born Aug. 4, 1878. Mr. Austin served in the Commissary Department during our late war, from Aug. 2, 1862, to Feb. 1, 1865.

THOMAS BUMP, deceased, farmer, Sec. 24; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 7, 1819; he came to this county in 1834 with his parents, who were among

the pioneers of this county, and who laid claim to the land he afterward purchased from them, and upon which he lived up to the day of his death, Aug. 25, 1877. He married Miss Mary Fagen, of N. Y. State, in 1840; she died June 5, 1869; they had ten children, six living—Lucinda, born Jan. 11, 1841; Jacob, Jan. 30, '43; Albert, Nov. 6, 1845; Alonzo, June 20, 1847; Lydia A., Jan. 25, 1849; Leonard, Dec. 5, 1855, and Oscar R., Dec. 23, 1861; four dead, Albert, born Nov. 6, 1845, and died April 26, 1864, in Washington, from disease contracted in the army; Henry J., born April 4, 1858, died Nov. 24, 1861; Alfred J., born Oct. 25, 1863, and died Aug. 24, 1864, and one born Aug. 19, 1854, died Aug. 21, 1854, in infancy.

ISRAEL BROWN, deceased, farmer, Sec. 11; was born in New Jersey, June 15, 1799; he first went to the State of New York, when quite a boy, and remained there until he was 21 years of age; he then went to Black Rock, N. Y., remaining there ten years, working as a wagon-maker; in 1822, he went to Canada, where he lived for thirty-six years carrying on the business of wagon-maker; in 1858, he came to this county and settled upon his farm where he resided up to the day of his decease, Sept. 7, 1873; his widow still lives upon the farm. He held the office of

bailiff, seven or eight years, in Canada. Married Miss Jane B. Clark, of Black Rock, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1823; she was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 29, 1804; had eight children, Rodney A., born Oct. 25, 1823; Sarah Ann, in Sept. 20, 1825; Thomas W., April 7, 1828; Caroline, Dec. 7, 1831, died July 23, 1832; Mary Jane, born June 23, 1833, died March 11, 1868; Robert C., Sept. 23, 1836, died April 18, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., from disease contracted in army; Nancy S. W., Oct. 31, 1840, and Daniel C., born June 7, 1842.

SAMUEL J. BLOUNT, deceased, far., Sec. 11; was born in Richmond, N. Y., on July 6, 1815; he lived there with his parents till he was 21 years of age, engaged in farming, until his coming to this county (1836), when he first worked for William Gooding, on Sec. 3, and resided always in the neighborhood of "Gooding's Grove;" in 1845, he purchased the claim to the farm his widow now resides on, and lived there until his decease, Feb. 28, 1878; had been Postmaster at "Gooding's Grove" many years, Justice of the Peace, School Trustee, Road Commissioner, Collector and Supervisor. Married Mrs. Caroline A. Bliss (daughter of James Gooding, Jr., and widow of Philenzo P. Bliss), in Homer Township, Jan. 3, 1841; Mrs. Blount had one child by Mr. Bliss—Philenzo P., Jr., born June 16, 1839, and eight children by Mr. Blount—Rhoda, born Nov. 12, 1841; James, born in April, 1843, died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862, from disease contracted in the army; George, born Nov. 17, 1844; Mary M., Dec. 5, 1846; Caroline, June 3, 1849; Elva Lucretia, Dec. 3, 1851; Frank A., July 22, 1854, and Azuba, Oct. 17, 1857.

WM. J. BENTLEY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lockport; was born in Homer Tp. March 28, 1843; he lived in this county until the age of 17, when he moved to Cook Co., remaining two years. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 100th Ill. V. I., and served as such seven months, and discharged on account of disability. He married Miss Ann M. Dixon, of Lockport, in Homer Tp., Feb. 28, 1867; she was born Aug. 2, 1841. His father, Robert Bentley, was born in Cambridgeshire, Eng., Aug. 13, 1814; he came to America with his parents in 1833, who settled

in Lockport, N. Y., remaining there six years; in 1842, he came West and settled in Homer Tp., living there sixteen years, when they went to Palos, Cook Co.; in 1862, they returned to Will Co.; in 1875, he purchased his present farm. Has been School Director and Path Master. Married Catharine Rahill, of Southampton, Eng., in Lockport, N. Y., May 10, 1842; she was born Nov. 1, 1821; they had ten children, seven living—William Joseph, Robert James, Charles Edward, Mary Ann, Martha Ellen, Alice Kate, Asa Lincoln; three dead—Sarah Ann, Frederick Benjamin and Florence Jenette.

H. F. BOWEN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lockport; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 10, 1812; he lived there until the age of 20, when he went to Plymouth, Mich., and remained there ten years, carrying on mercantile business and school teaching; in 1850, he came to Chicago, remaining there nearly a year, and then returned to Plymouth, Mich.; about a year after, he returned to Chicago, and went from there to Marengo, McHenry Co., and taught school; in the fall of 1852, having moved to this county, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. Has been Town Clerk four years. Married first wife, Miss Mary T. Bennett, from near Rochester, N. Y., in Plymouth, Mich., in April, 1835; she died in June, 1850; they had three children—Lowell M., John M. and Charles H., all dead. He married his second wife (widow of Alonzo Ingersoll) Feb. 20, 1852; she died Oct. 5, 1861; he married his present wife (widow of David E. Davis) April 17, 1862; they have one child (adopted)—Mary E., daughter of David B. Peck, brother of Mrs. H. F. Bowen, born Feb. 9, 1863, in Des Moines, Iowa.

JEFFERSON BUMP, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lockport; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1826, and remained there until he was 8 years of age; in the fall of 1834, he came West with his parents and settled in Will Co.; in 1852, he crossed the plains to California, and prospected in the mines and tended pack-trains of mules across the mountains until 1859, when he returned to this county and purchased the farm in 1860 upon which he resides, containing eighty acres, being one-half the land originally preempted by his

parents. Has been School Director three years. Married Miss Fannie Mariah Rockafellow (daughter of James and Nancy Rockafellow, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.) in Plainfield Dec. 20, 1860; she was born April 30, 1844; they have six children—Sarah Angelina, born Nov. 4, 1861; Nelson James, May 7, 1864, Clarence Josiah, Oct. 24, 1863; Nancy Helen, Sept. 20, 1867; Frank Gile, July 20, 1869, and Lucy Loretta, born June 28, 1873.

LEANDER BUMP, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lockport; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., May 7, 1809; his parents moved to Crawford Co., Penn., when he was 6 years of age, and after remaining there some four years, went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and after remaining twelve or fourteen years, moved West in the fall of 1834, and settled in Will Co., in this township, on the farm he and his brother Jefferson now reside on. His father, Jacob, died Aug. 12, 1849, and his mother, Lydia, April 16, 1852; they were among the first settlers in this county, and with their families passed through the many hardships and trials of a pioneer's life. He married Miss Elizabeth Lucy Dixon, of Milton, Mowbray, Leicestershire, Eng., in Homer Tp., April 13, 1859; she was born Sept. 1, 1839; they have four children—Walter James, born Sept. 4, 1860; Florence Ann, born Dec. 16, 1863, and died May 15, 1876; Lydia Jane, born Sept. 25, 1867, and George Jacob, born July 17, 1869.

A. B. BROOKS, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Lockport; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1809; his parents moved to Delaware County when he was 10 years old, and remained there until 1826, when they moved to Erie Co., N. Y.; in 1837, he moved to this county, his parents following. His father, Benjamin, died on the farm his son Alonzo now resides on, in 1864, and his mother, Annie, in 1836; in 1839, Alonzo moved to his present farm, where he has ever since resided. Has been Justice of the Peace nearly twenty years, Assessor, Highway Commissioner, School Director, President Homer Mutual Insurance Co. Married first wife, Annie Edmonds, of Delaware Co., N. Y., in October, 1831; she died October 14, 1837; they had one child—Joseph E., born October, 1833. He married second wife, Jane Weaver, in Homer Township, Aug. 29, 1838; she

was born Jan. 20, 1807; they had five children, one living—Sterling A., born Jan. 21, 1848; four dead—William Harrison, Harrison and two who died at birth.

JOSEPH E. BROOKS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1833; he lived there until he was 4 years of age, and then came with his mother, in 1837, to this county, and after the death of his mother in October of same year, he went to live with Holder Sisson until spring of 1838, when he lived with Wm. Frazer up to August, from which time until he was 21 he remained with his father, Alonzo; in 1867, he moved to the farm upon which he now resides. In 1869, he went to Cass Co., Mo., remaining four years, and then returned to this township, and has lived since on his farm. Has been School Director. Married Eunice Z. Coon, of Mokena, Will Co., Nov. 28, 1855; she was born Jan. 25, 1834; have three children—Louis D., born Oct. 5, 1856; William H., born Dec. 18, 1858, and Annis I., born Aug. 13, 1862.

JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Lockport; was born in Watervliet, N. Y., May 15, 1836; he moved to this county with his parents in 1838, and worked upon the farm until the age of 22; in 1860, he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, returning the same fall; in 1866, he went to Chicago and carried on the grocery business two years; he returned to this township; in 1869, he purchased from his father the homestead upon which he now resides, containing 160 acres. Has been School Director three terms, and is such at present. He married Rebecca Breckenridge, of Canada in New Lenox Township, Aug. 19, 1858; she was born in Canada Dec. 7, 1839; they have six children—Clarence Eugene, born Nov. 9, 1859; George Erwin, March 8, 1862; Martin Schuyler, Jan. 29, 1866; John Jerome, Jan. 18, 1869; Howard Horace, Aug. 19, 1872, and Gertrude Rebecca, Oct. 14, 1875.

MARTIN B. BRINCKERHOFF, retired farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lockport; was born in Albany, N. Y., July 11, 1806; he attended school to the age of 14, when his father sent him to the country to learn farming, receiving only his board; at the age of 20, he worked his own farm in Albany Co., and remained on it up to

1837; he came West in 1838 and settled on farm Sec. 31, and continued such up to 1869, when his son purchased the farm, with whom he has since resided. Has been School Director and Road Commissioner. He married Eliza Van Duser, of Madison Co., N. Y., in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1827; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1808, and died in Homer Tp., Jan. 4, 1873; they had seven children, three living—Gertrude (now Mrs. Mellen), born April 5, 1829; John, born May 15, 1836; Mary (now Mrs. Harris), Feb. 4, 1834, and four dead—John, died Feb. 5, 1832; James, March 7, 1833; Martin, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863, from disease contracted in the army, and Emma Cecilia, in September, 1870.

A. C. CUTLER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Hadley; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1827; he lived there until he was 7 or 8 years of age, when he moved with his parents to Erie Co., Ohio, and from there to Huron Co., Ohio; at the age of 13, he followed the life of a sailor upon the lakes; in the fall of 1844, he came with his parents to Illinois, traveling most of the way by team; for some years he drove stage for Fink & Walker, of Chicago; he also freighted through this Western country, and afterward went to Chicago and was engaged in the manufacture of shingles and also connected with the Police Department for eight years; in 1865, he crossed the plains to Colorado, mining and prospecting, and again in 1866; he came to this county in 1869, and first settled on Sec. 36, and moved from there to Hadley P. O., being its Postmaster for three years; in 1873, he came to his present farm of 105 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Glines, of Homer Tp., Sept. 6, 1870; she was born in Feb., 1864; they have two children—Clinton E. B., born July 3, 1871, and Ida Lucy, Feb. 5, 1875.

LEROY CORWIN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in West Lockport May 15, 1851; he came with his parents to this township when he was about 3 years old; he remained with his parents, engaged on the farm until he was 15 years of age, from which time he has worked his own way through life; he now works the farm of H. McGregor. He married Miss Hannah Adams, of Indi-

diana, in Richland Co., Wis., Sept. 5, 1875; she was born Feb. 11, 1855.

FREDERIC COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lockport; was born in Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., June 29, 1812; he was engaged in farming with his parents until the year 1833, when he came to this county and first settled on Secs. 27 and 28, and obtained a pre-emption upon the land, where he resided forty-one years, and in the winter of 1874, moved to where he now resides; Mr. Collins was among the first settlers, when a fence was a novelty and the red men were their neighbors. He married Miss Nancy Mason White, daughter of Jonah White, of Spencer, Mass., in Lockport Tp., March 13, 1839; she was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., July 23, 1814; they had four children, three living—Horatio, born Feb. 3, 1840; Adeline Eliza (now Mrs. Hatch), born Sept. 19, 1841, and Ellen Samantha (now Mrs. Bird, of Michigan), born Aug. 13, 1850, and Emma Adella, born Sept. 5, 1856, and died July 26, 1857. Mr. Collins has passed through the many struggles and incidents and dangers so common to the pioneer of the Great West, and is to-day hardy and robust at the ripe old age of 66.

NATHAN CORWIN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lockport; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., March 15, 1810; he lived there, engaged in farming, up to the time he was 24 years of age, when he came West, and first moved to Wayne Co., Mich., and was engaged in clearing up timber land; two years afterward, he moved to La Grange Co., Ind., where he remained thirteen years; he came to this county in 1848, and first lived in Plainfield two years, and then in Lockport Tp. three years, farming, and in Lockport three years, keeping hotel; in 1855, he came to this township, where he has since resided; has been Poor Master and School Director. Married his first wife, Sophia Jewell, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 30, 1831; she died Jan. 26, 1843; they had five children—Melissa, Mary U., Horace T., Henry E. and Lydia. He married his second wife, Eliza Ann Cole, of Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1848; they had seven children—David R., Austin, Leroy, De Witt C., Alice, Edward L. and William F.

H. T. CORWIN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Lockport; was born in Lima, La

Grange Co., Ind., Aug. 4, 1836; he moved to this county with his parents in 1855, and lived with them until the age of 21; in 1874, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, now containing seventy acres. He has been School Director three years. He married Miss Helen C. Reed (daughter of George Reed) in Homer Tp., Jan. 31, 1867; she was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1845; they have two children—Elmer R., born Feb. 20, 1867, and Myrtie J., born June 10, 1877. Mr. Corwin served three years as Sergeant of Co. G, 39th Ill. Inf., and was wounded at Bermuda Hundred in 1864, and served the balance of his enlistment in Marine Hospital in Chicago.

REV. SAMUEL COWELL, Episcopal clergyman, Lockport; was born in Providence, R. I., July 3, 1820; at the age of 20, he graduated at Brown University; he then studied law one year with his father, the Hon. Benj. Cowell, Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas of Rhode Island; in 1844, he was ordained as an Episcopal Minister; he first preached in Western Pennsylvania for seven years; in 1854, he moved to Saco, Maine, and was Pastor of Trinity Church four years; in June, 1858, he came to Lockport, and was Pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church four years and Chaplain of State Penitentiary four years under the appointment of Gov. Bissell; although compelled by ill health to retire from the ministry, Mr. Cowell has been engaged upon missionary work, and laid the corner-stones of two churches at Lockport and New Lenox, in this county; he now resides on his farm, about one and one-half miles from Lockport. Married Margaret Marshall in Washington, Penn., Oct. 4, 1852; she was born in Washington, Penn., Oct. 27, 1829; they had five children, four of whom are living.

BENJAMIN M. DANCER (deceased), farmer, Sec. 25; was born in the State of New York, Dec. 24, 1809; when he came West, first settled in Chicago, remaining there about two years; his parents coming West, they all went to Kankakee Co., Ill., where his mother died, when he first came to this county he lived near Hadley P. O.; in 1843, he settled upon the farm his widow now resides on,

and lived there until his death, Jan. 4, 1864. Had been Supervisor. Married Miss Emily Simmons (daughter of Thomas Simmons, one of the early pioneers of this county, having come here in 1833, from Dunkirk, N. Y.) in Joliet, Oct. 30, 1843; she was born May 3, 1823; they had eight children—John and William (twins), born Nov. 12, 1844, Mariah, March 7, 1846; Mary, born March 22, 1851, died March 21, 1864; Emma, born May 16, 1853; Benjamin F., born Feb. 22, 1857, died November of the same year; Alice R., born Aug. 12, 1859, died March 16, 1860; George, born Dec. 30, 1861, died July 14, 1877.

PATRICK DUNN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lockport; was born in the parish of Laighlin Bridge, Carroll Co., Ireland, March 17, 1825, and lived there until he was 25, years of age when he emigrated to America, and first lived in Salem Co. Mo., one year; he then crossed the plains to California, and remained six years, coming to this county where he has resided ever since; he purchased his present farm in 1861, now containing 150 acres. He enlisted as a private in Co. F, 100th Ill. Inf., Aug. 10, 1862, and served to the close of the war in 1865. He married Miss Johanna Dugen in Lockport, March 6, 1869; she was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1839, and came to America in 1858; they have two children—William, born Feb. 1, 1870, and Mary, born Nov. 13, 1871.

PETER DICK, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lockport; was born in Rheinboyer, Germany, May 19, 1821; he came to America with his father in 1845, who settled in Williams Co., Ohio, and lived there thirteen years; in 1858, he came to this county, and lived in Lockport Tp. five years, when he purchased and moved upon the farm he now resides on, containing eighty acres. He married Miss Barbara Saltsgiver Feb. 6, 1847, in Williams Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1828; they had nine children—George E., born Nov. 23, 1847; Liddy C., born Nov. 5, 1849; John W., Aug. 28, 1851; Lewis L., June 8, 1853; Theodore R., Feb. 6, 1855; Michael A., Jan. 23, 1858; William H., Feb. 24, 1862, died March 15, 1863; Mertie, June 15, 1864, and Bertie, July 26, 1866—both the latter dying at birth.

GEORGE DAMM, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lockport; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 8, 1828; came to America in 1847, with his parents, who settled on the Du Page Co., Ill., and lived with them until he was 27 years old; in 1865, he came to this county and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides, containing 160 acres. Has been Road Master. Married Miss Elizabeth Ott in Du Page Co., Ill., May 8, 1855; she was born in Central Square, N. Y.; they had seven children—Laura Mariah and Francis Ellen (twins), born April 4, 1857; Frank Stephen, Jan. 18, 1860; Edward Valentine, May 27, 1862; Albert Casper, Aug. 27, 1866, and died Jan. 10, 1874; Barney Joseph, Nov. 30, 1871, died April 17, 1872, and Mary Sophronia, April 6, 1873.

JAMES D. FRAZER, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1821; he was one of nine children; his mother was of Dutch and his father of Scotch extraction; his great grandfather was frozen to death on the Green Mountains, Vt.; his parents being poor, the subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources early in life, working upon a farm until 19 years of age, from which time up to the age of 27 he was employed in collecting and driving stock from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western New York to Boston; on June 8, 1849, he came West and purchased a farm in this township, now owned and occupied by Harmon V., one of his brothers; in 1852, he crossed the plains to California, remaining there nineteen months mining at Yreka; he returned to this county in April, 1854, and has been engaged in farming ever since; in 1854, was elected Highway Commissioner, and in 1861, was elected Supervisor of the town, and having in that year offered a resolution before the Board of Supervisors instructing the County Treasurer to receive the county taxes in "greenbacks" has been called and known as the "Veteran Greenbacker;" in 1865, he was elected Assessor, and in 1874, was again elected Supervisor, being re-elected in 1878 to the same position; he has always taken an active part in politics, and in whatever would advance the interests of his county has always taken a prominent part; he was a Delegate to the convention of 1856, which organized

the Republican party. He married Mary F. Lane (daughter of John Lane, the inventor of the first steel plow), in Lockport in this county, April 12, 1857; she was born in Pittsford, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1830; they have three children—John D., born March 29, 1858; Mattie J., Jan. 16, 1863, and Mary F., Feb. 16, 1867.

SAMUEL GOTTS (deceased), farmer; was born in Norfolk, Eng., Jan. 19, 1819; he came to America at the age of 14; he first settled in the State of New York, and afterward in Canada; he came to this county in 1852, and lived here up to the time of his decease, May 2, 1878; he came to his present farm in the spring of 1855, where his widow now resides, containing eighty acres. He married Mrs. Hannah Luther in Joliet Aug. 15, 1850; she was born in Franklin Co., Mass., April 18, 1827; she has six children—Lydia Luther (by first husband), born Aug. 23, 1848; by second husband—Isabella, born Feb. 9, 1856; Sarah, born Dec. 5, 1858; Alonzo, born Jan. 9, 1863; William, born Nov. 13, 1868, and Charles, born June 17, 1872.

JOHN HALEY, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hadley; was born in Waldec, Prussia, Germany, April 2, 1822; he lived there until he was 25 years of age, when he came to America in July, 1847, and settled first in Wayne Co., N. Y., living there six and a half years, blacksmithing; moved from there to Prince Edward Co., Can., working at the same trade; in the spring of 1860, he came to Will Co., and settled where he now resides; farms 250 acres. Has been Highway Commissioner six years and School Director many years. He married Miss Elizabeth Kunzen, of Prussia, in Alliance, Wayne Co., N. Y., in July, 1847; she was born Oct. 21, 1823; they have eight children—John, born May 14, 1848; George L., born Jan. 7, 1850; Carrie, born Nov. 3, 1852; William H., born Nov. 17, 1854; Charles F., born Sept. 26, 1857; Alexander, born Oct. 3, 1860; Frank, born Dec. 18, 1864, and Emma, born June 16, 1868.

CHARLES HALEY, blacksmith, Hadley; was born in Waldec, Prussia, Germany, Jan. 21, 1836; he was engaged in learning the trade of blacksmith from the age of 15 up to 18, when he came to

Canada with his mother in 1854, living there up to 1874, carrying on the trade of blacksmith, and from there he came to Hadley Postoffice, in this township, carrying on a blacksmith shop, and is now also Postmaster. He married Miss Aldura Lawson, of Prince Edward Co., Upper Canada, May 5, 1863; she was born April 13, 1842; they have four children—Manly B., born June 20, 1864; John C., born April 7, 1867; Adolph, born Dec. 13, 1870, and Carrie, born Oct. 10, 1872.

PETER HOMEDING, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Prussia, Germany, Sept. 18, 1829; he lived there until he was 23 years old, farming; in 1852, he came to America, and came to Will Co., and has lived here ever since; in 1864, he purchased the farm upon which he lives, containing sixty-four acres. Married Miss Susan Miller, of Prussia, in Joliet, Nov. 28, 1858; she was born Feb. 2, 1824; had five children—Katie, born Sept. 15, 1858; Maggie, born April 16, 1860; Matt, born May 10, 1861; Nicholas, born in 1864, died in 1865, and Peter, born March 24, 1866.

LEVI HARTWELL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lockport; was born in Hadley, Mass., Dec. 10, 1817; at the age of 11, he was thrown upon his own resources; at the age of 12, he learned the trade of blacksmithing with John Lane, and served an apprenticeship of seven years—three years in New York State and four years in Illinois, having come to this county in 1833 with Mr. Lane; he also worked for John P. Manny one year, and in Galena about a year; returning to this township in 1838, he again worked for John Lane up to 1842, when he settled upon the farm upon which he now resides, making all the improvements on thirty acres, at the same time carrying on the manufacture of steel plows up to 1862, since which time he has devoted himself to his farm, now containing 110 acres. Has held the office of Constable and Path Master seven or eight terms; Town Commissioner thirteen years; School Director twelve years; Supervisor two years and Poor Master one year. He married his first wife, Miss Louisa Poor, in Homer Tp., Nov. 3, 1842; she was born in Indiana, Sept. 11, 1823, and died Oct. 26, 1867; they had five children, one only living—Samuel, born June 27, 1856, and

four dead—William E., first, died Jan. 12, 1846; William E., second, died at Eastport, Miss., May 5, 1865, of disease contracted in the army; Charles died Feb. 14, 1869, and Levi died May 20, 1873. He married his second wife, Miss Emma Trask, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in Chicago, April 22, 1868; she was born Nov. 10, 1847.

A. A. INGERSOLL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lockport; was born in Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., Nov. 20, 1839; he has always been a resident of this county. His mother came with her parents from Syracuse, N. Y., in Oct., 1833, and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides, and died there. The subject of this sketch lived with them up to the year 1862; he then enlisted in Co. G, 100th Regt. I. V. I., serving three months, when he was transferred to the Pioneer Corps of the Army of the Cumberland; remained in such from Nov. 27, 1862, to Oct. 8, 1863, and then was transferred to the First U. S. Vet. V. Engineers until mustered out, July 2, 1865. Has been Town Clerk, and is now Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Fanny M. Myrick, of Orland, Cook Co., March 28, 1866; she was born Sept. 19, 1847; they had three children, two living—Annie A., born Oct. 15, 1867, and Walter Judson, born March 19, 1869, and one dead—Florence B., born Aug. 1, 1874, and died April 20, 1877. His grandparents, Benjamin and Phoebe, came to this county in October, 1833, and were among the first settlers in the county, there being but very few families, and as the pioneers of this county, they and their families passed through the many dangers and hardships only to be found in a new country. In 1847, his grandfather, Chester Ingersoll, crossed the plains to California, and was the first white man that built a house in San Francisco. Benjamin Weaver died March 2, 1870, and Phoebe died Nov. 15, 1859, and lie buried in Brooks' burying-ground, on Sec. 10, near the homestead.

JOHN JUNGEL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 8, 1829; he lived there until he was 23 years of age, engaged in farming, when he came to America (1852), and settled in Du Page Co., living there three years; in 1855, he came to this

county and settled where he now resides ; farms 200 acres. He married Miss Mary Ann Wagner, of Rheinish Prussia, Germany, Dec. 31, 1856 ; she was born Nov. 15, 1836 ; they have ten children — Peter, born Dec. 14, 1856 ; Mary K., Sept. 4, 1858 ; Susie, March 8, 1860 ; Katie, Feb. 25, 1862 ; Nicholas, May 1, 1864 ; Maggie, April 5, 1866 ; Johnnie, April 13, 1868 ; Lizzie, April 19, 1870 ; Barney, Aug. 25, 1872, and Annie, May 28, 1875.

SETH B. JONES, deceased, farmer, Sec. 11 ; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1828 ; his parents moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., when he was a child, where he remained until he was 27 years of age, engaged in farming ; in 1855, he moved West and settled in Kankakee Co., Ill., where he lived until his coming to this county in 1865, and settled upon the farm containing 110 acres, upon which his widow now resides, and where he lived until his decease, Nov. 20, 1875. Had been School Trustee. Married Miss Julia E. Coddington, of Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1850 ; she was born in Bristol, N. Y., March 3, 1831 ; they had five children — Elliott E., born Sept. 20, 1853 ; Arthur, born March 30, 1857 ; Annette O., born Dec. 3, 1858, and died Feb. 17, 1861 ; Theresa L., born Oct. 17, 1860, and Marcia C., born Aug. 22, 1862, and died May 3, 1876.

W. H. LANFEAR, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Lockport ; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1830 ; he moved with his parents to this township, when he was 5 years of age, and was engaged with them in farming until the age of 21 ; his father died June 23, 1871 ; his mother still lives, at the ripe old age of 82. The subject of this sketch purchased the farm, upon which he now lives, in 1852, having made all the improvements and set out all the trees upon it, containing at present 200 acres. He was Town Commissioner in 1875, 1876 and 1877 ; also School Director six years. He married Miss Emily M. Savage, daughter of Levi Savage, of this township, Feb. 25, 1852 ; she was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., July 24, 1830 ; they had seven children, three living — Mary Ann, born Dec. 16, 1852 ; Albert H., Oct. 31, 1865, and Nettie E., Dec. 26, 1867,

and four deceased — Asa W., born Nov. 8, 1854, died March 22, 1871 ; Ida M., born Aug. 2, 1856, died Jan. 6, 1860 ; Charley E., born Nov. 3, 1872, died July 24, 1873, and Willie H., died Sept. 1874 ; the last two being twins.

J. S. LANFEAR, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Lockport ; was born in Homer Tp., July 25, 1837, in the homestead where his parents had resided since 1835, and where his father died June 23, 1871 ; Mr. Lanfear has farmed the same since he was old enough to do so, and lives on the same place at present, now containing 150 acres. He has held the office of Town Clerk six years, and School Director seven years, which position he still holds. He married Miss Amelia Hill, a daughter of Isaac F. Hill, of Madison Co., N. Y., in Homer Tp., Sept. 1, 1857 ; she was born in Oneida Tp., Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1834 ; they have one child — De Etta, born March 20, 1852.

RICHARD S. McLAUGHRY, farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O. Lockport ; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1822 ; he lived there until he was 12 years of age, when he came West with his parents, who first settled in Paddock's Settlement, in Cook Co., where his parents died ; in 1850, he crossed the plains to California, prospecting and mining one year, when he returned to Cook Co. ; in 1860, he lived upon his farm near Gooding's Grove. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 100th Ill. V. I., and was elected as Captain of the same company, serving up to 1864 ; he was wounded at Mission Ridge, Georgia. He married his first wife, Mary Fitzsimmons, in Cook Co., Ill., Oct. 10, 1844 ; she died Dec. 8, 1845 ; they had one child — Thomas J., born Dec. 8, 1845, died in Andersonville prison, Georgia, in 1864 ; he married his second wife, Jane Pettyjohn, in Cook Co., in 1847 ; she died in April, 1853 ; they had two children — William L., born in June, 1848, and Hannah M., born Sept. 21, 1850, died Oct. 20, 1869 ; married his present wife, Elizabeth Benton, of Geauga Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1854 ; they have seven children — Richard M., born Nov. 23, 1853 ; Helen E., Jan. 17, 1858 ; Alice G., Feb. 26, 1860 ; Jessie P., Nov. 19, 1862 ; Herman T., July 15, 1865 ; Bernice, Jan. 28, 1868, and Florence M., July 10, 1870.

HORACE MESSENGER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Lockport; was born in Cheungo Co., N. Y., April 26, 1807; he lived with his parents to the age of 20, farming, then farmed six years in Onondaga Co., N. Y., by the month; in 1834, he came to this county (then Cook) and made his claim; then returning to Onondaga County, married and returned with his wife in 1835, and worked and improved the farm upon which he has ever since resided, containing over four hundred acres; Mr. Messenger is one of the earliest settlers in the county. Has been Highway Commissioner, but, although repeatedly requested, steadily has refused to hold any other office. Married Miss Fanny Shead (daughter of Stephen Shead, Onondaga Co., N. Y.) in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in April, 1835; she was born in Vernon, N. Y., June 13, 1810; they had seven children, six living—Horace, born April 26, 1807; Fanny S., June 13, 1810; Mary Jane, Nov. 4, 1838; Francis Ann, March 18, 1840; Horace Isaac, Feb. 5, 1844, and Helen Louisa, April 18, 1847; one dead—William H., born Feb. 20, 1836, died April 4, 1839.

JAMES W. MOONEY, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Lockport; was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1815, where he was engaged in farming, except four years, when he clerked in a grocery store; he came to this county in 1848, and first settled in Homer Tp.; in 1861 he moved, into Lockport Tp. and after remaining sixteen years, returned to Homer Tp. and for two years was engaged in boating on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and now resides with his sons, John H. and Charles W., who work the Garden Farm in this township. Was Township Assessor and Highway Overseer in Lockport Tp. Married Lydia Ann Burt (daughter of Harlow and Hannah Burt, of Wayne Co., N. Y.) in Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1836; had eleven children—Jane M., born Aug. 16, 1839; Julia A., May 1, 1841; Francis, born Aug. 30, 1842, died Aug. 26, 1843; Charity, born Feb. 3, 1844; died March 4, 1849; Mary, born April 14, 1846; Helen, Aug. 24, 1847; John Henry, Dec. 30, 1849; Harriet Francelia, March 17, 1851; Lydia Josephine, Sept. 11, 1853; William Burt, April 7, 1855, died May 4,

1856, and Charles Wesley, born July 7, 1857.

BARNEY OTT, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Baden, Germany, June 5, 1821; he lived with his parents fifteen years; from that time up to the age of 21, he worked at the trade of weaver; he came to America in 1842; and the first year lived in Onondaga Co., N. Y., working in a salt factory; from there he went to Canada, remaining two years farming; in 1846, he came to this State and lived in Du Page Co. nineteen years farming, when he moved to this county (1865), and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, of 152 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Walter (daughter of Andrew Walter, of Darmstadt, Germany,) in Du Page Co., Sept. 10, 1851; she was born June 8, 1831; they had thirteen children—Frank, born Feb. 16, 1853, died Feb. 26, 1854; Michael, born May 10, 1854; Eva, Oct. 30, 1855; Catharine, born April 16, 1857, died Feb. 26, 1858; Mary, born Feb. 2, 1859; Libbie, Jan. 8, 1861; John, Aug. 8, 1862; Katie, July 14, 1864; Peter, Jan. 2, 1866; Clara, March 20, 1868; Emma, March 9, 1870; Maggie, Oct. 21, 1872, and George B., Nov. 24, 1874.

DWIGHT PRESTON, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1823; he moved with his parents to Otsego Co. when he was 4 years old, and lived there until 1852, when he came to this county and settled on Sec. 11; in 1857, went to Marion Co., Ill. In 1861, enlisted in Co. F, 39th Reg. Ill. Inf., and was promoted to 1st Sergeant Nov. 15, 1862, serving until the close of the war; he was wounded at Warebottom Church, Va., May 20, 1864, and remained in hospital until his discharge June 8, 1865; he then came to Will Co., and has remained here ever since. Has been Collector and Constable. He married Emeline Brooks, of Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1844; she died Nov. 28, 1872; they have two children—Adelbert D., born Sept. 13, 1845, and Hannah E., June 15, 1848. His son Adelbert D., married Lydia Coon Dec. 26, 1869; they had four children—Marion D., born Oct. 2, 1870; Grace E., Feb. 28, 1873; William Adelbert, June 23, 1875, died June 21, 1877; and Mary L., Aug. 25, 1877

NELSON REED, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lockport; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1827; he lived with his parents until 9 years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources, and has made his way in life upon his own exertions ever since; he came to this county in January, 1852, and first settled on a farm in Sec. 9; in 1872, he purchased the farm he now resides on, his wife's parents, James and Eve Ritchey, residing with them from that time. Has been School Director several terms, and is so at present. Married Miss Margaret Ritchey in Homer Tp. Jan. 21, 1858; she was born on the "Ritchey Homestead," Nov. 6, 1838; they have four children—Carson, born Feb. 19, 1860; William R., April 14, 1866; Mary P., Dec. 8, 1868, and Harry, Oct. 25, 1874.

JAMES RITCHEY, retired farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lockport; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1800; he remained there until he was 4 years of age, when his parents moved to Ross Co., Ohio, and remained there until Oct. 20, 1830, when Mr. Ritchey and family moved to Fountain Co., Ind., and in Nov. 24, 1830, he came to this county, and took up his claim to the land he now resides on, and returning, brought his family on in the fall of 1831; in 1832, himself and family were compelled to take refuge in Fort Dearborn for eighteen days; his family then returned to Indiana, and he himself came back to his farm, returning several times that season to visit his family; the fall of same year, he brought his family again to Will Co., where they have resided ever since. He married Miss Eve Thatcher (daughter of Sylvester Thatcher, of Ross Co., Va.) in Ross Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1823; she was born in Aug., 1801; they had eight children—Mary (now Mrs. Lewis Bush), born Dec. 5, 1824; Riley, Oct. 2, 1827, and died Nov. 7, 1862, at Cave City, Ky., from disease contracted in the army; George, April 26, 1830 (now residing in Oregon); Samuel I., Aug. 16, 1833 (now living in Montana); John, May 24, 1836 (residing in Boulder City, Colo.; Margaret (wife of Nelson Reed), Nov. 6, 1838; James Marion, April 7, 1841, and died at the age of 10 months, and Elizabeth R. (wife of Levi Poor, of Audrain Co., Mo.), Oct. 30, 1843. Mr. Ritchey and wife are the only living per-

sons who were in this township who were "forted" in May, 1832; when he came here there was but one family (the Johnstons, now all dead); as a pioneer of this county, he has encountered many hardships and struggles in the wilds of this great West, when their only companions were the Indians and the wild beasts of the forest; his recollection of the events of that early day are vivid and fresh to him, and he is now in the enjoyment of a hale and hearty old age, being near 78; he lost, however, his eyesight from inflammation in 1854; his journey to Indiana from Ohio, was made by horse-teams, and from there to this county by ox-teams, as the roads at that day were impassable to horses, being "mired down;" he has made numerous trips to Indiana for provisions, it being the only place they could get them in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, as they raised nothing until 1834; Chicago in 1833 contained only 170 persons.

PETER REUTER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lockport; was born in Trier, Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 10, 1834, and farmed until he came to America in 1864, and settled in Will Co.; in 1874, he purchased the farm of ninety-six acres upon which he now resides. He married Helen Beaver in Prussia, Jan. 7, 1862; she was born in 1840; they have nine children—Angelina, born Nov. 4, 1862; Susie, born Aug. 4, 1864; Mary, born Dec. 5, 1865; Louisa, born Feb. 2, 1867; Lizzie, Jan. 2, 1869; Katie, Aug. 9, 1871; Peter, Aug. 19, 1872; Edward, Oct. 16, 1875, and John, born Nov. 21, 1877.

HENRY REED, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lockport; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1825; he lived there until there until the age of 27, engaged in farming; in January, 1852, he moved to this county and with his brother was engaged in buying and selling cattle, near Gooding's Grove, for two years; he then purchased a farm near Hadley, and lived on it until the winter of 1864, when he returned East, and after remaining one year, returned and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, in January, 1868. Has been Supervisor two years, Assessor one year, Road Commissioner two years in Orland, Cook Co., Ill., and is now Road Commissioner of Homer Tp. He married Miss Mary Tot-

man of Ontario Co., N. Y., June 13, 1854; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 10, 1834; they had six children, five living—Morris A., born Aug. 8, 1860; Edna L., born Nov. 4, 1862; Wallace L., born Aug. 9, 1866; Frank L., born May 4, 1868, and Henry B., born Nov. 27, 1875; one dead—Emerson W., born Aug. 31, 1856, died June 20, 1859.

J. B. ROWLEY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lockport; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1811, where he resided fifteen years, and afterward in Monroe Co. seven years; in 1833, he moved to this county and made a claim, and afterward purchased the land upon which he now resides, at the land sale in Chicago in 1835; his farm now contains over 210 acres, which he laid out, and upon which he made all the improvements. Married Miss Ardelia Lanfear in Homer Tp., April 13, 1836; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1818; they had six children, two living—Olive (now Mrs. Link), born April 21, 1838; Irvin E., born May 11, 1863, and four dead—Francis B., born April 17, 1844, died Dec. 9, 1844; Adelia Ann, born Feb. 25, 1846, died April 23, 1848; Albert, born Feb. 27, 1851, died April 6, 1865, and Ella M., born June 21, 1858, died Dec. 30, 1859. Mr. Rowley was among the first settlers, and passed through the many struggles of a pioneer life.

HIRAM ROWLEY was one of the earliest settlers of Will Co.; he arrived in the year 1833; we are indebted to his son, John K. Rowley, of Chicago, the historian of the Rowley family in the United States, for the following extract from the proof-sheets, pertaining to the lineage of Mr. Rowley; he says, "After years of research, my conclusions are that the Rowleys are all related; that Moses Rowley, who emigrated from South Wales in the year 1700, was the original Rowley in this country; he married at Cape Cod, Mass., and settled in East Haddam, Conn. Joseph Rowley, the grandfather of Hiram, resided in Richmond, Mass., where he enlisted Oct. 1, 1775, in the Revolutionary war; was in Col. Simon's regiment; marched to Lake George, thence by boats to Ticonderoga, N. Y., where trace is lost of his exploits. In 1776, he served under Col. Ford, hunting Tories; in 1777, was in the same service under Col. Ashley. During

1778, 1779 and 1780, frequently volunteered to go out in scouting parties after Tories and Indians. He was a brave soldier, and would have served longer had it not been for an accidental fall, which rendered him unfit for hard service. He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1752, and died at Victor, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Col. Aaron Rowley, of Revolutionary fame, was a brother of his." Capt. Jireh Rowley, the father of Hiram, was twice married. The second time to the mother of Charles M. and George M. Gray, well-known citizens of this county, as well as the county of Cook, in fact, throughout our whole country. The Captain in business, was the Vanderbilt of his time, and distinguished himself as a true citizen and brave defender of his country in the war of 1812. More of his life will be found elsewhere in this history. Hiram Rowley was born Nov. 16, 1813, and was one of the family of eight children who grew to maturity by the first wife, consisting of one daughter and seven sons, all of whom are now living but three. Jireh Rowley, Jr., died Aug. 6, 1875. It is a singular coincidence, that he was named after the father of so large a family, and filled a similarly prominent place in the estimation of the public in Western New York, where he always lived. Hiram had none of the advantages in early life for cultivation children now have. His mother died when he was quite young, and to use his own language, "he came up instead of being brought up." The spirit of adventure seized him at the age of 20 years, and he left his home in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., and all the hallowed associations of his youthful days for the uninhabited West. The journey by boat and stage took three weeks. He settled on a tract of 376 acres of land at Beebe's Grove, three miles east of Crete, where he commenced the struggle for a livelihood on his own account. Farming in those days meant hard labor without any of the luxuries of life, and as an evidence, one year in particular, Mr. Rowley transported oats by ox-teams to Chicago, a distance of thirty miles, and sold them for 10 cents per bushel, and other cereals at a proportionate rate; but notwithstanding all discouragements, he persevered and finally built on his place a comfortable log house, and married Cynthia Kile, in 1837, who, like himself, had come with her family

from an adjoining county in the Empire State. H. N. Marsh, Esq., of Joliet, married Miss Mary Kile, a sister of Mrs. Rowley, for his first wife. Aunt Cynthia, so called, on account of her eagerness to be doing Christian acts for everybody and everywhere, proved a helpmeet indeed, and the young couple prospered in a worldly point of view. A few years later, they sold their farm and moved to Yankee Settlement, now Homer Tp., and settled permanently upon the east half of his father's homestead, about one mile west of Hadley. Here is where the old settlers locate them, and where a thousand memories cluster, dear to their hearts, because the scenes enacted there were at a period in their lives when they had become matured and best calculated to enter into the arena of life in earnest. They added farm to farm, and were honorably prosperous. The result of their marriage, has been three sons and one daughter. The eldest son became quite well known as a teacher in this county before he took up his abode in Chicago, where he has for many years been prominently identified in the banking and real estate business. The second son, Andrew W., also became known as a music teacher. His youngest son, Asa B., and charming daughter, Sarah E., the Benjamin of the flock, also became proficient in music before the family moved to Lockport, and afterward to Chicago, where they all now reside. Mr. Rowley was too far advanced in life to imitate his forefathers in the late rebellion, but the Union army had his hearty sympathy, and his sons, although they did not enlist, aided with their means the families of those who did enter the service. In politics, he has been an unswerving Republican since the organization of the party. The success of the Roman Catholic Church in this country has given him much uneasiness. He has always been a warm advocate of free schools and of having the Bible read in them. Personally, Mr. Rowley is of a sympathetic nature, and clings with great tenacity to the beliefs he has once espoused. His house was a home for itinerant Methodist preachers, and he has for forty years been a zealous member of that denomination. He is hale, hearty and temperate, and has the promise of many years of life. His sons are all married and settled in life, and he has a

competence even in these depressing times, and an abiding faith in the future that it will be well with him.

JOHN SUTTEN, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Lockport ; was born in Hackonby, Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 21, 1819 ; he was engaged in farming up to the time of his coming to America, in 1854 ; he first stopped in Arnoldsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., eighteen months, when he came to Lockport ; in 1870, he settled upon the farm upon which he now resides. He married Mrs. Ruth Beals (widow of Ebenezer Beals, of Cambridge, Eng.) in Lockport on Nov. 20, 1870 ; she was born in Ditton, Cambridgeshire, Eng., Dec. 24, 1814.

GEORGE SPERRY, farmer, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Lockport ; was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1826 ; he carried on agricultural implements business two years, and taught school for three years in the State of New York ; in 1856, he came to this county, teaching school eight years during the winter months and farming during the summer ; in 1857, he came to the farm he now resides on. He enlisted as a private in 1862, in the 100th Ill. V. I., serving two years, and was promoted to First Lieutenant 22d N. Y. Cav., serving as such six months, when he was promoted as Captain in the same regiment, and also served as Regimental Quartermaster, and subsequently, before being mustered out, as Brigade Quartermaster ; he was promoted to the rank of Major for service in the field in the capture of Early's army at Waynesboro, Va., and remained such until mustered out July 4, 1865 ; Mr. Sperry, during his term of service, was responsible for over one million and a half of Government property, and, what very few officers of our army can say, has certificates of non-indebtedness from every department of the Government from which he had drawn supplies, consisting of the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissary. In 1873, he went to Kansas and took up a claim of 160 acres under the "Homestead Law." He married his first wife Miss Mary D. Cook (daughter of Hon. Bates Cook, former Controller of the State of New York under the late Gov. DeWitt Clinton) in Lewiston, N. Y., July 6, 1851 ; she died in Henrietta, N. Y., April 6, 1853 ; he married his second wife, Mrs. Oliver Peck, April 5, 1857.

HON. AMOS SAVAGE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lockport; was born in Homer Tp. June 18, 1836, on the homestead where his parents had settled in 1833; his educational advantages were limited, as was the case among the early settlers in the wilds of the West; the subject of this sketch taught district school from the age of 19 to 24 during the winter months, working upon the farm during the summer; he was first elected Supervisor in 1861, and resigned shortly afterward to enter the army as Second Lieutenant of the 39th I. V. I., being afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and then as Captain, serving three years and three months, until discharged on account of disability; upon his return to the county he was again elected Supervisor, serving continuously until his election to the Legislature of Illinois in the fall of 1872, serving one term of two years, upon which he was again elected Supervisor, serving up to 1876, when he was elected to the State Board of Equalization for the Seventh Congressional District for the term of four years. Mr. Savage has always been active in politics, and has worked faithfully in whatever position he has been elected to fill to the best interests of the county. He married Miss Mary L. Slate (daughter of Asahel Slate, of Georgetown, S. C.), in Lemont, Cook Co., Feb. 25, 1864; she was born in Georgetown, S. C., June 22, 1837; has five children—Helen E., born Dec. 8, 1864; Frank M., born July 19, 1867; John H., born June 25, 1870; Willard A., born Sept. 14, 1872, and Mary A., born May 13, 1874.

WILLIAM TILSY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, May 15, 1833; when he was 17 years of age, he came to America and worked on the canal, and afterward worked for many farmers in Will Co.—six years for A. B. Brooks; he purchased his farm in 1856, and settled where he now lives in 1876; has been School Director six years. Married Miss Dora Holm, of Mecklenburg, Germany, in Chicago, Nov. 7, 1857; she was born Sept. 3, 1838; they have five children—Lewis, born Sept. 3, 1858; William, born May 3, 1862; Mary E., born Nov. 25, 1864; Henry, born Dec. 29, 1869, and Carrie, born Aug. 5, 1873.

P. P. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Darien, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1834; he went with his parents to Naperville in June, 1835, and remained with them until the age of 12, when his mother died in December, 1846, and he was then thrown upon his own resources; at the age of 13, he drove a notion wagon through Northern Illinois and Wisconsin; at the age of 16, he worked in the lead mines near Mineral Point, and at various other places, and smelted for Corwith & Co. at the age of 19, after which he worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner up to the spring of 1864; in May of the same year, he crossed the plains to Montana, mining and prospecting for five years; in December, 1868, he returned to Chicago, and, in February, 1869, purchased the farm upon which he now resides, containing 320 acres; has been School Director. Married Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of D. B. Rogers, of Luzerne Co., Penn., Dec. 30, 1870.

MATHIAS WAGNER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, in October, 1822; he lived there until he was 3 years of age, when he came to this country in 1852; he first lived in Du Page Co., Ill., three months, and then lived with Augustus Gooding about a year; in the spring of 1854, he moved where he now lives; he owns 138 acres. He married his first wife, Annie Piefer, of Rhenish Prussia, Germany, in 1852; she died in April, 1862; they had four children; two died in infancy—Martin, born May 4, 1853; Mary, born in 1854, died the same year. He married Margaret Hermon, of Rhenish Prussia, in May, 1862; they have seven children—Mary, born Dec. 29, 1866; Katie, born June 28, 1867; Maria, born March 14, 1869; Lena, born June 24, 1871; Attila, born March 24, 1873; Susanna, born Nov. 28, 1874, and Pete, born July 30, 1878; two died—Margaret, in 1864, and an infant.

ROBERT WHITE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Lockport; was born in Cambridge-shire, Eng., March 19, 1833; he came to America in 1854; he farmed up to his coming to this county; he settled in Yankee Settlement, Homer Township, the same year, and worked for Robert Bentley; in 1865, he moved to Orland, Cook Co.,

Ill., remaining there seven years farming, when he returned to this township and settled where he now resides; has fifty-one acres. He enlisted in Co. F, 100th Regiment Ill. Inf., and served during the war, being mustered out with his regiment June 13, 1865; he was wounded through the thighs at Kenesaw Mountain, on June 27, 1864. Has been School Director seven years. He married Mrs. Francis Vandewater (widow of Daniel Vandewater) in Homer Township, March 14, 1861; they have eight children, three by Mr. Vandewater—Hannah (now Mrs. Martin O'Brien), born March 17, 1852; Sarah Jane, Sept. 3, 1855, and William D., Aug. 29, 1857; five by Mr. White—Robert J., born Dec. 31, 1861; John Thomas, Dec. 8, 1866; Elizabeth Ann, Jan. 25, 1869; Charles H., July 1, 1871, and George W. R., Nov. 29, 1873.

NICHOLAS WELTER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Moltzh, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, Nov. 16, 1841; he lived there until he was 15 years old, when he came to America (1857) and first went to Chicago, staying there three or four years; in 1864, he came to Will County and settled upon his farm; in 1872, kept store at Gooding's Grove P. O., and came to where he now lives the

year after. Married Maggie Meyer, of Prussia, in Chicago, in January, 1862; she was born April 13, 1843; they had nine children—Katie, born Oct. 27, 1863; Lina, Oct. 13, 1864, died Aug. 11, 1865; Nicholas, born Nov. 15, 1866; Lizzie, Aug. 6, 1868; Mathew, Sept. 15, 1869, died in October, 1874; Cecilia, born Jan. 25, 1872; Christian, May 4, 1873; Susie, Sept. 15, 1875, and Maggie, July 3, 1877.

MATTHIAS ZIMMER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Gooding's Grove; was born in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, July 16, 1832; he lived there twenty-five years farming; came to America in 1857, and first went to Chicago, and from there to Lake Tp., Cook Co., remaining fifteen years, and came from there to this county, and purchased the farm he now resides on; farms 190 acres. He married Catharine Yeager, of Rhenish Prussia, Jan. 7, 1853; they had thirteen children—Nicholas, born Jan. 6, 1851; John, March 4, 1856; Anthony, July 17, 1858; Matthias, Sept. 26, 1860; Mary, Oct. 26, 1862; Pete, Jan. 25, 1866; Kate March 19, 1868; Clara, June 29, 1872; Christoph, Jan. 25, 1875; Susanna, Jan. 20, 1876, and three dead—Matthias, died Jan. 1, 1849; Angeline, Oct. 19, 1865; Cecilia, Feb. 26, 1870.

NEW LENOX TOWNSHIP.

ABEL BLISS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Hampden Co., Mass., Feb. 9, 1810; came to this State in 1837, and settled in New Lenox Tp., Will Co.; the township at that time was called Van Horn's Point, deriving its name from the point or stretch of timber running south from Hickory Creek, and at that time owned by Mr. Van Horn. Mr. Bliss was married May 6, 1840, to Miss Lucinda Blake; she was born in Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 14, 1816; they have had seven children, three of whom are living—Harriet M., Abel, Jr. and Alice P.; deceased—Ellen J., William S., Mary B. and Josie. Mr. B.'s farm contains 500 acres, valued at \$60 per acre.

MRS. ANN BROADIE, farmer; P. O. New Lenox; one of our earliest set-

tlers; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1832; came to this State with her father's family when she was 3 years old, and settled in New Lenox, Will Co., where she has since made her home. She was married May 11, 1854, to the late Robert J. Broadie, deceased, who was born in Ohio Feb. 5, 1829, and who died Dec. 21, 1873; they have had five children, three of whom are living—Esther Ann, John C. and Sarah A.; deceased—Lydia and Anna. The farm of Mrs. Broadie consists of 735 acres, valued at \$40,000.

GEORGE S. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Tolland Co., Conn., May 18, 1825; came to this State in 1850, and settled in Mokena, where he remained two years; he removed from there to Lockport in

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1852, and from there to New Lenox in 1876, where he now resides; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$5,000. Was married in New York Dec. 5, 1848, to Miss Martha A. Petteys, who was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1830; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—Ida E., G. W., Rose Belle, Edward C. L. and Lillie May; deceased—Millard P. and Frankie. Mr. Brown was a participant in the Mexican war of 1846. In his boyhood, he had a curiosity to see the world, and travel; he, therefore, left his home at the age of 16, and set out for New London, where he shipped on board the ship Mystic, bound for the northwestern coast of North America; she left her port Sept. 14, 1844; he was discharged at the Sandwich Islands, and there shipped aboard the sloop Portsmouth, a man-of-war, for the Mexican service; he served two years, and was discharged at the close of the war, at Boston, Mass., in May, 1848.

MRS. BRIDGET CUNNINGHAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spencer; was born in Kilkenny Co., Ireland, Oct. 8, 1822; came to this country in 1850, and settled in the East, where she remained several years, when she removed to this State, and settled in Manhattan, Will Co., in 1857; she removed from there to her present home in New Lenox in 1866; she now owns 160 acres, valued at \$8,000; is the widow of the late James Cunningham, deceased, who was born in Longford Co., Ireland; they have had eight children—Mathew, Thomas, Richard G., Martin, Mary E., Michael J., Katie L., and Maggie E. Mr. C., previous to his death, held several public offices in New Lenox Tp.; he died March 27, 1874.

PELEG CROSS, farmer and dairyman; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Rhode Island, May 10, 1821; came to this State in 1869, and settled in New Lenox, where he now resides; his farm consists of 113 acres, valued at \$7,000. He was married Dec. 31, 1852, to Miss Phebe Felps, who was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1829; they have had three children—Sarah E., Mary A., and Phebe F. Mr. Cross, previous to his coming to this State, held the offices of Township Clerk and Assessor several terms in Rotterdam Tp., New York State.

R. W. CROSSEN, carriage manufacturer, New Lenox; was born in Coburg, Ont., Feb. 25, 1855; came to the United States in 1865, and settled in Joliet, Will Co., Ill.; he obtained a liberal education by close and early attendance at school until he was 18 years of age; he engaged as an apprentice in carriage-making, and served three years, at the expiration of which time he went into business on his own account, and in which he continued for two years; finally disposing of his stock and other collaterals, he removed to New Lenox and purchased the right he now owns. His parents and relations are still residents of Joliet.

JEROME DOXTADER, farmer and hotel-keeper; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1829; came to Illinois, and settled in New Lenox, Will Co., in 1852, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Delia Hartshorn Sept. 24, 1856; she was born in Will Co., Ill., Oct. 23, 1840, and died July 24, 1878; they have had three children—Willard, born Jan. 6, 1859; John D., Feb. 13, 1862; Lydia L., Oct. 6, 1868. Mr. Doxtader is now the proprietor of the first hotel constructed in New Lenox; his present farm consists of ninety-four acres, valued at \$7,000.

JOHN FRANCIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Will Co., Ill., Jan. 8, 1843; is the son of the late Abraham Francis, deceased, who was one of our first settlers; the farm of Mr. Francis consists of 375 acres of land, valued at \$18,500; is situated on Secs. 9, 5 and 8. He was married to Miss Harriet M. Bliss, who was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., Sept. 5, 1846; they have had three children—John E., Howard B. and Hattie. Mr. Francis has held the office of School Trustee nine years, Township Collector two years, and Supervisor five years.

A. ALLEN FRANCIS, farmer and dealer in live-stock, also breeder of short-horn Durham cattle; P. O. New Lenox; was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., Sept. 7, 1840; is the son of the late Abraham Francis, who came to this State in 1831; the farm of Mr. Francis consists of 1,000 acres, valued at \$60,000. He was married to Miss Lizzie J. Haven Sept. 15, 1870, who was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., March 31, 1849; they have

one child—Mary Luella, born Oct. 20, 1877. At present holds the position of President of Will Co., Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and President of New Lenox Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

ISAAC M. GILLET, Jr., farmer and stock, Sec. 36; P. O. Spencer; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1850; he lived in New York about six years; then with his parents came West and settled in Homer Tp., Will Co.; he remained here on the farm about sixteen years when he came to his present place and has remained here since; the place belongs to his father, and contains 300 acres, 240 of which are located on Sec. 1, in Manhattan Tp., and is principally devoted to stock-raising; he makes a specialty of pure Suffolk swine. See advertisement.

WILLIAM GOUGAR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1818; came to this State with his father's family in 1831; has been a farmer and stock-raiser from boyhood; his present farm consists of 372 acres of land, valued at \$22,000, situated on Sec. 20, in New Lenox Tp., and on Sec. 20, in Joliet. He was married Dec. 29, 1859, to Miss Clarissa Hawkins, who was born in Kankakee Co., Ill., Feb. 19, 1839; they have had four children, three of whom are living—William, Nellie and Frank; deceased, Hester. Mr. Gougar participated in the Black Hawk war, which is fully described by him in the general history of the township.

A. GALLAGHER, hardware dealer; P. O. Spencer; was born in New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, April 25, 1848; came to this State and settled in New Lenox in 1876, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Jane Denny, who was born in Will Co., Ill., Jan. 4, 1848; they have had two children, viz.: Elsie May and Jennie M. Mr. G., beside his merchandising operations, owns and carries on a farm situated on Sec. 23, and valued at \$3,000.

MRS. N. GOUGAR, farming and dairy; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1823, and is the widow of the late Nicholas Gougar, who was born in Montour Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1813, and who died Jan. 12, 1878; they were married April 9, 1851; have two

adopted children, viz.: Lydia and Eugene. Mrs. G. came to this State from Ohio in 1850, and settled with her parents in New Lenox. Her farm contains 135 acres, valued at \$10,000.

J. E. GOUGAR, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Joliet; was born in New Lenox, Will Co., March 21, 1834; excepting the time spent in receiving his education at Beloit, Wis., and Joliet, Ill., he has been a permanent resident in New Lenox. He was married to Miss Hattie Perkins Nov. 24, 1864; she was born in Grundy Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1841; they have had four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Charles P. and Hattie May; deceased—Ella and Florence. Mr. Gougar has followed the pursuits of a farmer from boyhood; he now owns 160 acres, valued at \$10,000. He has also held the office of Assessor three terms, and Township Collector several years.

JOHN GOUGAR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Joliet; one of our very early settlers; was born in Montour Co., Penn., March 20, 1810; he removed with his father's family to Ohio when he was 8 years old, and from there to Indiana when he was in his 12th year; he remained there but a short time, when he came to this State and settled where he now resides in New Lenox; at the time of his arrival, the surrounding country was all embraced in Cook Co., and what is now the township of New Lenox did not then have a name; he arrived here Sept. 10, 1830, at which time there was but one building in Chicago, which was then used as a French trading-post, and was situated on the west side of the river; Mr. Gougar has now spent forty-eight years in this county, during which time his occupation has been that of a farmer and stock-raiser; his present farm contains 340 acres, valued at \$20,400. He was married in this State Jan. 2, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania May 21, 1813; they have had one child, viz.: Lewis, born Nov. 10, 1852.

SAMUEL H. HINE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spencer; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1825; came to this State in 1836, and settled in New Lenox, Will Co., where he now resides; his farm consists of 290 acres, valued at \$17,000. He was married Jan. 1,

1867, to Miss Barbara Leisure; they have had four children—Esther M., Ida E., Isaac H. and Mary Roseanna.

G. L. HALEY, farmer; P. O. Hadley; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1850; came to this State in 1860, and settled in Homer Tp.; he removed from Homer to New Lenox in 1876; he has now under cultivation thirty-five acres, valued at \$2,100. He was married Nov. 25, 1875, to Miss Emma L. Dancer, who was born in Homer, Will Co., Ill., May 14, 1851; they have had one child—Mary Edna, born Nov. 19, 1877.

DENNIS HOGAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spencer; was born in Ireland March 12, 1820; came to the United States in 1848, and to Illinois in 1854; settled in New Lenox, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Mary A. McCabe, who was born in Ireland May 6, 1837; they have five children—Ellen E., Katie M., Denice L., Gregory M. and Theresa J. The farm of Mr. Hogan consists of 240 acres, valued at \$14,500.

J. S. HOLMES, dealer in grain, coal and ground feed; P. O. Spencer; was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Aug. 30, 1848; is the son of the late Asher Holmes, deceased, who came from New York State in 1835. Mr. H. was married Jan. 24, 1871, to Miss Sophie Willis, who was born in New York City Aug. 14, 1852; they have had five children—Raynor E., Arthur W., Laura E., Herbert H. and Bessie J. Mr. H. is at present School Trustee; was elected in April, 1878.

JAMES E. HOLMES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spencer; one of our early settlers; was born in Chautauqua Co. N. Y., June 25, 1827; came to this State with his father's family and settled where he now resides, in New Lenox Tp, in 1835. He was married Jan. 8, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Stiffler, who was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1838; they have had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Delia J., William R. and George E.; deceased—Rosilla. The farm of Mr. H. consists of 138 acres, valued at \$8,500. Since his residence in this township, he has held the office of Town Clerk one year, Postmaster twenty-two years, which position he still retains; also the office of Street Commissioner nearly two years.

ASHER HOLMES, deceased, New Lenox Tp., whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., in September, 1796; at the age of 9, his parents moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in 1826, he returned to Chenango Co., and married Aug. 26 of the same year Miss Eliza Ann Elmore; they moved back to Chautauqua Co., and remained there until the year 1831, when they again returned to Chenango Co., remaining there until his coming to Will Co. in the spring of 1835; he settled on Sec. 22, in New Lenox Tp., where he died; his widow still lives on the homestead. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Chenango Co., and that of School Treasurer in New Lenox Tp. He had six children, five living—James E., born June 25, 1827; Myron P., born June 8, 1830; Orsamus, born in August, 1838; Lydia E., born Feb. 5, 1840, and Sophie, born Aug. 14, 1852, and one deceased—Eliza Ann, born Jan. 18, 1834, died in May, 1873.

CHAS. E. KERCHEVAL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Joliet; was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Sept. 21, 1843; he is the son of the late Jas. C. Kercheval, deceased, who was a native of Ohio, and emigrated to this State in 1830; he was a participant in the Mohawk war, and one of the first settlers in the State; Mr. Chas. Kercheval was married April 29, 1868, to Miss Hattie A. Frazer, who was born in Will Co., Ill., Jan. 20, 1850. Mr. K. for the past ten years has, in addition to farming, given special attention to raising and breeding fancy swine; his present farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$6,000. He has also acted as School Trustee; held offices of Assessor and Township Collector.

M. H. KELLOGG, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 17, 1830; came to this State and settled in Chicago in 1853; he removed from there to New Lenox, Will Co., where he now resides, in 1867. He was married to Miss Mary A. McElcheran Aug. 24, 1861; she was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1830; they have had two children—one of whom is living, viz., Myron B., born Oct. 26, 1863; deceased—an infant. Mr. Kellogg's farm consists of 100 acres of fine rolling prairie.

rie situated on Hickory Creek, and is part of Sec. 22; it is valued at \$12,000.

TUNIS LYNK, general merchant, New Lenox; an old and prominent settler; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1829; came to this State and settled in New Lenox in 1848, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Lydia Ann Hartshorn, who was born in Rutland Co., Vt., May 30, 1831, and who died Jan. 7, 1877; Mr. L. was married again Feb. 5, 1878, to Miss Olive O. Rugg, who was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., March 1, 1847. Immediately after his arrival in this township, he purchased the property now owned by William Gougar, which then consisted of 105 acres, and on which was located the second saw-mill built in the township; he pursued the business of millwright and farmer until his purchase of his second farm, now owned by Jacob Waltz. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. L. entered into mercantile business, in which he yet continues; he has also acted as general depot agent since that time and has also held the office of Postmaster in New Lenox Tp., from April, 1867, until June, 1869; he was also the first express agent in the township; has held the office of Township Collector four terms; is at present general freight agent.

CORIDON S. LEWIS, retired; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1816; came to this State in 1849, and settled in Stephenson Co.; removed from there to New Lenox, Will Co., in 1865, where he now resides; his occupation while in Stephenson Co. was that of a carpenter and builder. He was married Jan. 11, 1838, to Miss Catherine Bogardus, who was born in Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., June 14, 1814; they have had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Leslie, Candace and Carrie; deceased—Marilla.

CYRUS A. LEWIS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 19, 1824; came to this State in 1850, and settled in New Lenox; his farm consists of 268 acres, valued at \$18,000. He was married to Miss Emeline Seward, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1825; they have had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Mary R., Spencer, Cannie,

Nellie, Almon, Sherman and Jennie; deceased, two infants. Mr. L. has held the offices of School Director, School Trustee and Road Commissioner several years.

WM. PINK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spencer; was born in Germany Feb. 28, 1830; came to this country in 1856, and settled in Illinois; he has been a resident of New Lenox since 1866; his farm consists of seventy-five acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Mary Fullman, who was born in Germany; they have had eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Bernard, Susie, Kittie, Peter, Annie, Mary and Nick; deceased, Mary.

GEN. J. S. REYNOLDS, lawyer, Chicago, formerly of New Lenox Tp.; was born Dec. 3, 1839, in New Lenox Tp., Will Co., Ill., where his parents, Isaac N. and his wife, still reside; the son, after arriving at the age of 17, went to Chicago, and attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1861. On the breaking-out of the war, he presided over a series of war mass-meetings of young men; he soon enlisted, and began recruiting the battalion called Yates' Sharpshooters; he was in active service nearly four years, and made a gallant record; he was promoted five times by commissions from the Governor of Illinois, and twice by commission from President Lincoln; he took part in seventeen battles and many skirmishes, was thrice wounded, and had his sword shot from his hand at Resaca; he commanded the 64th I. V. I., which he had once helped to recruit under the name of Yates' Sharpshooters, during its march with Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; at the recommendation of his superior officers, he was promoted to Brigadier General, near the close of the war. After leaving the army, in 1865, he began the study of law in Chicago, graduated from the law department of the Chicago University, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and began the practice of law in Chicago, at first with a partner; he is now engaged in the practice of admiralty alone in the city of Chicago. In 1867, he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, from Chicago, and re-elected in 1869, where he served with honor; he also served four years on the Chicago Board of Educa-

tion; in 1872, he was elected to represent the First District in the Illinois State Senate, after which he was appointed, by the Governor, a commissioner from Illinois to the Exposition at Vienna; in May, 1873, he sailed abroad, and his travels extended throughout most of the countries of Europe and into Asia Minor; in 1875, he became a member of the Board of Commissioners to locate the State Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Children; in 1875, he was elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Jan. 31, 1877, he was married to Mattie A. Carey, of Chicago, daughter of George W. Carey, Esq.; has one child—born Jan. 23, 1878, named Joseph S., Jr.

ISAAC N. REYNOLDS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; one of the earliest and most prominent settlers; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1811; came to this State with his father's family in 1818, and settled in the southern part, where he remained until 1833, when he came north to Will Co. and settled in New Lenox, where he now owns 365 acres, valued at \$27,000. He was married April 10, 1834, to Miss Ruey A. Halderman, who was born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 26, 1815; she is the daughter of Abram Halderman, who was among the very first settlers in La Salle Co.; they have had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Abram, Joseph S., Isaac N., Charlotte E., Hattie A., William N. and Ruena P.; deceased, Sarah J., John H. and Charles P.

JOHN M. REYNOLDS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mokena; one of our early settlers; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1813; came to this State with his father's family in 1818, and settled in the southern part, where he remained until 1833, when he came north to Will Co., and settled in New Lenox. He was married Oct. 15, 1835, to Miss E. W. Snapp, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1818. She is the daughter of Mr. Abram Snapp, now deceased, who was the first settler, and constructor of the first building on the prairie then called the Yankee Settlement; they have had four children, two of whom are living—Clara M. and Nellie I.; deceased—Abram S. and Sarah J. The farm of Mr. Reynolds con-

sists of 290 acres; its probable value is \$18,000.

MRS. CARRIE STORMS, farmer; P. O. Hadley; was born in New York Nov. 3, 1851; came to this State in 1860; is the widow of the late James Storms, deceased, who was born in Scotland Dec. 15, 1846, and who died May 23, 1877; they have one child—Harry W., born Aug. 9, 1874. The farm of Mrs. Storms consists of sixty acres, valued at \$4,000.

HEINRICH STEIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Spencer; was born in Germany, Jan. 15, 1837; came to the United States in 1856, and settled on his present farm in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill.; it contains 148 acres; is situated on Sec. 34, and is valued at \$7,500. He was married to Miss Louise Stricher, who was born in Germany July 22, 1838; they have had four children—Henry, Lizzie, Emma and Louise. Mr. Stein has held offices of Street Commissioner and School Trustee, three years each.

MRS. W. A. SHARTS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1822; is the widow of the late W. A. Sharts, who was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1825, and who died Feb. 2, 1878; they were married Oct. 23, 1851; they have had three children, two of whom are living—Ellen, born Nov. 11, 1852; Josephine, June 22, 1857; Charles T., born Jan. 1, 1856; died Jan. 17, 1864. Mrs. Sharts continues the business in which her husband was engaged, it being that of a farmer and stock-raiser; her farm contains 108 acres, valued at \$7,000.

HENRY SCHRADER, farmer; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Germany, Jan. 13, 1816; came to the United States in 1851; settled in Joliet, Ill., in 1853, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to New Lenox; his present farm consists of 140 acres, valued at \$11,000. He was married Nov. 15, 1855, to Miss Dora Bues, who was born in Germany March 28, 1835; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—Arvine, William, Alfred, Meta and Cora; deceased—Henry and an infant. Mr. S. is at present School Director in District No. 2, New Lenox Tp.

DWIGHT M. SNOW, farmer and breeder of herd registered Jersey cattle; P.

O. New Lenox; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1826; came to this State in 1861, and settled in McLean Co.; he removed to Will Co., and settled in New Lenox in 1870; his present farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married Oct. 9, 1849, to Miss Maria A. Woods, who was born in Worcester Co., Mass., March 8, 1826; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Nellie M., Kate F. and Fred M.; deceased—Charles E.

CALVIN SEWARD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Joliet; one of our early settlers; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1812; came to this State, and settled in Joliet, Will Co., in 1846, where he remained until his arrival on his farm in New Lenox, which contains 160 acres, valued at \$10,000. He was married May 17, 1838, to Miss Sarah M. Van Dusen, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 22, 1815; they have had ten children—five of whom are now living—Nancy E., Gilbert, Lucinda J., Margaret E. and Sarah M.; deceased—four infants and Andrew J. Mr. S. has held the office of Collector in New Lenox Tp. one year.

FRANK SEARLES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Hadley; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., July 24, 1823; came to this State in 1850, and settled in Homer, where he remained four years; he removed from there to New Lenox in 1854, where he has since resided; his farm consists of 104 acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married to Miss Emily White April 1, 1851; she was born in Lake Co., Ohio, June 6, 1827; they have had two children—Frank W. and Agnes E. Mr. S. has held township offices of different kinds in New Lenox for several years. His son Frank W. passed examination and re-

ceived diploma at Chicago Medical College as physician and surgeon; he is at present the only physician in New Lenox.

ALEXANDER M. STORMS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. New Lenox; was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, Jan. 10, 1840; came to the United States in 1861, and settled in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., where he now resides. He was married Feb. 17, 1876, to Miss Emily M. Frank, who was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., March 12, 1848; they have one child—Frank R., born April 4, 1877. The farm of Mr. Storms consists of 172½ acres, valued at \$13,000.

JOHN J. WALZ, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Spencer; was born in Germany, Feb. 5, 1836; came to the United States in 1854, and settled in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill., in 1856; his farm contains 240 acres of land, valued at \$14,000. He was married April 6, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Stricher, who was born in Germany Nov. 20, 1846; they have had three children, two of whom are living—Adeline and George A.; deceased, Herman Frank. Mr. Waltz is at present Commissioner of Highways.

W. C. WILSON, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Spencer; one of our early settlers; was born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; came to this State in 1835, and settled in Joliet; he removed from there to New Lenox in 1837, where he has since resided; his farm consists of eighty-five acres, valued at \$4,500. He was married to Miss Eliza Ann Gougar, who was born in Indiana; they have had eight children, six of whom are living—Charles L., Catharine J., William W., John F., Lewis F. and Mary L.; deceased, George W. and Eliza A.

WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

SCHUYLER ACKERMAN, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Passaic Co., N. J., May 4, 1834, and is the son of John V. W. and Helen Ackerman, of New Jersey; his father was a farmer, died in 1859, 56 years old; his mother died in 1878, 74 years old; Mr. Ackerman was

raised on his father's farm; in 1857, with his brother Henry, they emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Wesley Tp.; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. His brother, James E., was in the late war; participated in some of the prominent battles. Mr. Ackerman is

a Republican in politics. Held several offices of trust in Wesley Tp.; is Township Treasurer, which office he has filled for the last three years. Married in January, 1867, to Miss Abbie C. Carpenter; born Feb. 26, 1840; daughter of Charles Carpenter of New York; born March 4, 1808. Was an early settler of Will Co.; have one child—Annie Elizabeth. Mr. Ackerman is a member of the M. E. Church.

GUY M. BECKWITH, farmer; P. O. Kankakee; was born in Wesley Tp., Will Co., Ill., Sept. 12, 1840, and is the son of Geo. M. and Phoebe S. (Barden) Beckwith; his father was born in Bedford Co., Penn., about the year 1816; when he was 21 years old, his parents moved to Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.; he and his brother left New York together for the Far West, first stopping on the Wabash River near Terre Haute, Ind., thence to North Ann Prairie, four miles northeast of Paris, Ill., which is thirty-six miles south of Danville, Ill., where they broke land; in 1818 or 1819, they came to the salt-works, four miles west of Danville, where they worked hard for several years. June 22, 1827, George M. Beckwith married Charlotte Gilbert, by whom he had one child—Lucy E.; the wife died Feb. 10, 1831, 26 years old. He was a Captain, and his brother was a Major in the Black Hawk war. He came to Wesley Tp., Will Co., at an early day, being about the first settler here; he engaged in farming; he died respected and honored. Guy M. Beckwith enlisted as private in Co. A, 100th Ill. V. I., in August, 1862; participated in all the battles of this regiment; was mustered out in June, 1865. In 1873, was Supervisor of Wesley Tp. Owns 228 acres of fine improved land. Married in 1868, to Miss Orcelia E. Pain, of Michigan, by whom he has three children.

HIRAM GOULD, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in New York, Dec. 25, 1827; son of James and Lydia (Goodwin) Gould. James Gould, with wife and five children, came west, and settled in Ohio; here they remained about seven years engaged in farming; they then moved to Illinois, and settled in Wesley Tp., in 1844; here he first purchased 120 acres of land; he died Aug. 29, 1876, at 76 years of age, leaving wife and eleven children; his wife (Lydia Gould) died in 1878, at 71 or 72

years of age. Mr. Hiram Gould was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Binney, daughter of Richard Binney, who was among the early settlers of Wesley Tp.; came here about 1841 or 1842. Mr. Gould, in 1849, went to California; engaged in gold-mining; was very successful; returned home in 1851; three children—two boys and one girl; he was a resident of Wilmington, but principally has been engaged in farming throughout life.

WILLIAM GOODWIN, deceased; this gentleman was one among the first settlers of Will Co., Ill.; was born in Watertown, N. Y., June 8, 1815, on his father's farm; was a millwright by trade. In 1832, he emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Joliet; here he helped build the first house; also helped build a distillery; here he worked, and having saved sufficient money, he came to Wesley Tp., and purchased a farm, and commenced farming; this was about 1844; here he remained until 1850; that year he went to California, and remained there until 1852, engaged in gold mining with very good success; he then returned to his farm in Wesley Tp. He first married Rebecca Althouse, deceased; he then married Mrs. Sarah Budlong in 1870, wife of the late Hamilton Budlong, who died in 1868, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Lawton) Butterfield, who emigrated West to Will Co. in 1844; father died in 1864, at 66 years of age; mother died in 1877, at 79 years of age. Mr. Goodwin came West financially a poor boy, but, with hard labor and good management, before his death he ranked as one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; he was entirely blind five years before his death; he died June 18, 1877. Thus passed away one of the old settlers of Will Co., honored and respected by all, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss—Elizabeth, wife of Hazard Jones; Hiram, in Colorado; Dolly, wife of William Cramer, of Missouri; Irwin, in Idaho; John, William and Phillip; farm contains about 670 acres of land with fine improvements.

GEORGE GOODING, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1802, and is the son of George and N. (Wilder) Gooding; father was a farmer, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Gooding was raised on his

father's farm, and remained East until 1856; he had obtained while in his native State a fortune, but going the securities of others he failed; he then, in 1856, came West with a borrowed capital invested in the present farm; first purchased 280 acres of land, at \$20 per acre; here he set out farming and stock-raising; has been very successful; to-day owns 900 acres of fine improved land. He married Jan. 25, 1826, to Miss Achsah Reed, born in Hartland, Conn., July 31, 1801; six children.

CHARLES R. HAZELTON, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Bennington Co., Vt., Dec. 31, 1809; son of Elisha and Mary (Kent) Hazelton; father was a cloth-dresser by trade. Mr. Hazelton was brought up on a farm; in 1833, he moved to Sandusky Co., Ohio, and there engaged in farming about eighteen years; in 1854, he came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Wesley Tp.; he first purchased 160 acres of land; to-day he ranks as one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; owns 516 acres of fine improved land. Mr. Hazelton has been married twice; his first wife was Mary Wolcott of Sandusky Co., Ohio; second wife Ann Ball; have seven children, two by first wife, and five by the second.

HENRY H. JONES, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, July 7, 1832, and is the son of John T. and Salome Jones; his father was a farmer, and in 1850, came to Illinois and settled in Will Co., Wesley Tp.; he is now living in Chicago, Ill.; his mother died in 1876, at the age of 68 years; Mr. Jones was brought up on his father's farm, and has farmed principally through life; with his parents, in 1850, came to Will Co., and settled in Wesley Tp.; here he has remained ever since; he made all the improvements on his farm. Mr. Jones, in his political opinions, is a Republican, and a Methodist in religion. Married Miss Linda V. Packard, of New York, daughter of Ansen Packard of Plymouth, Mass., who with his wife and three children, emigrated West, and settled in Will Co., in about 1844 or 1845; both parents are dead; have seven children.

HAZARD JONES, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; the subject of this sketch is one of the prominent farmers of Wesley Tp.; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., April 1, 1826, and is the son of Samuel

and Annie (Hazard) Jones, who emigrated West and settled in Will Co., Wesley Tp., on the present farm, in 1851; here Mr. Jones has been engaged in farming ever since; when the family first came here, the surrounding country was comparatively new; built all the improvements on the farm; Mr. and Mrs. Jones have retired from the farm, and are now living in Wilmington, Will Co., Ill. Mr. Hazard Jones married Elizabeth Goodwin; have seven children, and is the daughter of William Goodwin, who was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1815; raised on a farm, and emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Joliet, Will Co., in 1832; one of the first settlers of the county; he helped build the first house in Joliet; he died respected and honored by his fellow-men, June 18, 1877, Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics. The farm contains some 600 acres.

ELNATHAN W. JONES, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; the subject of this sketch is one of the prominent farmers of Wesley Tp.; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 11, 1808, and is the son of Seth and Betsey (Simmons) Jones; mother was born in Rhode Island; father was a native of Massachusetts, having moved to New York at an early day; here Mr. Jones remained on his father's farm until he was 25 years of age. He was married Jan. 28, 1834, to Laura M. Briggs; born in 1814, wife of Nathaniel Briggs, who was a soldier of war of 1812; he then moved on a farm, and in 1848, he returned to his father's farm; here his father died Oct. 8, 1848, at 78 years of age, leaving wife and eleven children; nine children still living. In 1849, he came West to Illinois, and purchased 131 acres of land of John Williams of the present farm; he then in 1851, moved his wife and five children west to the present farm; here he has been engaged in farming ever since; the street he lives on is known as Virginia street, on the account at one time of a great many Virginians living on this street; Mr. Jones lost his wife, who died Sept. 8, 1870.

BENJAMIN F. MORGAN, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; this gentleman is one of the old settlers of Wesley Tp.; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 2, 1811, and is the son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Chapman) Morgan; father, from Massachusetts; was engaged in farming and stock-

raising; mother, from New York, who died when Mr. Morgan was very young; his father remarried; he moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; here Mr. Morgan remained until 1840; Aug. 12, 1840, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Sternburg, of New York; started West to Illinois; arrived and settled in Wesley Tp., Nov. 12, 1840; when he first came here, the country was very wild; set out and made all the improvements on his farm, which to day is one of the finest improved farms of Wesley Tp.; he owns 200 acres of land that were made by hard labor and good management; Mr. Morgan's first wife died; he then married Miss Betsey E. Gould in Oct., 1861, who was born in Ohio about 1841, and is the daughter of James and Lydia Gould. Mr. Morgan has held several offices of public trust. Republican in politics. Five children; Erie F. was in the war, 100th I. V. I., but on the account of disability, was honorably discharged; Philip C., Irwin C. (Sidney S., deceased), and Mary E.

A. RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Vermont, June 23, 1805, and is the son of William and Mary (Starks) Richardson; father was a shoemaker; with his parents he moved to New York; here he remained until 1856, and with his wife and nine children emigrated to Illinois, and settled on the present homestead; here he has remained ever since. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace; this office he has held for the last twelve years. Married Miss Martha Goodwin, of New York. Mr. Richardson is a Republican in politics; owns 170 acres of improved land; one son, Joseph W., enlisted in the late war, in 39th I. V. I., First Lieutenant; died of sickness in the war.

DAVID M. REDMAN, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Upper Canada, Nov. 20, 1806, and is the son of Charles and Susanna (Marr) Redman; father was a school teacher, and a native of Ireland; was in the war of 1812; was taken prisoner at Queenstown Heights, was slightly wounded in the leg; his mother, a native of Pennsylvania; with his parents came to America when he was very young; at 17 years old he started to learn his trade as carpenter and joiner in Stroudsburg, Penn.; in 1856, he came to Illinois and settled in Kankakee, and remained there

about seven years engaged at his trade; in 1863, he came to Will Co., and settled on the present farm. Married twice; first wife Miss Sallie Ann Yetter, of Pennsylvania; married second time to Miss Rachel King, of Indiana; fourteen children; owns 184 acres of fine improved land. His son John F., was in the late war, 113th I. V. I.; served until the end of the war, and was honorably discharged; Thomas M., born Oct. 29, 1855; has taught in the District School, is now with his brother Eugene engaged in farming on the farm.

BENJAMIN D. RITCHEY, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1815, and is the son of Matthew and Rachel (Davis) Ritchey; father was a native of Scotland, having emigrated to America when he was very young; was a soldier during the Indian war, also a soldier of the war of 1812; died in 1822, at 65 years of age; mother died in June, 1862, at 88 years of age. In 1855, Mr. Ritchey came to Illinois and settled in Wesley Tp.; first purchased 560 acres of land at \$15.50 and \$8 per acre; has been engaged in farming and stock-raising ever since; owns to-day, 367½ acres of fine improved land. Republican in politics.

HARVEY WARNER, farmer; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly respected farmers of Wesley Tp.; was born in Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 9, 1807, and is the son of Asabel and Sarah (Ketchum) Warner, of Columbia Co., N. Y.; his father was a farmer. Mr. Warner was brought up on his father's farm; in 1830, he married Miss Elvira Aurther, of New York, by whom he has two children; in 1849, emigrated West to Illinois and settled in Wesley Tp.; here he has lived ever since. In 1851, he was elected Supervisor of Wesley Tp., and held this office for four years; in 1874, he was elected to same office, and holds same office to-day; this office he has filled with honor to himself and to the people of Wesley Tp. His political opinions are Democratic. When he first came here he purchased 250 acres of land for \$2,700.

UNCLE JOHN WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; the subject of this sketch is the oldest of the living settlers that first settled in Wesley Tp.; was born

in Greenbrier Co., near the White Sulphur Springs, Va., April 5, 1801, and is the son of Richard and Thankful (Morrison) Williams, of Virginia; his father was a farmer; here he was raised on his father's farm. When he was about 21 years of age, he married Elizabeth Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr. His father then placed him on a farm, and he farmed in Virginia until 1831; he then, with his wife and three children, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Vermilion Co., and remained there until 1834; he then moved with his family to Will Co., and settled in Wesley Tp. May 5, 1834; here he has remained ever since. To tell of his reminiscences of when he settled in here, would make a history in itself; he came here when the country was wild; plenty of Indians, deer and wolves; was here in 1832 during the Black Hawk war; attended the great (powwow) Indian treaty in Chicago in 1833; has met the great Indian chiefs, Robinson and Billey Caldwell, and remembers when John Wentworth first came to Chicago. He lost his first wife, who died in April, 1845. Married second time to Miss Susan Graff, of Butler Co., Ohio, who died Aug. 27, 1860. Married his third wife, Mary Cownover, of Butler Co., Ohio. He attended Government land sale in Chicago in 1838, and purchased 420 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre; states that the first sermon preached in Wesley Tp. was in 1835, by David Blackwell. Mr. Williams is a member of the Methodist Church, which church he has belonged to for the last sixty years. Had two sons in the late war—Leroy S. and John R.—in the 100th Ill. V. I.; both did good service and were honorably discharged.

ALFRED WARNER, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 19, 1814, and is the son of Asahel and Sarah (Ketchum) Warner of New York; Mr. Warner was brought up on his father's farm, and when 19 years of age, he was farming it by the month; in 1844, he came West and settled in Ohio; engaged in farming and mercantile business; in 1849, came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Wesley Tp.; the country was very new at that time; but few houses between him and Joliet; in 1853, he made a trip to Australia, prospecting; returned in 1875. Married in 1839 to Miss Rachel

L. Curtis, born in New York May 24, 1818. Mr. Warner's political opinions are Democratic. Owns 217 acres of fine improved land. His son, Norman C., was born in New York Nov. 26, 1839; came West with his parents; received a good common-school education, and taught district school before the war. At the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted in the 39th Ill. V. I., as 2d Lieutenant; he took a very active part in recruiting for the regiment; participated in some of the hard-fought battles; Aug. 16, 1864, was wounded in the leg at the battle of Deep Bottom on the James River; this wound caused his leg to be amputated; for his gallant service at this battle, he was brevetted as Major; he then received a clerkship in the War Department at Washington, D. C. Here he studied law and graduated at the Columbia College in 1867; came West and is now practicing law in Rockford, Ill.; ranks as one of the prominent attorneys of that vicinity. He has taken a very active part in politics in Will County.

A. H. WARNER, farmer; P. O. Rockville; was born in Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1804, and is the son of Asahel and Sarah (Ketchum) Warner; father was a farmer; here Mr. Warner was brought up on his father's farm; in 1846 or 1847, he came West and was looking for location in Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois; in 1848, with his wife and three children, came to Illinois and settled on a farm in the southern part of Illinois, near Shawneetown; here he rented, and in 1850, started for Will Co., with 150 head of cattle, and three head of horses; drove through, and arrived in 1850, and first settled in Wesley Tp., on what is known as the Beckwith farm; the first year he was here, he put up 150 tons of hay; here he set out in farming, and has farmed it ever since; in about 1853 or 1854, he built the present homestead. He is a Democrat in politics. Married Sophia Merrill of New York; have had eight children; six living; owns 425 acres of fine improved land, which improvements were made principally by Mr. Warner. Had two sons in the late war—Frank and Charles; participated in some of the hard-fought battles; was honorably discharged.

JUDGE DAVID WILLARD, farmer ; P. O. Wilmington ; the above-named gentleman is one of the best known men of Will Co. ; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., June 13, 1818, and is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sanders) Willard ; father a native of Massachusetts, engaged in farming ; mother, of Fort Edwards, Washington Co., N. Y. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1812 ; was one of the first settlers of Allegany Co., N. Y., he died in 1877, at 90 years of age ; Judge Willard was raised on his father's farm ; he received a high-school education, and at the age of 21, he was engaged in the winter months in teaching the district schools. In 1844, he married Miss Hodah Axtell, of Allegany Co., N. Y. ; he then with his wife started for Illinois, then the Far West, in a wagon drawn by horses, taking them eighteen days in making the trip ; came via Jamestown, N. Y., Erie, Penn., then following the lake-shore to Cleveland, Ohio, thence through La Porte ; arrived in Illinois, and settled in Wesley Tp., Will Co., on the farm he now lives on, which was purchased before he left New York State ; the country was new,

but few settlers, and no improvements on his farm ; he set out in farming ; here he has lived ever since, with the exception of a few years he lived in Joliet ; he has made all the improvements on his farm, which ranks among the many fine improved farms of Wesley Tp. Judge Wilson has held various offices of public trust ; was Township Treasurer of Schools about 1846, Justice of the Peace about 1848 ; this office he held for several years ; was Supervisor of township for many years ; was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Will Co. ; he was Supervisor of township during the war, and took a very active part in the enlistment of men for the army, from Wesley Tp. ; in 1865, he was elected County Judge for four years, and in 1869, he was re-elected to same office, term expiring in 1873, during all of his offices in township and county, he has proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whose duties have been performed in a faithful manner ; his political opinions are Republican, which party he has taken a very active part in ever since its organization. Have two children.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BASKERVILLE, farmer, Sec. 22 ; P. O. Wilmington ; owns 290 acres, valued at \$40 per acre ; born Oct. 12, 1833, in Tipperary, Ireland ; emigrated to the United States in 1847, with two sisters and six brothers—nine in all—their parents having died in Ireland in 1845 ; the whole family located in Oneida Co., N. Y., where James remained three years ; thence to this township in 1850. Married Jane Fogarty in February, 1860 ; she was born in November, 1836, in Tipperary Co., Ireland, and emigrated to this country with her parents in 1846 ; have seven children—Mary A., Andrew J., Charlotte J., Anna M., George, John and Ella R. His brother Andrew enlisted in 1862, in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and died in the service, of typhoid fever, at Louisville, Ky., in 1863.

RUFUS CORBETT, farmer, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Wilmington ; owns 101 acres, valued at \$50 per acre ; held the offices of Highway

Commissioner and School Director eleven years ; born Feb. 26, 1811, in Kennebec Co., Me. Married Mary A. Currier Nov. 13, 1844 ; they emigrated to Illinois that fall, locating near Joliet, this county ; there Mr. Corbett rented what is known as the Kinsey Farm, in partnership with Dr. Hoffman, for one year ; thence to the farm where he now resides in 1846, his family staying at the residence of A. Hill until he built the house in which he resides at present, which residence they had covered and occupied as soon as Aug. 31, 1846 ; have three children living—Frank M., Helen A. and Emily C. ; one died in infancy. Frank M. enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in Co. E, 39th Ill. V. I., Feb. 24, 1864, to serve three years, or during the war ; was discharged Dec. 6, 1865. He married Ella Meede Aug. 24, 1875 ; she was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1858. Helen A. married Thomas McQueen and Emily C. married Archibald McQueen, both of Scotland.

JOHN FRIDLEY, farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Wilmington ; owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre ; born in Switzerland March 26, 1838 ; emigrated to the United States in 1857, and came direct to this township. Married Mrs. Meria Dellenbach, of this township, in 1866 ; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827, and came to this country in 1852 ; Mrs. Fridley's children by her first husband are John and Frank Dellenbach ; one child by second marriage—E. Franklin Fridley. Mr. Fridley enlisted in the 100th Ill. V. I. Aug. 21, 1862 ; was wounded in the knee, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 18, 1864, from the effects of which he was helpless for two months ; he remained in the hospital nearly eight months before he rejoined the regiment ; was mustered out June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. When Mr. Fridley proposed leaving his native country, like many others,

" Chill *penury* repressed his noble rage,
And froze the genial courage of his soul."

However, he was encouraged by a friend, who lent him money to pay his fare ; so when he arrived here he was not only without money, but actually in debt for his passage to this country ; now he enjoys a comfortable home.

CHARLES HAZARD, farmer, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Wilmington ; owns 120 acres, valued at \$50 per acre ; held the office of Supervisor four years, Highway Commissioner and Justice of the Peace one term ; born Aug. 13, 1813, in Sidway, R. I. ; emigrated to New York in 1822 ; remained there until 1852 ; thence to Will Co., Ill. Married Fannie Broadrick in 1834, in Chenango Co., N. Y. ; she was born at Conway, Mass., Oct. 31, 1815 ; have five children—Enos E., Sarah F., Charles D., George B. and Ellen M., all born in Sullivan, N. Y., except Enos E., who was born in New Berlin, N. Y. Mr. Hazard and his family located on the farm he now owns on his arrival (November, 1852) in Will Co., which was then unimproved prairie.

JOHN HENNINGS, tenant farmer ; P. O. Wilmington ; occupies a farm of the Whitter estate ; born in Denmark Dec. 2, 1823 ; married Catherine Youngson in Denmark Oct. 1854 ; they emigrated to the United States in 1854, locating in Will Co., where he has still remained ; have eight children, Frank, Catherine, Dory,

Mary, John, George, Willie and Fred ; Mrs. Hennings died here, Nov. 23, 1873. Mr. Hennings enlisted in 39th Ill. V. I., Co. A, March 8, 1864, was wounded simultaneously on the head and right shoulder while in the conflict before Richmond, from the effects of which he was confined to the hospital three months ; at the expiration of said time joined his regiment again ; was captured by the enemy in the morning of the day on which Gen. Lee surrendered.

JOHN HEYDON, SR., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Elwood ; owns 665 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre ; born in Carlow Co., Ireland, March 15, 1814. Married Hannah Kinsler, in Carlow Co., in 1834 ; she was born in said county in 1814 ; they emigrated to the United States in 1834, and located in Kennebec Co., Maine, where they lived for seventeen years ; then moved to Illinois in 1851, and located in Joliet, where they lived three years ; thence to the place which he now owns, in 1854 ; have five children living, Daniel ; Thomas, married Margaret Byron ; John, Jr., married Bridget Bergan ; Catherine, widow of the late P. Tulley, and Hannah. When Mr. Heydon came to this county, his finances were very limited, but by industry, care and economy, he has accumulated a competency, and is one of the most extensive farmers in Will Co. ; he has given to those of his family, who are doing for themselves, a good start in the world ; Thomas got 160 acres of land on Sections 8 and 17, and to John, Jr., he gave 180 acres of land on Secs. 11 and 12 ; besides having, as above stated, 665 acres in reserve, in a high state of cultivation, in a beautiful location. Such is the reward of industry. Daniel and Hannah reside with their parents on the old homestead.

DELANCY M. JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 8 ; P. O. Elwood ; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre ; Highway Commissioner, one term, and School Director over twenty years ; born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, Sept. 3, 1823, and came here with his father, as will be seen in the general history. Married Harriet Gould Feb. 4, 1849 ; she was born in Houndsfield, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1830, and emigrated to Ohio with her parents ; thence to Illinois in 1845, and located in Wesley Township ; have five children, Andrew M.,

Aaron E., Albert J., Arthur D. and James I.

CHARLES JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Wilmington; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, March 18, 1815; left his native place for the West in 1850, stopped one year in Boston, where he worked at the carpenter trade; then set out for the West again, and arrived in Illinois in May, 1851, and located in this (Florence Tp.), Will Co. Married Martha E. Cating in this county, Nov. 6, 1851; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1825, and came here with her sister Vernelle (now Mrs. Charles Dille); have five children living, and one deceased; Hannah died Sept. 28, 1854; Fannie, Malcolm, Estella, Margaret and Josephine. Mr. Jackson's residence has been in Florence Township ever since he came to Illinois in 1851; purchased his present farm in 1856; traded and repurchased the same in 1869.

THOMAS LACEY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Wilmington; owns 240 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, in 1812; he emigrated to United States, landing at New York, May 27, 1840, and located in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he resided about four years. Married Catherine McCarty in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1844; she was born in Cork Co., Ireland, and emigrated to this country with an uncle—M. Crimmins—when she was about 4 years old; they (Mr. and Mrs. Lacey) emigrated from New York to Vermont, where they kept boarders on a line of railroad; thence to Michigan, where they were about two years; thence to Chicago, Ill., two years, where he had charge of the grading of streets; thence to Aurora, where he had charge of the grading of the first section on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Before he left Chicago, although working for 75 cents per day, he went to Joliet and bought eighty acres adjoining the city limits for about \$10 per acre. He has resided in and in the vicinity of Will Co. for the last thirty years, and came to his present home in March, 1873, from Grundy Co., where he had been for two years previous. His wife died in La Salle in 1854, and was buried at Joliet; left three children—Annie, born in New York Nov. 22, 1850; Nellie, March 10, 1852, and John J., March 12,

1854. Married second wife, Rosa A. Conlin, at Joliet; she was born in Longford Co., Ireland, in 1826, and came to the United States with a cousin in 1840. Two children by second marriage—Jerry, born Oct. 25, 1857; Thomas, born Dec. 30, 1858.

WILLIAM MARTIN, dairying; P. O. Wilmington; owns 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born April 30, 1849, where he now resides. His father, James Martin, mother, Catherine Graham (Martin), both born in Ireland; emigrated to the United States at different periods. Were married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1836, and emigrated to Will Co. in 1837, locating in Wilmington, where he lived for about ten years; thence to the farm now owned by William in 1847. There were eight children, three living—Mary (now Mrs. T. Baskerville); James W. and William. Mr. Martin, Sr. went to California, the overland route, in the spring of 1850, where he died the succeeding fall. Thomas enlisted July, 1862, in Co. A, 100th Ill. V. I., and died of disease contracted by exposure June, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Two died in infancy—Edward died here in 1864; John died January, 1870.

JAMES W. MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Wilmington; owns 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Was elected County Treasurer in November, 1873, and re-elected in November, 1875, and served until Dec. 5, 1877. Was born in Wilmington, this county, Feb. 22, 1846. Married Viola M. Linton Jan. 13, 1875; she was born Jan. 23, 1846, in Montezuma, Ind., and came to Illinois with her parents in 1862. One child—Charles H.

DANIEL MCINTYRE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Wilmington; owns 248 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. Been Highway Commissioner three years and School Director three terms. Born Sept. 26, 1841, in this township, on what is now the Selah Morey farm, Sec. 28. Married Roselma Thornburg Feb. 19, 1862; she was born March 15, 1843, in Channahon Tp., this county; her father, Robert Thornburg, and mother, Clorinda Wright, were among the earliest settlers of Channahon Tp., as will be seen in the general history. Mr. McIntyre's father was one of the earliest settlers of Wesley Tp., and subsequently into Florence in 1837. Have six children living and one dead—Clorinda

L., William, Daniel J., Margaret E., John R. (deceased), Martha A. and Jessa.

MRS. LUCINDA MCINTYRE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Wilmington; widow of the late Duncan McIntyre; owns 172 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1827, and came to Wesley Tp., this county, with her father, Joseph Hadsall, and family, as will be seen in the general history, at a very early date; her husband D. McIntyre, was born Dec. 13, 1807, in Perth, N. Y.; he settled in Wesley Tp., also at a very early date, but subsequently moved to Florence Tp. in 1837, where he purchased a farm on Sec. 28; had the family of Nelson Wright, formerly of Ohio, keep house for him; and one Lutz also lived with him some time. Was married Sept. 8, 1840, in Wesley Tp., at her father's, J. Hadsall; had seven children, four living—Daniel, John, Annie E., deceased, Thomas R., deceased, Archibald D., James W. and Margaret E., deceased. Mr. McIntyre, wife and two children, went to Perth, Fulton Co., N. Y., in 1844; they purchased the farm which they now own, and returned in 1855. Mr. McIntyre died here Nov. 3, 1858.

WILLIAM MCGINNIS, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; owns 270 acres here, valued at \$50 per acre, and 400 acres in Livingston Co., valued at \$35 per acre; born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1826; they moved to Boston when he was very young; thence to this county with his mother in 1837, his father having died in New York; they located at Joliet, where they resided until 1849, at which date he went to California, and returned to Joliet in 1851; he left Joliet in 1852, and settled in Reed Tp., where he lived until 1870; thence to Livingston Co. four years; thence to his present residence in 1874. Married Eliza Palmer Nov. 11, 1855, in this county; she was born in Orange Co., Vt., Feb. 29, 1840, and came to this county with her parents in 1850; have four children living—Margaret, died Sept. 15, 1872; John, Frank, Mary and Gertrude; William, died Nov. 30, 1872.

S. R. MOREY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Wilmington; owns eighty acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Has held the offices of Township Clerk, School Treasurer and Road Overseer. Born May 7, 1830, in

Clearfield (now Elk) Co., Pa.; came to Will Co., with his father's family Dec. 31, 1847. Married Louisa H. Smith in Oswego Tp., Kendall Co., Ill., Jan. 3, 1861; she was born March 15, 1840, in Connecticut, and came to Kane Co., Ill., with her parents in 1852; thence to Kendall Co. in 1853; four children—Emeline, Grace, Horace and Selah. His two brothers, Vinal and Charles, enlisted in the late rebellion in 1862; Vinal, in the 88th I. V. I., was in the service until the close of the war, and Charles, in the 100th I. V. I., was in the service until 1864, at which time he was discharged, on account of sickness; he died at home Nov. 4, 1865; Oscar also enlisted Feb. 24, 1864, and served until December, 1865, at which date he was discharged.

WILLIAM NELSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wilmington; owns eighty acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born Nov. 8, 1816, in Sterlingshire, Scotland; emigrated to Canada in 1830; thence to the United States in 1833; located at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y.; remained there four years; thence to Joliet, Will Co., Ill., remaining about six months; thence to what is known as the Five-Mile Grove, Manhattan Tp., and remained there one year; there were only two habitations in the township, both owned by Perkin Bros., one of which Mr. Nelson rented; being so sparsely settled in that vicinity, Mr. Nelson preferred to go to New Lenox Tp., which was then better populated; there he lived with A. Francis for about four years; in partnership he bought a farm with Asa McDonald, where he lived three years; sold to McD., and returned to Five-Mile Grove, where he lived until 1860. Married Mary A. Rudd in 1846, in New Lenox Tp.; she was born in New York State, and came to Illinois with her parents in 1845; have five children living—Mary E. (now Mrs. W. Cook), William W., James (deceased), Nettie (now Mrs. C. Faut), Olive Z. and Leonard. Mr. Nelson was Supervisor of Trenton (now Manhattan Tp.), also Assessor of Trenton and Florence, which office he now holds in Florence; in March, 1860, he moved to his present residence.

JOHN J. OHLHUES, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilmington; owns ninety-three acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born

in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 19, 1837; emigrated to the United States in 1859, with his father's family, which consisted of parents, Jacob Ohlhues and Margaret Graf (Ohlhues) and their three sons John, Peter and Henry, besides their daughter and son-in-law Mrs. and Mr. Reils. John married Mary Schultz, at Joliet, in Sept., 1867; she was born in Hanover, Germany, July 24, 1843, and came to this country with her parents in 1857; have five children—Magdalena, Henry, Edward, Emma and Mary. His brother Henry enlisted in February, 1864, in Co. E, — Ill. V. I., and was killed while pursuing the enemy at Fort Gregg, Va., on April 8, 1865. He was married to Ellen Neiman, here, in November, 1864; left no children. Peter Ohlhues resides with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Reils.

DENIS RIORDEN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilmington; owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born in McCrume, Cork Co., Ireland, 1817; when about 20 years of age, he went to England, and was employed by Pratt & Sewil, contractors, for five years in London; then he went to Shetlam, Scotland, where he worked eighteen months; thence to Gravesend, where he worked two years; returned to London, and took passage on the Christiana, Capt. Hammond, and was seven weeks on the ocean; landed at New York; went to Bridgewater, Mass., and worked there for the Mount Hope Iron Work Co. fifteen years; eleven years of said time was night work; at the expiration of said time he moved to Illinois, and located in Florence Tp., Will Co., where he worked by the day, and rented farms on the share for about nine years; then purchased the farm which he now owns, for \$35 per acre. Married Sarah Moran, daughter of Paul Moran, of Leitrim Co., Ireland; she came to the United States about the year 1843; have three children—Hannah, Timothy and Mary. Mr. Riorden's brother Timothy enlisted in the late war in the 69th Mass. V. I., and was captured by the enemy, and died in prison at Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN REILS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilmington; owns ninety-four acres, valued at \$50 per acre; held the office of School Director for four years, which office

he still holds; born in Holstein, Germany, Dec. 15, 1827. Married Catharine Ohlhues Nov. 1, 1856, in Holstein; she was born March 13, 1832; they emigrated to the United States in 1859, and came direct to Florence Tp.; he rented various farms for about six years, then purchased the farm which he now owns, for \$23.25 per acre, in 1869; have three children—Charles, Alice and Sarah. Mr. Reils, like many of the people who began life in the West, had nothing to begin with but good health and willing hands; he now owns a very nice and comfortable home.

JAMES SIME, farmer, stone-mason and bricklayer; P. O. Wilmington; owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, March 15, 1847; emigrated to the United States in 1869, with his father, James Sime, Sr.; his mother and rest of the family followed soon after; they all located in Plainfield Tp., this county; there his mother still resides; his father sustained injuries in his own house which proved fatal, from one John Wiley, who was giving them unnecessary disturbance while in a semi-drunken and epileptic fit, Oct. 2, 1876. Married Maggie Douglas March 30, 1875, in Chicago; she was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 21, 1853, and came to Wilmington, this county, with her parents in 1872; have one child—James. Mr. S. worked on the building of the Iron Works at Joliet for six years; four and a half years of said time he was foreman on the building; also built the masonry along the line of the D. between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

ALLEN SMITH, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Wilmington; 100 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, owned by his sons Oscar and Silas. Silas married Mary Niece in March, 1878. Mr. Smith, Sr., was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 24, 1809. Married Annie Bell in 1831, in Vermont; she was born in Franklin Co., Vt., and died there in 1833. Married for his second wife Annie Rice; she was born May 15, 1811; they emigrated to Illinois in 1857, and located in this neighborhood; had eleven children—all by second marriage—ten living—Elvira, Olive (deceased), Warner, Edgar D., Ednah R., Laura M., Joseph A., Ezra W., Oscar L., Silas C. and Emma R., all born in Franklin Co., Vt. Warner enlisted in 1861 in Co. I, 100th Ill. V. I.; Edgar D., in 1861.

in Co. A, 100th Ill. V. I.; both served until the close of the war. Elvira is now Mrs. Philo Draper, of Minnesota; Ednah is now Mrs. Andrew Baird, of Iowa; Laura is Mrs. W. Baskerville, of this county; Emma is Mrs. Alex. Niece, of this county.

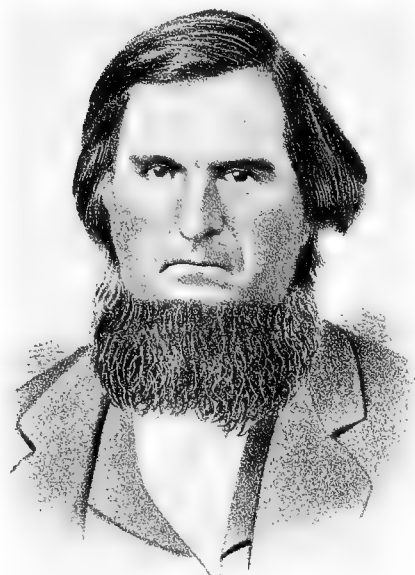
JOSEPH SHIRK, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wilmington; owns 318 acres, valued at \$30,000; born Aug. 17, 1819, in Washington, Penn.; moved with his parents and family to Franklin Co., Ind., in 1824; thence to Parke Co., Ind., in 1828, with all his father's family, consisting of seven boys and seven girls. Married Margaret Linton July 18, 1841, in Parke Co., Ind.; she was born in Crawford Co., Ill., in 1824; they moved to Will Co., Ill., in 1854; had five children—David L., Emily J., Joseph N., Sarah O. and William H. Mrs. Shirk died here March 5, 1854. Married for his second wife Mary A. Brown Dec. 15, 1854; she was born in 1829 in Parke Co., Ind.; had four children by second marriage—Andrew J., Alice, Albert and Isabell. Mr. Shirk's grandfather was born on the Alps, Switzerland, and emigrated to this country on the breaking-out of the Revolution with fifteen of his relatives, who settled in what is now Washington Co., Penn.; he was in the Revolution, participating in the battles of Trenton and Yorktown, at the latter being wounded in the heel so as to cripple him for life. At Mr. Shirk's residence may be seen the discharge from service of his grandfather in Gen. Washington's own hand-writing; he died in Franklin Co., Ind., at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. Shirk's father (David) was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Capt. Armstrong, whose discharge Mr. Shirk has also as a relic; he (David) died in Parke Co., Ind., at the age of 73 years.

LAURANCE TINSLAR, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; owns 161 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; born June 19, 1823, in Madison Co., N. Y. Married Delia S. Marsh Nov. 9, 1847, in Alleghany Co.; they moved to Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.; thence to Auburn, where he was superintendent of the spinning department in the Auburn Woolen Mills for three years; gave up said position with the intention of going to California, but finally abandoned the idea. From Rochester, N. Y., they came to Illinois, located at Braceville,

Grundy Co., where they resided until November, 1866, at which date they moved to Wilmington, Will Co., where he established a meat market, which he conducted one year; disposing of his interest in that, he opened a similar establishment in Braidwood, which he owned for two and a half years; at the end of said period, he opened a boot and shoe store in Braidwood, which business he was in about one year, then sold, and purchased the establishment (boots and shoes) of Arnold & Sisson, of Wilmington, which establishment he owned three years, then traded it for his present farm. Children by first marriage are Lucian W., Eva A. and Esther A. Mrs. Tinslar died in Braceville, Ill., 1866; married second wife, Katie McCabe; she was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., June 2, 1842; children by second marriage are Laurance (deceased), Hiram, Delia, Laurance (deceased), and Katie B.

JAMES WHITE, farming and dairy; P. O. Wilmington; owns 133 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Oct. 26, 1842, Lycoming Co., Penn.; came to Wilmington, Will Co., with his parents when about 2 years old. Married Sarah Hazard Dec. 26, 1865, in this county; she was born Dec. 15, 1844, in Madison Co., N. Y., and came to this county with her parents in 1853; have four children—Clarence E., Fannie E., Florence A., Charles A. His father, Adam White, and mother Margaret Watson (White), were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1833; they had twelve children, five living—John M. (mentioned elsewhere), Mary, Adam, Robert and James.

JOHN M. WHITE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wilmington; owns 300 acres of land in this county, and 413 acres in Kanakee, valued at \$35,600. Held office of Collector two years, Supervisor one term, in 1865, and Township Trustee for eight years, which office he now holds; born Dec. 23, 1823, in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country with his father's family in 1833; they located in Livingston Co., N. Y.; thence to Ontario Co., two years later; thence to Williamsport, Penn. All the family, consisting of his father (Adam White), mother (Margaret Watson White), five brothers and two sisters, located within two miles of Mr.



O. H. Govey
MOKENA



Cary Thurston
TROY TP.



John Gougar
NEW LENOX TP.



S. R. Beggs
PLAINFIELD

White's present residence in 1844. Mr. White married Margery McIntosh, daughter of D. McIntosh, Jan. 20, 1853; she was born in Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1834; have six children—William W., Daniel M., Ida S., John B., Frank E., Arthur R.; William W., married Juliette Nelson April 1, 1874; Daniel M., married Sarah A. Nelson Dec. 25, 1876. Mr. White went to California across the plains in the spring of 1850; remained about two years, then returned to this Township to the farm where he now resides, and on which he has remained ever since.

HENRY WARD, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Wilmington; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. School Director one term; was re-elected in 1878. Born in Norfolk Co., England, Nov. 29, 1832; emigrated to the United States in 1850, with his brother John, who ¹ated in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and married Jane Thompson; she died in 1859, leaving one child—Martha J.; he married his second wife, Mar-

garet Robinson. John died in New York, in 1868; Mr. Ward stopped in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he lived about six years; then moved to Peoria, Ill., in 1856, where he lived four years. Married Diana Pratt in Peoria in 1860; they moved to Will Co., this township, where they have have lived ever since; she was born in Peoria Co. April 14, 1841. Mrs. Ward's parents came to Peoria, Ill., from Mass. in 1838; like many pioneers of the West, they suffered much discomfort, privations, and even sustained heavy loss, his entire effects being lost during the voyage on the lakes; he and his wife and one child crossing the country by stage and canal, as they suited the location and circumstances; it took four months to make the trip from Massachusetts to Peoria, Ill., which may now be accomplished in so many days. have five children—Myron H., Arthur J., Julia E., Mary and Carrie F.; one dead, a girl, a twin with Mary.

MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW AMEND, farming, Sec. 28; P. O. Joliet; was born in Germany in the spring of 1829. He married Miss Suzan Zipf in 1848; she was born in Bavaria in 1816; they have one adopted daughter, viz., Suzan. He left Germany when quite young and came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Huron Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming; remained until 1850, when he went to Iowa and remained a few months, when he came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Plainfield; remained two years; thence to Sec. 1 of Joliet Tp., and lived there four years; he then moved on the Plankroad and remained some ten years; he then went to Ohio and engaged in grocery and saloon; remained until 1865, when he came to Joliet and engaged in saloon and boarding-house; he also acted as Constable some ten years; in 1878, he came to his present place; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 101 acres here, besides some residence property in Joliet. His mother died in Ohio in 1855, and his father died in Canada in 1860.

GEORGE A. BUCK, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec 17; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 10, 1829. He married Miss Helen C. Wolcott May 12, 1856; she was born in same place, and died April 16, 1857. His present wife was Miss Sarah H. Baker, married March 22, 1859; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1836; they had ten children, six living, viz., Helen C., Laura C., Werden, Jennie T., Kate F. and Fred A. He lived in Massachusetts until 1856, being engaged in farming and general merchandise, also teaching; he then came West and settled in Lake Co., Ill., where he remained about six months, and then came to Will Co., and settled on his present place, part of which he bought in 1854, while here on a visit; he o ns 640 acres in this township, and has improved over 3,000 acres. He has been Town Clerk, Supervisor and Town Treasurer.

CLARK BAKER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.,

March 3, 1796. He married Miss Lucina Welsh Dec. 20, 1826; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1806; they had five children, two living—Mary E. and John C. He lived in New York until 1850, being engaged in farming and surveying; he then came West and settled on his present place; while in New York, he served in the militia of that State in the 1812 war; he came West in poor circumstances and at present owns over 1,200 acres, mostly in this township. He has been Supervisor some ten years, and Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years.

JACOB LUTZ, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Joliet; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, April 24, 1848. He married Miss Laura Evans Feb. 25, 1869; she was born in Iroquois Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1848; they have four children—Elton, Evaline, Willis and Rosy. He lived in Ohio twelve years, then moved to Indiana with his parents; remained about six months, then came to Illinois and settled in Will Co., Jackson Tp.; he lived there with his parents until 1871, when he settled on his present place. In 1863, he enlisted in the 64th Ill. V. I., 1st Battalion Yates' Sharp Shooters; was in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, etc. He started without any capital, and now owns eighty acres, which he has earned by his own labor.

THOMPSON MACKKEY, farming, Sec. 7; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 14, 1824. He married Miss Sarah Sproule Aug. 31, 1852; she was born in Hancock Co., West Va.; they had eight children, five living, viz., Edgar S., Flora J., James E., Adam W. and Bellella. He lived in Ohio about nineteen years on the farm; he then followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi for about nineteen years; he then came to Illinois and settled on his present place. He has been Assessor and Road Commissioner a number of years each.

M. E. MOYER, farming, Sec. 19; P. O. Joliet; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 18, 1829. He married Miss Abbie F. Neitz Sept. 29, 1859; she was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1836; they had five children, three living, viz., Priscilla S., Clara M. and Addie F. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1847, when he came to Illinois and settled in Naperville,

where he remained about nineteen years, being engaged in farming and brick-making; in 1866, he came to his present place, and has lived here ever since carrying on the farm.

HIRAM OLNEY, farming and stock-raising Sec. 3; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 13, 1800. He married Miss Harriet Daniels Jan. 17, 1822; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1803; they had seven children, four living, viz., Cephas C., William H., Marietta A. and Henrietta. He lived in New York until 1835; was principally engaged in farming and teaching; he then came West, and settled in the town of Homer, this county, and engaged in farming; remained until 1854, when he came to his present place, and has remained here since, except six years in Joliet. He owns 120 acres in this township. He has been Road Commissioner, Assessor, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, also Township Trustee; was also Town Clerk in Homer, and Trustee.

ADAM ROHRBACH, farming, Sec. 10; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Hesse, in Germany, March 3, 1835. He married Mrs. Hazemann, formerly Miss Catheron P. Bernard, March 12, 1860; she was born in Alsace, France, Jan. 28, 1828; they had four children, three living, viz., Henry J., Frederick A. and Louisa J.; his wife had three children by former marriage, one living, viz., Eliza Ann. He lived in Germany nineteen years; he then came to the United States and settled near Peoria, Ill.; and after three years residence there, he became converted and joined the Evangelical Association, and became a preacher in same, traveling to most all parts of the State; in 1875, he settled in Will Co., and in 1877, he settled on his present place. He came to the United States in very poor circumstances, and now owns 160 acres well improved in this township.

STEPHEN ROBINSON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Joliet; was born in Cumberland Co., Me., June 3, 1820. He married Miss Sarah Grundy July 8, 1843; she was born in Sheffield, England, March 4, 1824; they had six children, five living, viz., Ellen J., Mary F., Frank, Annie and Eva. He lived in Maine eighteen years; then came to Illinois and settled in Tazewell.

Co., where he followed farming and carpentering, and remained until 1853, when he came to Will Co., and settled in Plainfield Tp., where he followed farming, also acted as foreman for a bridge-building company. In 1867, he came to his present place, and has lived here ever since. He has held the office of Supervisor for two terms, also School office. His oldest son, Orestes, enlisted in the 2d Ill. Regt. V. C., and died in New Orleans Oct. 6, 1863.

JOHN W. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser Sec. 28; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Lincolnshire, England Feb. 10, 1825. He married Miss Catherine Phillips April 15, 1861; she was born in Herefordshire, England, March 19, 1834; they had seven children, four living, viz., Saline C., Anna N., Mary C. and Martha Jane. He lived in England until he was 20 years of age; he then came to the United States via New Orleans; thence to St. Louis, when he returned to England, remaining some six months; he went to Australia, where he remained one year, and then again came to the United States and settled in Ohio, where he remained a short time, and came to Illinois; in 1858, he settled in Will Co., and in 1869, he settled on his present place. He had no means to begin with, and now owns 480 acres in this township, all of which he has earned by his own labor.

HENRY THIEL, farming, Sec. 29; P. O. Joliet; was born in Cur Hessen, Germany, Aug. 16, 1829. He married Miss Christianna Winneka April 2, 1866; she was born in the same place in Germany Aug. 21, 1843; they had three children, two living, viz., Henry August and Christian Frederick. He lived in Germany twenty-eight years, working at his trade of stone mason; he then came to the United States, and settled in Will Co., Ill., at Troutman's Grove, where he engaged in

farming, and remained fourteen years, and then came to his present place, and has lived here since. He came to this county in poor circumstances, working by the month; he now owns 160 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor.

THOMAS WHITE, farmer and stock, Sec. 36; P. O. Wallingford; the subject of this sketch was born in Lincolnshire England Sept. 23, 1831. He married Miss Kittie Reeson July 1, 1851; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 31, 1827; they had six children, three living, viz., John T., William and Fannie. He lived in England until 1853, when he moved to Canada, where he remained but a short time, and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the stone quarries; he then went to Du Page Co., Ill.; remained about three years; then he went to Lee Co.; then, in 1863, he came to Will Co., and settled near where he now lives; in 1868, he came to his present place, and has lived here since. He started in very poor circumstances and now owns 320 acres in this township.

RICHARD WATKINS, farming, Sec. 22; P. O. New Lenox; the subject of this sketch was born in Herefordshire, England, Feb. 12, 1826. He married Miss Catherine Russell Oct. 10, 1854; she was born in Herefordshire, England, Oct. 3, 1830; they had eleven children, nine living, viz., William J., Rosa, Richard, Annie I., Frank, Lillie J., Ellen K., John A. and Clara M. He lived in England twenty-one years, then came to the United States and settled in Ontario Co., N. Y., where he remained six years; he then came to Illinois and settled in Will Co.; in the spring of 1874, he settled on his present place, and has resided here since. He owns 107 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor, having started without any capital.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

EDMUND ALLEN, proprietor of the Wilmington Butter and Cheese Factory, Wilmington; born in Broome Co., N. Y., May 21, 1814; removed to Illinois in the summer of 1835, locating at Joliet, where

he engaged in mercantile business; Mr. Allen put up the first barrel of beef that was sent from Chicago to the New York market; the packing was done at the packing-house of G. W. Doll, and the beef

shipped by the old favorite steamer Illinois to Ralph Mead, New York City. Jan. 1, 1844, he removed to Wilmington, engaged in merchandising and milling, at the same time making the butter trade a specialty, being instrumental in establishing a trade in the latter commodity which has placed Wilmington foremost as a market for a good grade of butter; since 1856, he has given his entire attention to this line of business, buying and shipping to the St. Louis market, until 1875, when he erected one of the best butter and cheese factories of the Northwest. Married in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; four children by this union—Robert L., Edmund A., John J. and Mary E.

VINCENT BANYARD, staple and fancy groceries, wooden and willow ware, confectionery and bakery, Wilmington; born in County of Norfolk, England, Sept. 23, 1830; came to this country in 1850, locating in Erie Co., Penn., and, five years later, removed to Union Co., Iowa; came to Wilmington, his present home, in 1859, and engaged in his present line of business in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Mitchell, and known as the Eagle Hotel; he built the store he now occupies in 1865; was a member of the City Council in 1865-66. Married in 1863 to Miss Mary A. Dickson, who was born in Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1844; three children by this union—Bessie V., born Jan. 16, 1864; Mary J., Dec. 18, 1865, and Vincent W., Oct. 8, 1870. Mr. Banyard is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, and Wilmington Chapter, No. 142.

ALBERT W. BOWEN, retired, Wilmington; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 6, 1803, but removed in early childhood with his father's family to Oneida Co., N. Y., this and Herkimer Co. being his home for many years; in 1827, he graduated at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., and, six years later, removed to Illinois, locating in Joliet in the spring of 1834, where he engaged in the practice of his profession; in December of the following year, he went to Vandalia, then the State Capital, at his own expense, for the purpose of having Will County set off and the county seat located in Joliet; in 1836, he

partially gave up the practice of medicine, and engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of A. W. Bowen & Co., and the following year purchased a half-interest of Thomas and Joseph Cox in the present city of Wilmington (then called Winchester); in 1838-39, he built the Wilmington Mill, which was the first flouring-mill built here, and, the same season, sold his store to Gov. Matteson, giving his special attention for several years thereafter to the practice of medicine; in 1849, it became necessary for him to devote a greater share of his time to his business interests at Wilmington, and, in the fall of that year, he removed his family. He served as the Treasurer of the Board of School Trustees for several terms; also served as member of the Town Board and City Council. Married in March, 1831, to Miss Mary C. Shoemaker, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; four children by this union—Rodney S., Major of the 100th Ill. I.V.; was wounded at the battle of Franklin Dec. 1, 1864, and died of wounds on the 3d. As the Doctor was among the first settlers of the county, much more will be found concerning him in the general history of the county; also the separate histories of the cities of Joliet and Wilmington given in this work.

JOHN BOVEE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wilmington; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1831; removed to Cattaraugus Co., of that State, in 1836; thence to Crawford Co., Penn., in 1841; came to Illinois in July, 1854, locating in Rockville Tp., Kankakee Co. Owns 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Served as School Trustee one term. Married in 1861 to Miss Sarah A. Frazer, who was born in Wesley Tp., this county; two children—Frank and Mary.

LEROY A. BAKER, insurance, Wilmington; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., June 10, 1835, where he resided until 1855; then removed to Illinois, locating at Wilmington; was employed in the dry goods store of R. W. Watterman for several years, and, about one year prior to the rebellion, was engaged at carpenter's work. On the 5th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the 39th (Yates' Phalanx) I. V. I., and, in October, this regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac; commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 5, 1861; pro-

moted to First Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1861, and, on the 1st of the following month, received a Captain's commission; at the battle of Deep Run, Va., he was severely wounded, losing his left leg, Aug. 16, 1864, and, on the 17th of the following December, at his request, he was mustered out, by order of the War Department. Was appointed Postmaster at Wilmington in June, 1865, and held the office up to the time of his resignation, April 1, 1874; has served as School Inspector, School Trustee and Town Clerk, and is now Deputy Sheriff. Married, in 1857, to Miss Betsey E. Spicer, who was born in Cortland Co., N. Y.; she died in February, 1861; two children—Frank D. and Lizzie B. Was again married, in 1861, to Miss Mary L. Spicer, who was born in Cortland, N. Y.; one child by this union—Minnie C. Mr. Baker is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, and Wilmington Chapter, No. 142.

ROBERT H. BEGGS, Principal Public Schools, Wilmington; born near Virginia, Ill., Sept. 24, 1844; lived on farm till 1865, teaching at intervals during the last three years of this time; graduated at Illinois College in 1868; taught three years in Virginia, Ill., as Principal; graduated at Illinois Normal University in 1872; returned to Virginia the same year, as Superintendent of Schools and Principal of High School, retaining the position till 1875. Married Gertrude Town, of Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 1, 1875, and removed to Wilmington shortly afterward, to take charge of the public schools, which position he still retains; two children—Helen Orlena, born Sept. 18, 1876, and Dollie Kate, born Jan. 2, 1878.

HOMER C. CASTLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Wilmington; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 22, 1834, where he resided till 1854, when he removed to Illinois, locating in Wesley Tp., this county; he also resided in Homer and Wilton Tps., and in 1867, removed to his present location; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married, in 1856, to Miss Adaline Gooding, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y.; nine children by this union. Mr. Castle is extensively engaged in breeding and shipping Poland-China hogs.

EDWARD D. CONLEY, Wilmington; born in Toronto, Canada, in 1844, and soon afterward came to the United States, settling in Buffalo, N. Y.; removed to Wilmington, Ill., in May, 1849. At 19, enlisted as a private in the 39th I. V. I., and served about two years; participated in Grant's last campaign, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox; on his regiment's muster-out, he returned home and resumed going to school. In 1867, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he had already served an apprenticeship; afterward, became a drug store clerk, and also dabbled some in writing newspaper locals and verse; purchased a half interest in the *People's Advocate* newspaper in February, 1871, and became sole editor and proprietor in 1872. Was repeatedly elected to the town and city clerkships. On Dec. 28, 1874, was married to Miss Mary A. O'Connell. Is still publisher of the *Wilmington Advocate*, up to the date of this publication.

HERBERT L. CADY (Holmes & Cady, hardware, Braidwood); P. O. Wilmington; born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 16, 1834, where he resided until his removal to Illinois in 1861; he first located at Lockport, this county; in 1863, he took charge of the Braceville Coal Shaft, the mining interest then just developing in this part of the State, this shaft being the first operated in that locality; in 1866, he removed to Wilmington, his present home, and the same year Odell & Cady leased land of D. Glenney and opened what was known as the Glenney Shaft, which they sold to A. B. Meeker the following year; in 1871, the firm of Holmes & Cady engaged in the hardware business at Braidwood, and now have, in connection with that line, a harness shop at Wilmington and Braidwood. In 1858, he was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of William L. Wadhams; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y.; had four children by this union—William L., Frederick E., Herbert A. and Frank B. (deceased). Mr. C. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, and Wilmington Chapter, No. 142.

EDWARD DONAHOE, groceries, provisions, crockery, glassware, etc.; Wilmington; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1848; came to this country in early childhood with his parents, who located at

Joliet, this county, in April, 1854; in September, 1867, he removed to Wilmington and engaged in business, and, in 1874, established a branch store at Braidwood, which he afterward gave to his brother John T.; was member of the City Council in 1876-77. Married Feb. 1, 1872, to Miss Bridget M. Feehan, who was born in Ireland; have three children by this union—Mary J., Timothy J. and Mathew J.

C. HILL DUCK, editor and publisher of the Wilmington *Phoenix*, Wilmington; born in Du Page Co., Ill., May 15, 1842, but moved to Chicago in early childhood, where he resided until 1854, when he moved to Lockport, this county, and entered the drug store of Dr. Hanley, with whom he remained four years; then returned to Chicago and continued in the same business. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 127th Ill. V. I., and the same year he was appointed Hospital Steward, Acting Assistant Surgeon; mustered out in the latter part of 1863. Soon after his return from the army, he located at Seneca, La Salle Co., and engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Wright & Duck; in April, 1877, he took charge of the Wilmington *Phoenix*, as editor and publisher; Mr. Duck is now a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M.; also Past Master and charter member of Seneca Lodge, No. 532.

JAMES E. EVANS, livery and feed stable, Wilmington; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1853, but moved to Illinois in early childhood with his parents, who located in Will Co. in 1856; removed to Wesley Tp., this county, in 1860; in 1865, he removed to Hamilton Co., Iowa; thence to Chicago in 1872; came to Wilmington, his present home, and engaged in the livery business in May, 1877.

BRYAN FISHER, miller, Wilmington; born in Chester Co. Penn., Sept. 18, 1824; removed to Illinois with his father's family in June, 1839, stopping in Chicago for a few months and locating in Wilmington, his present home, in the following September; Mr. Fisher has been engaged in milling since he came to this city, a period of nearly forty years. In 1850, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Hitchcock, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; five children by this union—Eliza J.,

Thomas B., Cornelia, Maria L. and Walter F.

JOHN C. FISHER (J. C. Fisher & Co.), milling, Wilmington; born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1834; when about 5 years of age, his father's family removed to Illinois, and, after a short stay in Chicago, located in Wilmington, in September, 1839; here his father engaged in the milling business, which he followed up to the time of his death. The subject of this sketch has followed his present business since boyhood, and, in 1860, purchased an interest in the mill; owns forty acres of coal land, valued at \$4,000, and city property, including mill interest, valued at \$30,000; served as member of City Council in 1870. Married, in 1858, Miss Annie F. Ford, who was born in the North of Ireland; seven children by this union, five living—John T., George R., Frank C., Charles V. and Fannie F.; lost one—Mary C., died in 1867.

RICHARD H. GURNEY, livery, Wilmington; born in Gloucestershire, England, Feb. 9, 1837; came to the United States with his father's family, locating at Joliet, this county, in 1844; after a residence in Channahon Tp. for several years, he removed to Wilmington, his present home, in 1863, and engaged in his present business; owns 720 acres of farm and coal lands, valued at \$30,000, and city property valued at \$10,000; was a member of City Council in 1869 and 1870; member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M.; Mr. Gurney is giving considerable attention to the breeding of Norman grades of horses, and also extensively engaged in raising cattle for Chicago and other markets.

MILTON H. HILBURN, proprietor of Phoenix Foundry & Machine-Shops, Wilmington; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1828, but removed, when about 9 years of age, to Columbia Co., Penn., where he resided until 1847, then removing to Illinois, and, after spending about one year in other parts of this county, located at Wilmington in the fall of the following year, when he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, making the manufacture of plows a specialty; in 1867, he removed to Ilion, N. Y., where he continued in the same business until his return to this city in 1877;

was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1864; during his term of service, the charter of the town of Wilmington was amended and the city incorporated. Married, in 1853, to Miss Sarah Tuttle, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; she died in 1855; their daughter, Sarah J., died in 1856; was again married, in 1858, to Adalade J. Marsh, who was born in Hartford, Conn.; three children, one living—Cora E.; Etta E. died in 1863; Milton M., in 1874. Mr. Hilburn is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, and Joliet Commandery, No. 4.

HENRY F. HOWLAND, SR., dealer in furniture, Wilmington; born in Seekonk, Mass., May 5, 1836; removed to Providence, R. I., in childhood, which was his home until he came West; removed to Illinois in 1870, locating at Wilmington, his present home. Married in 1857 to Miss Mary Carlin, who was born in Ireland; seven children by this union, four living—Mary E., Lydia A., Henry F., Jr., and John F.; lost three—Lydia, Susan and Joseph.

WILLIAM HART, draying, Wilmington; born in county of Kent, England, March 14, 1819; entered the navy of his native country in 1835, serving until 1841, when he entered the merchant service, where he remained two years; in 1850, he moved to this country, locating at Wilmington, his present home, Saturday, Nov. 30. Married in 1845 to Miss Isabelle A. Knight, who was born in county of Kent, England; they have one child by adoption—Bertha. Mr. Hart is a member of the following Masonic bodies, Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, and Wilmington Chapter, No. 142.

JOHN HOLMES, contractor and builder, Wilmington; born in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1832; came to this country in 1857, stopping for a short time in Chicago, and locating in Wilmington, his present home, in October of that year, where he engaged in contracting and building; in 1867, the firm of Clute & Holmes built the planing-mill which they operated in connection with contracting and building for several years. Married in 1862 to Miss Adeline E. Kelley, who was born in Wesley Tp., this county; five

children by this union, four living—Fred G., Mabel, Isabelle and James; Frankie died in 1864. Mr. Holmes is a member of Talmud Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN D. HENDERSON, Henderson & Stewart, dry goods, Wilmington; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., December, 1814, where he resided until his removal to Illinois in 1845, locating at Joliet in the spring of that year; in connection with the work on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in progress, he superintended the work on the upper dam at Joliet; in May, 1848, he removed to his present home, and engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Bowen & Henderson, which continued until 1857, when Dr. Bowen's interest was purchased by Geo. T. Stewart, member of the present firm. Mr. Henderson has served in various official capacities; was member of the first Board of Trustees of the town of Wilmington, in 1854; also served as Mayor of the city in 1867, 1868 and 1869. Married in 1837 to Miss Helen M., daughter of Daniel Johnson, of New York; by this union there are two children—Helen L. and Mary A.

JOHN B. JOHNSON (Johnson & Rowe), contractors and builders, Wilmington; born in Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1830; removed to Illinois in October, 1851, locating in Wilmington, his present home, where he engaged in contracting and building, which he has followed for nearly twenty-seven years; in 1868, he was employed by the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Co., and spent several years in traveling throughout the Northwestern States, residing at Aurora during that period. Married in 1854 to Miss Anna M. Jones, who was born in Madison Co., N. Y.; two children by this union—William H. and Anna H. Mr. Johnson is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, Wilmington Chapter No. 142, and Joliet Commandery, No. 4.

ORREN S. KNAPP, teaming, Wilmington; born in Channahon Tp., this county, Oct. 14, 1836; his father, Ira O. Knapp, was one of the first settlers of the township, locating there in the fall of 1834, and now resides on the original claim made; the subject of this sketch removed to Wilmington Tp. in 1860, locating on a farm

on Sec. 4, where he resided until 1872, removing to Wilmington, his present home, that year; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$12,800. Married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Henry Althouse; she was born in Florence Tp., this county; five children—Ira O., Minnie E., Herman, Mason and Samuel.

TOWNSEND W. KAHLER, grocery and bakery, Wilmington; born in Columbia Co., Penn., Aug. 15, 1836, where he resided until his removal to Illinois, in May, 1859, locating in Florence Tp., this county, where he engaged first in teaching, and afterward in farming; removed to Wilmington, his present home, in 1872, and engaged in his present business, under the firm name of McQueen, Kahler & Co., which was soon after changed to McQueen & Kahler, and, two years later, he sold his interest in the firm, and commenced business on his own account; owns eighty acres of land in Florence Tp., valued at \$3,000, and city property to the value of \$1,000. Served as Town Clerk, in Florence Tp., two years, and member of the Board of School Trustees, in this township. Married in 1858 to Miss Emily Price, who was born in Columbia Co., Penn.; one child by this union—Clarence H. Mr. K. is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

SOLOMON LOUER, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Wilmington; born in Bavaria, Germany, March 26, 1826; came to this country 1845, locating in Greene Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1852, then removed to Massachusetts; thence to Illinois the following year, locating at Joliet, where he engaged in his present line of trade, and is now the oldest established house in the line of clothing and gents' furnishing goods in Will Co.; in 1866, he established his Wilmington store, continuing both houses until 1875, when he sold his stock at Joliet. Married in 1857 to Miss Regina Bohm, who was born in Bavaria, Germany; nine children by this union, six of whom are living—Albert, Charles, Helen, Emma, Cora and Daisy; lost three—Hedwig, Henry and Edward.

ADDISON I. LYON, restaurant, Wilmington; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., April 23, 1828; removed to Michigan in early childhood with his parents, who set-

tled in Kalamazoo Co., that State, in 1833; in December, 1854, he removed to Kankakee City, Kankakee Co., Ill., then a town of about 300 inhabitants, where he opened a harness-shop, but soon sold to another party; these, he says, were hard times, and, in order to pay his taxes, which amounted to the sum of only sixty cents, he borrowed a gun and ammunition, went out in search of game, and, at three shots, secured one dozen prairie chickens, sold them for \$1.25, and met the demands against him; he followed farming for some ten years near the city, and, in 1866, removed to Wilmington, his present home. Served as member of the City Council in 1870 and 1871; City Marshal in 1872 and 1873. Married in 1851 to Miss Sarah E. Stewart, who was born in New York; she died April 28, 1861; three children, two living—Worthington A. and Edward S. Anna E. died May 28, 1861. Was again married in 1862 to Mrs. Mary E. Robinson (Marks); she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y. Mr. L. is a member of Will Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., and Talmud Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., at Braidwood, Ill.

MOSES MERRILL, farmer and local preacher; P. O. Wilmington; Mr. Merrill is a native of New Hampshire; he was born at Warren, in that State. Married his wife at Haverhill, and removed to Ohio in 1838, settling near Cleveland, at the village of Brooklyn; in early life, his plan was to enter the ministry; he commenced his course of education to that end; he fitted for Dartmouth College at Newbury, Vt., but a severe illness, long protracted, hindered his carrying out this idea; nevertheless, he pursued his classical studies, of which he was very fond, until he had read the whole college course; he has kept up his Greek to the present day, and now, at the age of 78, he reads it with as much ease and correctness as a college professor; at Brooklyn he established a school—Brooklyn Academy—of which he was Principal for several years, but his health failing him, he made up his mind to remove West and engage in farming; he came to this State in 1849, and settled at Riverside, his present place of residence, one mile below Wilmington.

JOHN W. MERRILL, attorney, Wilmington; is the son of Moses Merrill, and was born at Rumney, N. H., Aug. 30;

1829; he received his education chiefly at Brooklyn Academy, Ohio, pursuing his classical studies, however, under his father's private tuition; concluding to make law his profession, he entered Judge Norton's office at Joliet in 1856, and after reading the usual length of time he was admitted to practice; his diploma, signed by Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the State, is dated April 19, 1859; after spending a year or more in a real estate office in Chicago as an examiner of titles, etc., he returned to Wilmington, in this county, and opened an office, where he has continued to practice as an attorney up to the present time.

THOMAS S. MCINTOSH, dealer in paints, oils, varnish, glass, brushes, wall paper, etc., Wilmington, Ill.; born in Wilmington, Will Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1841; his father, Daniel McIntosh, who was a native of Scotland, was among the first settlers of Wilmington, locating here in the winter of 1836 and 1837. Thomas S. followed farming till 1864, and then engaged in his present business, which he has followed since. Married in 1866 to Miss Emma E., daughter of Charles Cattel; she was born in Washington Co., Me.; four children by this union, three living—Alice, Nellie and Emma. Laura died Aug. 8, 1878. Mr. McIntosh enlisted in the 138th I. V. I. in 1864, and served until the close of the war. Member of Will Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS MCQUEEN (McQueen & Morris), grocery and bakery, Wilmington; was born in the city of Paisley, Scotland, Sept. 12, 1841, but removed to this country in early childhood with his father's family; they settled in Fulton Co., N. Y., in 1842, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1861, then removed to Illinois, locating in Florence Tp., this county, and engaged in farming; served as Collector, Postmaster and School Director, one term each. On the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 100th Regt. I. V. I.; wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and discharged the following June, on account of gunshot wounds. Removed to Wilmington in 1872, and engaged in his present business. Married in 1870 to Miss Helen Corbett, who was born in Florence Tp., this county. Mr. McQueen is a member of Bowen Post, No. 17, G. A. R.

WILLIAM MCINTOSH, manufacturer of farm-wagons, Wilmington; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 12, 1825, but resided in different parts of the State, his father being engaged on public works for many years; removed to Illinois with his father's family in the winter of 1836-37, making the journey by land, in wagons and sleighs, locating first, in Florence Tp., this county, two miles east of the present city of Wilmington; he removed to Wilmington 1843, and learned blacksmithing, and, in 1856, engaged in the manufacturing business. Married in 1847, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Fisher; she was born in Pennsylvania; five children by this union—Elizabeth, (wife of I. Barker), Margrie (wife of D. Hart), Mary, Fannie and William.

FRANKLIN MITCHELL, market gardener, Wilmington; was born in what is now Sullivan, then a part of Chester Co., N. H., Feb. 8, 1812, but removed when quite young, to Windsor Co., Vt., where he resided until 1833; thence to Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in April, 1836, he removed to Illinois, locating at Joliet, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and, four years later, to Wilmington, continuing in the same business for one year, under the firm name of Mitchell & Rolfe; in 1841, he opened the Eagle Hotel, in a building on the corner where A. D. Wright's store now stands, and, in 1844, he erected a brick building for that purpose, which was the first hotel built in the city; this he occupied until 1862; owns sixty acres of land, valued at \$1,800, and city property valued at \$12,000; member of the Board of Town Trustees, in 1857; also served as County Commissioner some twelve years. Married in 1838, to Miss Hannah Poor, who was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; she died Jan. 15, 1847; four children by this union—William C., Mary A. (wife of Wm. H. Vaughn), and Carrie P. (wife of Thos. C. Linton), and Charles F., who enlisted in Co. A, 100th Regt. I. V. I., in August, 1862; commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 30, 1862, wounded at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; died of wounds, Jan. 4, 1863. His second marriage was in 1850, to Miss Ann Van De Car, who was born in Canada; four children—Josephine (wife of John R. Getty),

Louisa (wife of Frank Burnham), Fran D. and Georgiana. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, and Joliet Commandery, No. 4.

H. F. MOULTON, conductor C., A. & St. L. R. R., Wilmington; was born near Portland, Me., Feb. 4, 1830; when about 15 years of age, he left his native State and went to Massachusetts, where he was employed for several years in the factories at Lowell and Lawrence; in 1853, he removed to Illinois, locating at Bloomington, McLean Co., and on the 1st of August of the following year, engaged as brakeman on the Chicago & Alton R. R., which was put in operation that season; in the spring of 1855, he took charge of a freight train, as conductor, and in February, 1861, was transferred to a passenger train, which position he has held for over seventeen years, without loss of time, and is now the oldest in the service of any conductor on the road. Married in 1856 to Miss Josephine Connor, who was born in New York City; four children by this union—Belle, Jennie, Charles and Harry. Mr. Moulton is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, Joliet Chapter, No. 27, and Joliet Commandery, No. 4. His longest absence from service on the railroad was during his trip to England, from June to September, 1877.

DAVID R. MONTEITH, Bogart & Monteith, Center Market, Wilmington; born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1836, but removed to Illinois in early childhood with his father's family, locating at Monteith's Grove, Florence Tp., this county, in 1840; his father superintended Gov. Matteson's woolen-mill at Joliet, for several years, but on account of failing health removed to Wilmington; the subject of this sketch made the overland journey to Montana in 1866, with the Montana Gold & Silver Mining Co. of Philadelphia; from Ft. Laramie they took the new route, called Boseman's Cut-off, 300 miles nearer than the old Salt Lake route, reaching Virginia City on the 4th of October; this route, though less in distance, was far more dangerous; Mr. M. acted as scout during the trip, having encounters with the Indians nearly

every day; his letters to the *Independent* of April 3 and Sept. 25, 1867, give a full account of the trip and life in the mines during his stay; he visited mines in Washington Territory, Montana, Idaho, California and Utah, returning in 1869; owns 184 acres of land, valued at \$7,200. Married in 1869, to Miss Sarah J. Bell, who was born in Ohio; three children by this union—Mamie, Fred and Ernest.

ARCHIBALD J. MCINTYRE (deceased), Wilmington Tp.; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., in 1814; removed to Illinois in 1837, locating in Wilmington, where he first engaged in farming; afterward, in mercantile pursuits for several years; at the organization of the First National Bank of Wilmington, he became President, which position he held up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 2d day of March, 1877. In 1865, he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, serving during the session of 1865-66. Married in July, 1845, to Miss Jane Whitten, who was born in Darling, Canada; by this union there were ten children, seven of whom are living—Annie (wife of M. N. M. Stewart), Nettie, Mary, Maggie, Archibald J., Lottie and Nellie; three deceased—John, Andrew and George.

DENNIS E. O'HERON (D. E. O'Heron & Co.), grocers, Wilmington; born in Cork, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1846, but removed to this country in early childhood, with his parents, locating in New York City in 1852, where he resided about five years; then removed to Illinois, locating at Wilmington, his present home; his early experience in his present line of business was first with D. L. Bachelers, and afterward with Randall Bros., of Wilmington, serving also as clerk in the stores of Geo. Monroe & Sons, and Chittenden, Northup & Co., of Joliet; in March, 1876, he commenced business at his present location, on his own account, Mr. W. C. Mitchell becoming a partner in April of the present year. Married in 1875, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Norman H. Case; she was born in Connecticut; two children by this union, one living—Katie May; Norman C. died Sept. 17, 1876. Mr. O'Heron is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge,

No. 208, Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, and Joliet Commandery, No. 4.

JAMES A. PERRY, proprietor of Riverview Stock Farm; P. O. Wilmington; born in Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1832; where he resided until 1859, when he removed to Illinois, and, after a short stay in Chicago, located in Florence Tp., this county, in the fall of that year; he followed farming for several years, and afterward engaged in the grain trade at Elwood; since 1864, he has been engaged in raising, importing and exporting Norman and English thorough-bred horses, having now on hand a large number of fine horses at Riverview Stock Farm, near Wilmington; owns 425 acres of good farm land. Married in 1854 to Miss Esther Rockfeeller, who was born in the State of New York.

SAMUEL RAUWORTH, proprietor of the City Meat Market, Wilmington; born in Sheffield, England, May 12, 1842; came to this country in October, 1860, locating in Wilton Tp., this county, where he engaged in farming, working in the packing houses in the city of Chicago during the winters; in 1870, he returned to England, remaining there about six months; on his return, he took up his residence at former location, where he resided until 1877; then locating in this city and engaging in his present business; owns 120 acres of land in Iowa, valued at \$3,240. Married in 1864 to Miss Hannah, daughter of Charles Robinson; she was born in Edwinstowe, England; had seven children by this union, five living—Lotty, Harry, Ellen, Gracie D. and Eddie S.; Joseph B. died Feb. 26, 1866, and Florence P. Feb. 28, 1869. Mr. R. is a member of Will Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

WESLEY P. RAY, (Ray & Thompson, dealers in grain, coal, live and dressed hogs), Wilmington; born in Monroe, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1825; removed to Western New York when about 7 years of age, his parents locating in Chautauqua Co.; in 1840, he removed to the State of Michigan; thence to Illinois in 1844, locating at Lockport, this county, and four years later, came to Wilmington, his present home; in 1850, he went to California, by the way of the Isthmus, reaching San Francisco, then a city of tents, in November of that year, and engaged in mining

operations, which he followed till 1855; then returned to the States; his second trip to the Pacific Slope was made in 1860, by the overland route; spent considerable time in prospecting in the mining districts of California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, and, in 1862, his exploring party (led by a Mr. Grimes, who was killed in an encounter with the Indians) discovered the Boise mines of Idaho; he was also among the first at the Owyhee mines, and in 1863, he discovered the Poor Man's Mine, which proved to be one of the richest silver-mines of the Pacific Slope. Married Jan. 1, 1850, to Miss Susan L. Tuttle, who was born near Portland, Me.; had five children by this union, four living—R. Belle, Joseph H., Georgie L. and Susie; Frank died in 1876 from injuries sustained while getting off the cars near Joliet.

JOHN P. RANSOM, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent, Wilmington; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1817; removed to Illinois in June, 1844, locating in what is now Richmond Tp., McHenry Co.; served as Assessor in that town in 1850; this was the first assessment made after the township organization; he followed farming until 1851; then engaged as millwright till 1862. Enlisted in Co. H, 95th Ill. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862; commissioned Second Lieutenant in June, 1863, having command of the company in all the following engagements: Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Red River campaign, Guntown, Miss., siege of Mobile and battle at Nashville; mustered out Aug. 22, 1865. Removed to Wilmington in 1868, and engaged in the grocery business; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873; re-elected in 1877. Married in December, 1842, to Jane M. Denison, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; she died in 1849; had two children by this union, one living—Mariah, widow of Eugene I. Thomas; Ellen, wife of A. Brown, died in June, 1866. He was again married in 1850 to Louisa A. Streeter; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y.; had two children, one living—John C.; Martha died in 1855. Mr. R. is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, A., F. & A. M. and Will Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

ORLANDO D. ROWE (Johnson & Rowe, contractors and builders), Wilmington; born in Warren Co., Penn., Jan. 12,

1843; moved to Ottawa Co., Mich., in 1855, where he resided until 1870, removing to Topeka, Kan., that year; came to Wilmington, his present home, in 1875. Married in 1871 to Miss Frances E. Spencer, who was born in Branch Co., Mich., in 1853; have three children by this union—Elanor M., Mary A. and Eva M. Mr. Rowe is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M. He enlisted in the 3d Mich. V. I. in June, 1861; transferred to Battery K, first U. S. Artillery, Jan. 3, 1863, and remained in the service until June 10, 1864; participated during his term of service in the following battles: Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 19, and 20, 1861; first Bull Run, July 21; all engagements on the Peninsula up to and including the battle of Williamsburg; Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863; Beverley's Ford, June 9; Upperville, June 19, 20 and 21; Gettysburg, Md., July 3; Williamsport, July 6; Boonsboro, July 7 and 8; Brandy Station, Aug. 1 and 4; Culpeper, Sept. 13; Rapidan River, Sept. 14; movements against Richmond from May 4 to June 10, 1864.

FRANCIS SHIELDS, groceries and farming, Wilmington; born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1833; removed to this country in 1852, locating in New York City, where he engaged as clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, and, two years later, came to this State, locating at Wilmington; in 1856, he engaged in the grocery business; owns 410 acres of land, valued at \$10,450, and city property valued at \$10,000. Married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Mahar, who was born in Queens County, Ireland; nine children by this union, six of whom are living—Thomas, Mary A., Caroline, Agnes, William and Julia; lost three—Francis, died in September, 1862; Michael, Sept. 29, 1864; Ann, Aug. 21, 1868.

SAMUEL SILLIMAN, boots, shoes, hats and caps, Wilmington; born in Williams Co., Ohio, June 3, 1848, where he resided until his removal to Wilmington, his present home, in 1870; engaged in his present business in the spring of 1874. Married, in 1877, to Miss Lettie, daughter of John Thomson; she was born in the city of Wilmington; they have one child—Chauncy L.

CHARLES E. STINSON (Trott & Stinson), homeopathic physician, Wil-

lington; born near Bath, Me., Jan. 22, 1848, where he resided until he came West; he received his early education at Litchfield Academy, graduating at that institution in 1869, and, in September of the following year, removed to Illinois, locating at Wilmington, where he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. S. E. Trott; he completed his course of study in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and graduated with the class of '72 and '73; commenced the practice of medicine in this city in 1873, and, the following year, removed to Pontiac, where he continued his practice for two years, returning to Wilmington at the expiration of that time; he is a member of the Will Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

ELI D. SMALL, dealer in lumber and agent for the negotiation of loans, Wilmington; born in Noblesville, Hamilton Co., Ind., March 5, 1841, but removed to Ohio in early childhood, with his father's family; thence to this State in 1851, locating in Wilmington Tp., this county; came to the city of Wilmington, his present home, in 1854; since 1862, he has been engaged in the lumber trade and boating, in connection with other business; in 1867, he engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Small Bros., which continued till January, 1872, when he disposed of his interest in the store, and engaged in the lumber business on a more extensive scale, under the firm name of E. D. Small & Co.; they own propeller Mohawk Belle, and ship all lumber by way of canal and river to their lumber-yards at this place—Horse Creek and Hanford's Landing, the one at Horse Creek opened in 1875, and the latter in 1878. Several experiments have been made by different parties, and, up to 1866, over \$260,000 had been expended on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and Illinois River in devising ways and means by which steam could be made a cheaper means of transportation on the canals than horse-power; great credit is due Mr. Small, owner of the Mohawk Belle, and N. Rullison, owner of the Whale, for their persistency and final success in this undertaking. In June, 1871, he was married to Miss Kate W., youngest daughter of I. B. McGinnes, of Gardner, Ill.; she was born in New Brunswick, N. J.; two children

by this union—Charles D. and Howard McG.

MALCOLM N. M. STEWART, banking, Wilmington; born in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 24, 1834, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Stewart; in 1836, his father's family removed to Illinois, locating in the north part of the present city of Wilmington, the location having been selected by his father the year previous; this has been the home of the subject of this sketch since the above date. At the breaking-out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the Chicago Dragoons (April 17), being the first volunteer from Will Co.; on the 15th of July, 1862, he enlisted in the 100th I. V. I., receiving his commission of First Lieutenant of Co. A on the 30th of the following month; promoted to Captain in September, 1864, and on the 13th of March, 1865, received Brevet Major's commission; during his term of service, he participated in the following battles; Phillipi, Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Chaplin Hill, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. Owns several tracts of farm and coal lands; also city property. Married in 1871, to Miss Annie, eldest daughter of A. J. and Jane McIntyre; two children by the union—Jean and Margaret. Mr. Stewart is giving considerable attention to thorough-bred horses, having imported from both France and England some very fine stock.

JAMES N. STEWART, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; born in Wilmington Tp., Will Co., Ill., July 14, 1838, and is a son of Peter Stewart, who settled there in the spring of 1836; this has been the home of Mr. Stewart since childhood, and he is the oldest native-born of Wilmington Tp. now living; owns an undivided interest in 1,400 acres of farm lands. He was a member of the City Council in 1868, and has served as President of the Board of School Inspectors one term. In 1863, he was married to Miss Emily, daughter of Charles Stowell; she was born in St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill.; two children by this union—Edward P. and Charles J. Mr. Stewart is giving considerable attention to raising fine cattle for Chicago and other markets.

DANIEL STEWART, deceased; born in Scotland in the year 1799; in 1825, he removed to this country, locating in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1836, when he removed to Illinois, locating near Wilmington in the fall of that year; here he engaged in farming, which was his occupation up to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1874. His marriage to Miss Calphurnia Jackson, of Herkimer, N. Y., was in 1836; she survived him but a few years, her death occurring Nov. 9, 1877; by this union, there were seven sons, only two of whom are living—Peter D. and Jerome B., now residents of Wilmington. Thomas enlisted in the 39th I. V. I. in August, 1861; wounded Oct. 13, 1864, at the battle of Petersburg, and died of wounds on the 30th of the same month; Lincoln died at Chicago May 15, 1875.

JOHN D. SMALL, general stock of merchandise, Wilmington; born in Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, July 10, 1846; removed to Illinois in the spring of 1852, locating in Wilmington; in 1864, he attended school at Notre Dame, Ind., and four years later commenced business on his own account in this city, purchasing the stock of groceries owned by M. F. Blish. Married in 1868 to Lura Phelps, who was born in Lawrence, Mich.; three children by this union. Mr. Small is extensively engaged in the butter trade, having shipped over 100,000 pounds during the past year.

ROBERT C. THOMPSON (Ray & Thompson, dealers in grain, coal, live and dressed hogs), Wilmington; born in Gallo-wayshire, Scotland, Nov. 28, 1828; removed to this country in childhood with his father's family in 1833, stopping in New York City until the following spring, when they removed to Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1853, he removed to Illinois, locating in Wilmington, his present home, and soon after engaged in boating on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, which he followed some five years, and then took the position of foreman for Taylor & Co., of Joliet, stone contractors; a few years later, he engaged in the grocery and provision business at Wilmington, and, in 1868, in the grain trade under the firm name of Ray & Thompson. Has served as Deputy Sheriff of Will Co. four years, Supervisor of Wilmington Tp. three years, and mem-

ber of the City Council six years. Married in 1856 to Miss Christie Zuell, who was born in Johnston, Fulton Co., N. Y.; one child—Sarah L. Mr. Thompson served as foreman on the mason work in the construction of Rush and Madison Street Bridges, Chicago, using the debris of old Fort Dearborn for the abutment of the former.

DAVID C. THOMPSON, manufacturer of carriages and farm-wagons, Wilmington; born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, Oct. 20, 1820; came to this country with his father's family in 1834, settling in Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1850, he removed to Illinois, locating in Wilmington, his present home, and four years later engaged in his present business, in which he has continued since. Owns eighty acres of land in this county, valued at \$1,500; eighty acres in Minnesota, valued at \$1,000, and city property valued at \$10,000. Married in 1847 to Miss Ellen Wright, who was born in England; she died in 1853; three children by this union, one living—James W. John C. died in 1849; Samuel in 1853. Was again married in 1856 to Miss Helen, daughter of H. D. Risley; she was born in Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; five children by this union, four living—Ellen E., Jesse D., Frederick W., Helen J. Minerva J. died Nov. 24, 1871.

STINSON E. TROTT (Trott & Stinson), homeopathic physician, Wilmington; born in Whitefield, Lincoln Co., Me., Oct. 26, 1842; he received his early education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, located at Readfield, Me.; in the winter of 1864 and 1865, he attended lectures at the Commercial Hospital and Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating at the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago in 1867; he commenced the practice of medicine in Iroquois Co., this State, in 1866, and two years later removed to Wilmington, his present home, where he has been in the constant practice of his profession since, having also taken an active part in the business interests of the city, especially in connection with the water-power, being instrumental in securing the location of the paper-mill and the adoption by the City Council of the Holly system for protecting the city from fire; elected Mayor of the city of Wilmington in March,

1877, and is the present incumbent. Married in 1873 to Miss Augusta J. Swarthout, who was born in Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y.; one child by this union—Josephine.

EDWIN RUTHVEN WILLARD, physician and surgeon, Wilmington; born in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1829; his father, Samuel Willard, was the son of Nathaniel Willard, of Lancaster, Mass.; he received his education at Fowler's and McElvane's seminaries, in the States of New York and Michigan, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Samuel Niles, M. D., in 1848; attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating at that institution in 1852, locating at Wilmington, his present home, the same year. Served as Vice President of Will Co. Medical Society in 1861, Secretary in 1865, President in 1876 and member of the Board of Censors of the same; he is also a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association; his contributions to medical literature consist of papers on "Puerperal Fever," "Inversion of the Uterus," "Extraordinary Surgical Cases," "Perineal Section," "Placenta Prævia," "Diphtheria," etc.; he has also furnished the press with frequent contributions. During the war of the rebellion he was Surgeon of the 13th I. V. C.; held also the different positions of brigade, division and post surgeon; he continued in active service in the medical department until after the close of the war, and during his term of service was at the following battles: Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Metre, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie de Ann, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. Served as Supervisor in 1866-67, School Inspector several terms and member of the City Council in 1866-67. In 1868, he engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of Willard & Fox, and, the following year, purchased his partner's interest; owns 315 acres of land, valued at \$15,750, and city property valued at \$10,000. Married Sept. 27, 1853, to Miss Ann McIntosh, who was born in New York; five children by this union—George E., now practicing medicine in the

city of Chicago; Eugene S., Marcia G. A., Samuel and Daniel McI. The Doctor has been in the constant practice of his profession in this vicinity since 1852.

ANDREW D. WRIGHT, dry goods, Wilmington; born near Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 6, 1833, but removed to Canada in early childhood, with his parents; in 1858, he came to Illinois, locating at Chicago, where for a time he was employed as clerk in the wholesale and retail establishment of Potter Palmer; in 1861, he removed to Elgin, Kane Co., and engaged in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Wright & Martin; some two years later, he sold his interest in the store to his partner, and afterward was engaged in business at Seneca, La Salle Co., under the firm name of Wright & Duck; removed to Wilmington in 1868, and engaged in his present business. Married in 1863 to Miss Susanna B. H. Duck, who was born near Naperville, Ill.; four children by this union—Archibald D., Mabel J., Lottie L. and Georgie L.

CHARLES M. WILLARD, Wilmington; born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1820, where he resided until 1859, then removing to Steuben Co., Ind.; while a resident of the State of New York, he followed teaching for many years; in March, 1869, he came to this State, locating at Wilmington, engaging as clerk in the drug store of E. W. Willard for several years. Mr. W. is a member of Will Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

ERASTUS W. WILLARD, druggist, books and stationery, Wilmington; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1838; removed to Illinois in January, 1856, locating at Wilmington, where he engaged as clerk in the drug store of Dr. Matthew J. Johnson; this was the first store of its kind established in the city; Mr. Willard's present store contains a part of the furniture and fixtures of the former establishment, and, as a relic of former days, has in his possession a druggist's show-bottle, first owned by Dr. Bowen, and then by Henderson & Stewart, from whom he purchased it and its contents, the latter said to have been manufactured at Alden's distillery, and the age now not less than 30 years. In 1860, he returned to his native State, and enlisted in the 23d N. Y. V. I., in April, 1861, remaining in the army till

May, 1863; served as Chief Hospital Steward at Falls Church, Va., and after the army moved to other points, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 78th N. Y. V. I., but did not muster; in May, 1863, he was appointed Enrolling Officer, and during the following months enrolled the township of Friendship, Allegany Co.; returned to Illinois in September, 1863, and enlisted in the 138th Ill. V. I. the following April; commissioned First Lieutenant June 21, 1864. Engaged in his present business in 1865, and, two years later, built the store he now occupies. Married in 1871 to Miss Jessie R., daughter of Dr. Daniel and Jessie Duck; she was born near London, England; two children—Francis D. and Erastus J. Mr. Willard is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, and Joliet Commandery No. 4.

JAMES WHITTEN, Cashier of the First National Bank, Wilmington; born in Canada May 2, 1829, and is a son of Andrew and Janet (McPhee) Whitten, both natives of Scotland, the former born Jan. 12, 1801, and the latter Dec. 13, 1803; they left Scotland May 21, 1821, and located to Canada the same year; the removal of the family to Illinois was in 1838, locating first in Dresden, Grundy Co., thence to Wilmington in 1841; the subject of this sketch, together with his brother, John Whitten, J. W. Stewart, and others from this place, made the overland trip to California; they were afterward joined by a company from Joliet, but became separated from both the Wilmington and Joliet companies, making the last four to six weeks of the journey alone, reaching the Pacific Slope in 1850; he spent about two years in the mining districts of California before his return; for several years he was engaged in merchandising and farming prior to the opening of the First National Bank of Wilmington, which was organized in 1863, and commenced business the following year, at which time he became Cashier, and has since held the position. Owns 680 acres of coal lands, valued at \$68,000; 500 acres of farm lands, valued at \$30,000, and city property valued at \$20,000.

ABNER WRIGHT, stone and brick mason, Wilmington; born in Steuben Co.,

N. Y., Dec. 27, 1812, afterward residing in Livingston Co., that State, for several years prior to his coming West; in 1836, he came to Illinois, Wilmington being his first location, which he reached in December of that year. Mr. Wright has been engaged in his present business for the

most part since his residence here, a period of forty-two years, and in a greater portion of the buildings in this city he can see his handiwork. Owns forty acres of land in Custer Tp., this county, valued at \$1,000; also city property in Wilmington.

WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BURNET, farmer; P. O. Tamarack; was born in Scotland in 1811, and is the son of James Burnet, a weaver by trade; Mr. Burnet, at the age of 12, commenced to learn his trade—weaver; this business he followed while in Scotland; in 1834, he emigrated to America; he first stopped in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; here he remained about one and a half years, then West to Michigan and thence to Connecticut; from Connecticut he returned to New York, and, in 1852, he came West and settled in Will Co., Ill.; here he has remained ever since. Mr. Burnet is one of the deacons in the Union Scotch Church in Wheatland. Married Miss M. Willie, of Ayrshire, Scotland, by whom they have three children. Mr. Burnet owns 105 acres of improved land. He was the cause of naming Tamarack, as, when he came West, he brought some tamarack trees with him; these were planted, and the present post office Tamarack derived its name from these trees.

WARREN W. BOUGHTON, deceased, Wheatland Tp.; the subject of this sketch was among the first settlers of Wheatland Tp.; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1817, and was the son of Orris and Sibyl Ann (Newel) Boughton, who emigrated West, with six children, to Illinois, and settled in Wheatland Tp., Will Co., May, 1842; here they set out in farming. Orris Boughton died in August, 1843, at 61 years of age; his wife, Sibyl Ann, died in February, 1860. Mr. Warren W. Boughton married Mary Scott, born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1822. Mr. Boughton, in 1850, started for the gold-field of California, and died on his way, leaving a wife and two children—Newel J., who was a soldier in the late war; enlisted (1861) in Co. L, Boulton's

Battery, and served until the close of the war; was honorably discharged; he died in 1876. William D. is working on the old homestead, engaged in farming; was born in Wheatland Tp., Will Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1846. Married Miss Emma J. Boardman, daughter of Franklin and Mina (Bates) Boardman, who settled in Will Co. in 1844.

JAMES BARCLAY, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, July 16, 1820, and is the son of Andrew Barclay, a weaver by trade; Mr. Barclay learned the trade of weaver, and was foreman in a weaving department; in 1856, he emigrated to America, and came direct to Will Co., Ill.; here he has resided ever since, engaged in farming. He married Miss Rachel McMicken, of Scotland. Member of the United Presbyterian Church.

FRANKLIN BOARDMAN, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; this gentleman is one of the best known farmers in Wheatland Tp.; was born in Colchester, Vt., March 15, 1818, and is the son of Amos and Harriett (Ames) Boardman; father was born in Burlington, Vt., October, 1789; was a farmer, and also engaged in the lumber business; was a soldier of the war of 1812; he died March 17, 1877; mother was born in Vermont July 22, 1791; died July 29, 1846. Mr. Boardman was raised on his father's farm; in 1844, he emigrated West, via canal and lake, to Chicago; thence by wagon and team to Will Co.; he first lived with his uncle two years; then to the present homestead; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. Mr. Boardman has held several offices of public trust; was Supervisor in 1854, 1855 and 1856; has held office as Township School Treas-



Ara O. Thayer
CHANNABON

urer since 1852; was appointed Postmaster at East Wheatland in about 1870. Mr. Boardman is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church of Plainfield. He was married Sept. 2, 1842, to Mina Bates, of Colchester, Vt., daughter of George Bates, who was born in Thomson, Conn., 1786, died about 1875, and Mary (Hine) Bates, born in Colchester, Vt., March 1, 1788; died in the fall of 1874. Mr. Boardman came West and landed in Chicago, having but \$33 in money; he came to Will Co.; with hard labor and good management, to-day owns a fine improved farm.

JAMES CLOW, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; came to Will Co., in 1844; was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

AUGUSTUS B. COTTON, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; Justice of the Peace; was born in Isle of Wight, Eng., Sept. 14, 1828, and is the son of William and Jane (Brett) Cotton, who emigrated to America in 1841, with four children; came direct to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Plainfield; here they remained until 1843; then to Wheatland Tp. William Cotton was born in Fresh Water, Isle of Wight, Sept. 28, 1790; his wife, Jane Cotton, was born May 15, 1798; they returned to England, and father died at Plymouth, Eng., October, 1870; mother died at Leamington, Eng., May, 1870. The children are Caroline (married E. Clark), born Jan. 12, 1818, died in the fall of 1853; John, born April 16, 1824, died in February, 1842; Cornelius, born Jan. 21, 1838, died in September, 1854; William, born July 6, 1840, and Augustus B., who married Georgianna Robins, of England, daughter of James and Sarah Robins; came to Will Co. in September, 1843; parents both dead.

DETMAR DELIUS, farmer; P. O. Aurora; was born in Germany May 12, 1812, and is the son of William Delius. Mr. Delius emigrated to America, and landed in New York City in 1852; he came West and settled near Naperville, Ill.; then to the present farm; he owns eighty acres here; he and his brother William have been engaged in farming; his brother William is now dead, having died in August, 1878.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Aurora. The subject of this sketch was

born in Rutland Co., Vt., and is the son of Jonathan and Jerusha (Lochlin) Davis, who, in 1842, emigrated West and settled in Wheatland Tp., Will Co., Ill.; here they lived until their death. Jonathan Davis was a soldier in the war of 1812, died Jan. 10, 1850, aged 64 years and 6 months; Jerusha Davis died Feb. 9, 1850, aged 61 years; they came to this country very poor; they first settled near what is now known as the Vermont Schoolhouse, which was erected by the settlers from Vermont, in about 1847. Mr. Davis is the only male that is left in the neighborhood out of a large settlement that settled in here from Vermont; he has been engaged in farming and at his trade, wagon-making, in Will and Grundy Counties. To-day owns a fine improved farm of 160 acres of land. Married in 1847, to Miss Harriet Curtis, of Vermont, daughter of Thaddeus and Charlotte (Kimble) Curtis, of New Hampshire; have ten children.

DAVID DAGUE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 9, 1826; son of Jacob and Catharine (Belman) Dague; father was a farmer, now living in Wayne Co., Ohio, having emigrated there when Mr. Dague was but 6 years old; here Mr. Dague remained until he came to Will Co., Ill., April 15, 1854; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming and stock-raising, having brought to Wheatland Tp., the first Jersey stock; this he is engaged in breeding for dairy stock; owns 140 acres of fine, improved land, and ranks as one of the leading farmers of Will County. Married Miss C. Grill, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had five children, three living.

JOHN EICHELBERGER, farmer; P. O. Naperville; this gentleman was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 21, 1814, and is the son of George Eichelberger, of Lancaster Co., Penn., who was a farmer here; Mr. Eichelberger was brought up on a farm and farmed it through life; in 1848, he came West to Illinois and purchased fifty-four acres of land, paying \$200 for the same; he returned East, and, in 1852, with his wife and two children, came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Wheatland Tp.; here he has remained ever since; been engaged in farming, and, with hard labor and good management, to-day

owns a fine, improved farm, 276 acres. He married Susan Hembright, of Lancaster Co., Penn.

S. B. FRASER, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; this gentleman was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1832, and is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brown) Fraser, natives of Ireland, having emigrated to America when they were young; Mr. Fraser was brought up on his father's farm, and has been engaged in farming ever since; in 1847, he started West with his father and mother, but on the way his mother took sick on the lake and died in Chicago; came to Will Co. and first settled near Plainfield, then near Lockport, thence to Wheatland Tp. here he has remained ever since; owns to-day 160 acres of fine, improved land. Mr. Fraser married Miss Ann Brown, daughter of James Brown.

DAVID FRY, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1850, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Grill) Fry, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1841, then, in 1854, to Wheatland Tp., Will Co., Ill.; Mr. Fry was brought up on his father's farm, and has farmed it through life. He was married, Dec. 19, 1872, to Miss Maria Bopp; she was born in York Co., Penn., June 27, 1857, and is the daughter of William Bopp, who was born in Saxony, Germany, in July, 1821, and Catherine (Ganserd) Bopp, born in Baden, Germany, in 1828; they emigrated to America in 1852; came to Illinois in 1864. Mr. Fry is a member of the German Lutheran Church, of which Church his father, Jacob, is one of the first members. Have three children.

JACOB FRY, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch is one of the successful farmers of Wheatland Tp.; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 9, 1816, and is the son of Henry Fry, a farmer; Mr. Fry, when he was 12 years of age, was sent out and brought up among strangers, and remained in his native State until 1841; he then emigrated West to Ohio, and settled in Wayne Co.; here he was engaged at his trade, blacksmithing, and remained until 1854; then came to Will Co. and settled in Wheatland Tp.; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. He was married to Miss

Catherine Grill, of Berks Co., Penn.; had four children; when he married, he was worth about \$150 cash; he went to work at his trade, blacksmithing, saved a little money, and invested in land, the present farm, and, with hard labor, good management and industry, to-day owns 871 acres of fine, improved land, with improvements that rank among the first of Will Co.; Mr. Fry is one of the first members of the German Lutheran Church of Wheatland Township.

SAMUEL GRILL, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Berks Co., Penn., 1820, and is the son of Samuel and Hannah Grill, of Pennsylvania; his father was a farmer; Mr. Grill was brought up on his father's farm; in 1841, he moved to Wayne Co., Ohio; here he was engaged in farming, and remained there until he came to Will Co., Ill., in 1854, and settled on the farm he now owns; when he first came here, he was worth about \$3,000; he invested in land, and to-day is one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; owns 404 acres of fine, improved land. Married Miss L. Dague, by whom he has had eleven children, eight living.

GEORGE HERZOG, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Baden, Germany, July 9, 1836, and is the son of George and Razan (Swenty) Herzog; father was a farmer; Mr. Herzog was raised on farm, and, in 1852, emigrated to America, with his parents; they first settled in York Co., Penn.; here they were engaged in farming, and, in 1858, he came to Illinois and settled in Will Co.; here he has remained ever since; Mr. Herzog came to this county very poor, but, with hard labor and good management, owns 204 acres of land, with improvements that rank with the best in Will Co. He married in 1860 Miss Sarah Grill, of Lancaster Co., Penn., by whom he has had five children, four living. His father is now living, at the good old age of 69 years; mother died at 52 years of age.

LEONARD HAAG, farmer; P. O. Aurora; was born in Germany Dec. 7, 1826, and is the son of Peter Haag, of Germany, a weaver by trade; in 1842, with his father, mother and family, emigrated to America; first settled in New York State; remained there about one and a half years, then went West to Illi-

nois, and settled in Kendall Co.; thence to Kane Co.; here four years; he then, in 1869, settled on the present farm. Mr. Haag married Miss Mary Bruner, of Germany, by whom he has eight children. Mr. Haag came to the State very poor, but, with industry, he is one of the successful farmers of Wheatland Tp.; owns 280 acres of improved land.

CHARLES KINLEY, deceased; was born in Nova Scotia, 1821, and the son of William Kinley, who was a farmer; Mr. Kinley was brought up on his father's farm, and engaged in farming through life; he came to Will Co. about 1843, and settled on the present homestead with his father and mother and eight children; his father, William Kinley, died in Oswego, Ill., aged 84 years and 7 months; Mr. Charles Kinley was a man who was loved and honored by his fellow-men; he died June, 1861, leaving an estate of 200 acres of land, which had been made by hard labor and good management, to his wife and five children. He married in 1849 Miss Mary Vinson, born in Prince Edward Island, in 1831, daughter of William and Mary (Cory) Vinson, of England, who emigrated to America 1845; now residents of Plainfield, Will Co., Ill.

DANIEL LANTZ, farmer; P. O. Aurora; this gentleman was born in Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 23, 1831, and is the son of Peter and Catherine (Schelly) Lantz, of Lancaster Co., Penn.; father was a farmer, and died in Pennsylvania, at about 53 years of age; his mother came West to Will Co., and died in 1870, at 73 years of age; Mr. Lantz was raised on a farm; he came West with mother and family, and settled in Wheatland Tp.; here they first purchased eighty acres of land, set out and commenced farming, and has been engaged in farming in Wheatland Tp. ever since; to-day, owns a fine, improved farm of 120 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Holdiman, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had ten children; seven children living. Mr. Lantz has held several offices of public trust; was Constable some ten years; also School Trustee. Is a member of the Evangelical Church, and is one of the Trustees of this Church.

JOHN LANTZ, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 26, 1815, and is the son of Peter and Cath-

erine (Schelly) Lantz, of Pennsylvania; father a farmer; Mr. Lantz was raised on his father's farm, and, in 1850, came West to Illinois, and settled in Will Co., Wheatland Tp.; here he has been engaged in farming; they first purchased eighty acres of land, and Mr. Lantz, by hard work and good management, at one time owned 480 acres of land. He married Annie M. Schott; have six children—Isaac V., born 1840 (married Lena Staedle, of Germany, who died April, 1876; four children; he is now farming the old homestead of 200 acres); Jacob, born 1842 (married Isabella Fendeman, of Illinois; five children); Betsey Ann, born 1843 (married Christian Schaal; seven children); Sarah L. (married Israel Stark; seven children); Peter, born 1846 (married Amelia Minnich, of Pennsylvania; two children); Susan born 1850 (married John Stoner; four children). Mr. Lantz has had forty grandchildren. Is a member of the Evangelical Church.

JOHN LEPPERT, JR., farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 26, 1833, and is the son of John and Magdalene (Baum) Leppert, of Germany; they started for America with six children, and landed in New York City in January, 1854; they came to Will Co., Ill., and arrived in Wheatland March 20, 1854; here they set out in farming; first purchased the 160 acres now owned by Mr. George Leppert, at \$10 per acre; here they have remained ever since. Mr. John Leppert, Sr., was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 15, 1804. Mrs. Magdalene (Baum) Leppert was born March 12, 1803; she died June 11, 1878. John Leppert, Jr., was married, Jan. 24, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Studle, of Germany; have three children; own 160 acres of fine, improved land, which improvement was made principally by his father.

GEORGE LEPPERT, farmer; P. O. Aurora; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1838, and is the son of John and Magdalene (Baum) Leppert; father a farmer; was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 15, 1804; mother born March 12, 1803; with six children emigrated to America, and in January, 1854, landed in New York City; they first went to Ross Co., Ohio; here they remained about two months, then went to Illinois and settled in Wheat-

land Tp., Will Co., on the farm that is now owned by Mr. George Leppert; here they set out in farming; being poor, they worked very hard, and to-day they rank among the successful farmers of Will Co. Mr. John Leppert, Sr., is one of the first members of the German Lutheran Church of Wheatland Tp.; he and Mr. Jacob Fry were the first Trustees; these gentlemen took a very active part in erecting the present Lutheran Church of Wheatland Tp. Mrs. Magdalene Leppert died a Christian lady, June 11, 1878. Mr. George Leppert has been married twice; first wife was Miss Wilmina Schaefer, of Germany; died in 1868; second wife, Miss Elizabeth Westphal, of Germany; two children—one by first wife and one by second wife. Owns 160 acres of land.

JACOB MATTER, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1818, and is a son of Christian Matter (was a soldier of the war of 1812), was a shoemaker by trade and was engaged in farming the latter years of his life. Mr. Matter learned the shoemaker trade, but, on account of his health, turned his attention to farming; moved to Jefferson Co., Penn., with his parents; here his father died, leaving a wife and five children. In 1844, he came West to Illinois; first settled in Naperville; his first purchase was eighty acres of Government land, at \$1.25 per acre, the present farm now farmed by his son Abraham; Mr. Matter was a resident of Aurora eight years. Married Miss Nancy Milliren, of Jefferson Co., Penn., by whom he has had ten children—five boys and five girls. Abraham was a soldier in the late war; was taken sick at Vicksburg, Miss.; was honorably discharged.

JOHN McMICKEN, farmer; P. O. Aurora; the subject of this sketch was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, January, 1815, and is the son of William McMicken, a shoemaker by trade; he, with wife and four children, emigrated to America in 1843; came West same year to Milwaukee, Wis., then to Chicago, thence to Aurora, Ill.; he purchased 160 acres of Government land, at \$1.25 per acre, situated on Sec. 6, Wheatland Tp., Will Co., in 1843; this is supposed to be the first entry of Government land in that part of Wheat-

land Tp. William McMicken married Grace McCracken, of Ayrshire, Scotland; both were members of the Union Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he being an Elder of the Church for a number of years; he died August, 1848, aged 65 years; she died in 1857, aged 73 years. Mr. John McMicken is, perhaps, one of the best known farmers of Wheatland Tp.; has held several offices of public trust; in 1857, he was elected Assessor of Wheatland Tp.; this office he filled until 1877; this year he was elected Supervisor of Wheatland Tp., which office he still holds; also, has been Justice of the Peace for the last twelve years; in all of these offices he has given entire satisfaction, having proved himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whose duties have been performed in a faithful manner. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. McMicken was married in 1852 to Miss J. Harvey, of Scotland, daughter of James Harvey. Owns 130 acres of fine, improved land.

JAMES PATTERSON, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, January, 1832, and is the brother of D. Patterson, who was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1829, who came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Wheatland Tp. in 1849; came here very poor, but, with industry, to-day they own 440 acres of land, with improvements that rank with the best of Will Co.; in 1853, they purchased the present farm from John H. Hall, who had erected a house 12x14, two stories high, the first floor used for a horse-stable, and the second story used to sleep in; this house was also the home of Messrs. D. and J. Patterson for several years, and is now standing on the farm. Mr. D. Patterson married in 1859 Miss Jane Williamson, of Scotland, daughter of John Williamson, a farmer of Lake Co., Ill.

THOMAS PATTERSON, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in Scotland Jan. 14, 1822, and is the son of John and Jane (Howell) Patterson, of Scotland; father was a farmer; Mr. Patterson emigrated to America in 1858, and, same year, came to Will Co., Ill.; here he has remained ever since. He married Miss Agnes Palmer, of England; have three children, two daughters and one son. Owns 120 acres of improved land.

MUNGO PATTERSON, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and is the son of John and Jane (Howell) Patterson; his father was a farmer; Mr. Patterson was raised on his father's farm; in 1841, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; he then went to Wayne Co., N. Y.; here he was engaged in farming, and remained there until 1844. While in New York, he was married in 1842 to Miss Agnes Clow, of Scotland. In 1844, they emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Wheatland Tp., Will Co.; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. Mr. Patterson is a Presbyterian in religion. Have six children; John was in the late war; enlisted in the 52d I. V. I., served full time and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, and is now living in Indiana.

SAMUEL E. RANCK, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 9, 1834; his ancestry came, in an early day, from "der Faderland," and settled in the State, purchasing their land directly from William Penn; Mr. Ranck is able to trace his descent in a direct line through six generations, extending through a period of 200 years; his early life was that of a farmer's son; he enjoyed the advantages of the public schools, and acquired a good common-school education; having lost his father when he was 14 years of age, his older brother and himself conducted the home farm till he grew to manhood; in March, 1859, he came West to Illinois, and purchased eighty acres in Du Page Tp., Will Co., built a residence thereon, and farmed it six years; he then sold out, and purchased where he now lives. He was married in 1856, to Catherine M. Emery, a native of Pennsylvania; she died in 1867; his second marriage, to Mrs. Barbara Musselman, occurred in 1868; from first wedding, six children were born—Maggie A., Carrie E., Ida F., Mary C., Effie C., Minnie A.; of these, Mary C. is deceased. Owns 165 acres, valued at \$12,000. Has held the office of School Director for the past twelve years. He also owns 160 acres in Texas.

JOHN ROBINS, farmer; P. O. East Wheatland; was born in the Isle of Wight, England, Feb. 7, 1824, and is the

son of James and Sarah Robins; his father was a pilot; he, with wife and family in 1843, emigrated to America; came direct to Illinois, and settled in Wheatland Tp.; here they purchased forty acres of land, and built a small house and commenced farming; father died the second winter after they came here; mother died Oct. 6, 1870, aged 78 years.

DANIEL SLICK, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1823, and is the son of John and Annie (Stoner) Slick, of Lancaster Co., Penn.; father was a carpenter by trade; Mr. Slick at 18 commenced to learn his trade, shoemaking, and followed this principally while in Pennsylvania; in 1844, he emigrated West to Illinois, and first settled in Du Page Co. While here, he married Margaret Swilly, of Lancaster Co., Penn.; he then came to Will Co.; returned to Du Page; thence to the present farm here; he has been engaged in farming ever since; Mr. Slick first made a purchase of forty acres of Government land, at \$1.25 per acre; owns to-day 120 acres of fine, improved land; when he came West he was very poor; to-day is one of the successful farmers of Wheatland Tp. Member of the Evangelical Church.

CHRISTIAN SCHAAL, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Germany Aug. 7, 1832, and is the son of Christian and Annie Mary (Leib) Schaal, of Germany; emigrated to America in 1856; came to Illinois, and was very poor; he first was working on a farm by the month near Naperville; then to Will Co.; here he worked very hard; he saved his money, invested in land, and to-day owns a farm of 120 acres, with good improvements. He married Miss Elizabeth Lantz, of Lancaster Co., Penn., daughter of John and Annie Mary Lantz, who were among the early settlers of Wheatland Tp.; have seven children.

JACOB STARK, farmer; P. O. Naperville; the subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Coller) Stark, of Pennsylvania, who emigrated West in 1844, with nine children, and settled on the present farm that Mr. Stark now owns; here they set out in farming and made all the improvements on the farm, as the country was comparatively new;

Mr. William Stark has retired from farming, being in his 78th year; now living in Du Page County; Jacob Stark married Miss Mary Hartman, daughter of Adam and Susan (Buget) Hartman, of Lancaster Co., Penn., who emigrated West to Illinois, in 1842; have ten children. Is a member of the Evangelical Church. Owns 220 acres of fine, improved land.

ISRAEL STARK, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 11, 1842, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Coller) Stark; his father was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; his mother was born near Philadelphia, Penn; in 1844, with nine children, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Wheatland Tp., Will Co., on the farm where his son Jacob now lives; here they set out in farming; Mr. Wm. Stark having retired from farming, he moved to Plainfield, then to Naperville; at present, he is living in Du Page Co., at the good old age of 78 years. Mr. Stark married Miss Sarah Lantz, of Erie Co., Penn., by whom he has seven children. He is a member of the Evangelical Church. His brother Martin was in the late war; enlisted in the 33d Ill. V. I.; served until the end of the war and was honorably discharged.

A. S. THOMAS, farmer; P. O., East Wheatland; the subject of this sketch is one of the old settlers of Wheatland Tp., Will Co.; was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., June 26, 1809, and is the son of E. and Lepha (Smith) Thomas, who both died in New York; his father was a shoemaker, tanner and currier, by trade; Mr. Thomas learned the shoemaking trade, and followed this and farming, while in New York; in 1837, he and Mr. Orland Royce started in a wagon drawn by two horses, for Illinois, then the Far West, taking them the whole of November to make the trip; they arrived in 1837; Mr. Thomas purchased 160 acres of the present farm at a Government land sale in Chicago, in 1839, at \$1.25 per acre; he states there was not a house between his farm and Plainfield when he first came here, only a shanty standing on what is now known as Jacob Fry's farm, and also says the first frame house built in this vicinity was on the farm now owned by Wm. King. Mr. Thomas married in 1872.

ADAM THOMSON, farmer; P. O., East Wheatland; was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 6, 1822, and is the son of Benjamin Thomson, of Scotland; when Mr. Thomson was but 17 years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter trade; this business he followed for over twenty-three years, working in Scotland, England and America; in 1854, he emigrated to America, and landed in New York City, and, on June 29, 1854, arrived in Will Co., Ill.; here he has lived ever since. Mr. Thomson has held several offices of public trust; at present, holds office as Township Assessor, which office he was elected to in 1877. Is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. He married Miss Mary Patterson, of Scotland.

THOMAS VARLEY, far.; P. O., Aurora; the subject of this sketch was born in Yorkshire, England, June 25, 1824, and is the son of William and Mary (Newsam) Varley, of England; Mr. Varley was a laborer; in 1850, he emigrated to America, and came West to Will Co., Ill.; here he worked by the day, farming; he saved a little money by hard labor, and, in 1854, sent for his wife and three children, who arrived the same year; he then settled on a small piece of land; to-day he ranks as one of the successful farmers of Wheatland Tp.; owns 280 acres of fine, improved land. He married Martha Craven, of England, who died with dropsy, May, 1878.

HENRY WESTPHAL, farmer; P. O., Aurora; was born in Germany, Feb. 15, 1824, and is the son of Henry and Doris, (Leapstolf) Westphal, of Germany; his father was a farmer; here Mr. Westphal was raised on his father's farm, and, in 1857, with his parents, emigrated to America; he came direct to Illinois, and settled in Du Page Co.; then to Will Co., and settled in Wheatland Tp.; his father and mother both died in Wheatland Tp.; when they came to this country they were very poor, but, with hard labor and good management, Mr. Westphal ranks to-day as one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; owns 245 acres of fine, improved land. He married Miss Sophia Wornkey, of Germany, by whom he has had six children—four living. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and was one of the first members of this Church in Wheatland Tp.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ARA BROWN deceased; was born in New York, near Syracuse, Feb. 19, 1820. He married Miss Martha Hougham Oct. 11, 1846; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, April 6, 1824; they had thirteen children, seven living, viz., Sarah, Elias, Ara, Nancy Jane, Mary, Frank and Martha May. He lived in New York fourteen years, when, with his parents, he came to Will Co., Ill. (then Cook); this was in 1835; he settled in this township; his father, Peter Brown, was from New York; he died March 7, 1841, aged 59 years 10 months and 4 days; his mother was Miss Mary Teeple; she died Sept. 17, 1840, aged 55 years 9 months and 2 days; he lived with his parents until their death; he died on the old homestead Sept. 8, 1865.

W. Z. BROWN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Elwood; was born on his present place May 11, 1843. He married Miss Susan Gonter March 13, 1867; she was born near Joliet April 18, 1845; they had four children, three living, viz., Daniel N., George R. and Willis G. He began farming on his own account when 17 years old and has always lived on his present place. His father, John Brown (deceased), was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1814, and died Dec. 15, 1848. He married Miss Susan Zarley; she was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1820; but three of their children are living, viz., Sarah M., Mary E. and W. Z.; he was among the first settlers of this township, having settled here in 1834. Mr. W. Z. Brown's wife's father, Michael Gonter, was born in France Aug. 2, 1812, and died Nov. 11, 1873; he married Miss Catheron Arnholt Aug. 28, 1833; she was born in France May 3, 1808; they had four children, three living, viz., Catheron, Michael and Susan; they came to the United States in 1839, and settled near Joliet; in 1851, they came to this township. Mrs. Gonter lives here with her daughter.

JOSHUA BUSH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1845. He married Miss Margaret R. Grant Jan. 1, 1867; she was born in this township Oct. 30, 1847; her father, John

Grant, was born in Scotland March 12, 1816. He married Miss Rosanna Lamping March 10, 1839; she was born in New York Feb. 18, 1821, and died April 16, 1843; one child living—William C.; he married his second wife, Mrs. Kelly, formerly Miss Adaline Frazer, March 13, 1844; she was born in Virginia Dec. 18, 1815; they have three children living—Margarette R., John A. and James M. He settled on this farm about 1839, and died Sept. 12, 1854. Mrs. Grant came to this county in 1834, and settled in Wesley Tp. Mr. Bush had a family of five children, three living—Mary Ella, Eva May and Harry E. He came to this county with his parents when 2 years old; in 1869, he came to his present place. In 1862, he enlisted in the 100th Ill. Inf.; was in the service till the close of the war; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, Chattanooga, Atlanta, etc.; he was wounded at Franklin.

G. E. COWELL, M. D., physician, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Bradford Co., Penn., April 27, 1843. He married Miss Catheron M. Ferryman Nov. 8, 1868; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1843; they have one child living, viz., Nellie G. He lived in Pennsylvania twenty-two years, when he came West to Illinois, and settled in Grundy Co., at Minooka, where he read medicine; in 1871, he graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, then settled at Elwood, where he has followed his profession since. In 1862, he enlisted in 141st Penn. Vol. Inf., and was in the service about eighteen months; at the battle of Chancellorsville he received five separate wounds, which disabled him from further service. He has held the office of Alderman and was President of the Temperance Society.

MERRITT O. CAGWIN, grain dealer, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 14, 1828; in 1836, he came West with his parents, who settled in Cook Co. (now Will), two and a half miles east of the present city of Joliet, where his father built a saw-mill near the site of the present grist-mill, located on Hickory

Creek, known as the Red Mill. The first board sawed at this mill was the occasion of a grand ball. In Joliet, on Sept. 6, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Wheeler; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., March 22, 1829, and died July 19, 1850; his present wife was Miss Ambrosia R. Higginbotham, a cousin of his first wife, and the second wedding was performed in the same house as the first, Jan. 8, 1852; she was born in Joliet, Cook Co. (now Will) Oct. 1, 1834. He remained at home with his parents until 1844, when he was employed in a dry goods store in Joliet, owned and managed by Messrs. J. T. McDougal and F. L. Cagwin, where he remained until October, 1848, when he went to Chicago, and was engaged as an auctioneer until his return to Joliet in May, 1849, when he again entered the employ of Messrs. McD. & C.; but this time he was engaged in selling goods from a wagon on the road; his route was an extensive one, reaching into the Wabash country in Indiana, and his average sales were \$2,000 per month; in April, 1850, he again severed his connection with the Messrs. Mc. D. & C., and purchased a stock of dry goods from Geo. H. Woodruff, Esq., which he was then closing out, and disposed of them on the road, mostly in exchange for stock—sheep and horses; the following year he abandoned his wagon, and bought and drove sheep from Southern and Central Illinois and Indiana to Chicago this he continued until May, 1853, when he was taken with the gold fever, and embarked for California, where he remained but one year, engaged in transporting goods by mule pack over the mountains to furnish traders' posts and mining camps; on his return to Joliet, he entered the grain business, and, in the following year, built the Masonic Block, which was destroyed in 1864 by fire; in 1858, he exchanged his Joliet property for a tract of 1,000 acres of land in Wilton Township at the head of the Twelve-Mile Grove, situated about twelve miles southeast of Joliet, and there removed and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was Supervisor from Wilton for five successive years, and introduced before the Board the resolution creating a fund for the protection of soldiers wives and children. He disposed of his land in Wilton and returned to Joliet in November, 1864, and there again

entered the grain trade in copartnership with his father, where he remained until October, 1866, when he removed to Wilmington, Ill., and engaged in same business, and he was the first regular buyer on the railroad at that station. While there he was a member of City Common Council, and was one of the original "Building Committee," who accepted the plans and specifications for the present magnificent public school-building. He also was a charter member with Messrs. Whitten Bros., and to whom he sold his interest, of the firm who built the White Cloud Flouring-Mills, in August, 1869, he came to Elwood, Ill., where he has since resided, and engaged in the grain, lumber and coal business; three months later, in November, his elevator filled with grain, was burned to the ground; he continued his lumber and coal business, although somewhat enlarged, and in copartnership with D. B. Curran, Esq. until January, 1872, when he built a warehouse at Braidwood, and commenced business as the first grain buyer of the city; he purchased and cribbed that winter 45,000 bushels of ear-corn; he continued the business until December, handling over 200,000 bushels of grain, when he sold to Wm. H. Odell, Esq.; in May, 1874, he purchased of Ed. H. Aiken the West Side Elevator in Joliet, which he still operates in copartnership with his father.

PETER W. CORBIN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Vermont Aug. 29, 1831. He married Miss Sarah Hill Feb. 19, 1861; she was born in Vermont Jan. 12, 1834; they had six children, five living, viz., Hellen I., Julia M., Carrie E., Warren H. and Aug. E. He lived in Vermont until he was 21 years of age; he then went to California, his object being mining; but not meeting with much luck, he engaged in farming, and remained there seven years; he then came to Illinois and settled on his present place; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 185 acres in this township. His father settled in Will Co. while he was in California, and now lives in Wilmington Township.

CAPT. EDWARD B. CRAFTS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Derby, Conn., Jan. 13,

1814, where his ancestors have lived ever since the settlement of New Haven in 1640, and one of whom (Maj. Moses Mansfield) destroyed the power of the Pequods in a battle, on the site of which was afterward located the village of Mansfield, named in honor of the victory. He married Miss Sarah Ann Thompson Oct. 9, 1846; she was born in Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1813; her parents were from Connecticut; they have two children, viz., Edward Thompson and Elizabeth Mansfield. Hisson is a physician, and resides in Florida; his daughter is married, and lives in Joliet. He lived at his birthplace until he was 15 years old, training himself for college with the intention of becoming a physician, but failing in health he took passage on a brig bound for Barbadoes; this was in 1829; he then engaged as a sailor, being promoted until, in 1835, he was made Captain; during one of his voyages he was shipwrecked on Long Island; he then shipped as mate, but was soon again made Captain. He quit the sea in 1846, and engaged in general merchandise in Connecticut; in 1850, he bought his present place, and built and occupied same in 1851. He has been Supervisor three years, also School Trustee and Road Commissioner. He owns 160 acres in this township.

P. F. DOOLEY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Joliet; was born in Troy, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1835. He married Miss Sarah M. Brown March 21, 1864; she was born in this township May 27, 1839; they have six children, viz., Susannah, Eleanor, Gertrude, Sarah F., James C. Z. and Francis B. When 3 years old, his parents left New York and went to Chicago, Ill., where they remained a few months, and then came to Will Co., and settled in Channahon Tp., and engaged in farming. Mr. P. F. remained there until he was 17, when he went to California; engaged in mining and remained until 1861, when he came to this county; in 1864, he went to Montana, and remained three years, when he returned to Will Co. and settled on his present place. He is now serving on his third term as Justice of the Peace; he has also been School Trustee and Director. He owns 209 acres in this county. His parents were among the early settlers of Channahon. His father, James Dooley, died in 1856; his mother died in 1853.

HARMON DEUTSCHMAN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Germany Feb. 25, 1851. He married Miss Sarah Gockley Nov. 16, 1871; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Sept. 25, 1854; they have three children, viz.: Clara, born Dec. 10, 1872; Frank, born March 30, 1875; Ellen, born June 5, 1877. He lived in Germany until he was 15 years old; he then came to the United States and settled in Will Co. with his parents. His father, William, came to this county in 1855, and worked on the farm until 1873, when he bought his present place; he lost his wife in Germany, and he died here in 1875; they had but the one child. Mr. Harmon came to his present place in 1874; he owns 160 acres, which are well improved.

DANIEL EATON, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, Sept. 26, 1827. He married Miss Mary McClintock Aug. 15, 1848; she was born in same place Nov. 8, 1829; they had ten children, six living, viz., Joseph, Daniel, Robert, Nancy, Ann and Mary. He lived in Ireland until 1855; was engaged in farming; he then came to the United States, and settled in Kendall Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, and remained until 1862, when he came to Will Co., and settled on his present place. He is no office-seeker, his only office being connected with the school and road. He came here in poor circumstances, and now owns 300 acres, which he has principally earned by his own labor.

GEORGE EIB, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Harrison Co., W. Va., March 17, 1816. He married Miss Mary Ann Zumaalp; she was born in Adams Co., Ind.; they had nine children, seven living, viz., Peter B., Louisa, Elmenda, Mary Alinda, Catheron Amanda George W. and Jacob L. He lived in West Virginia about ten years, when with his parents, he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where they remained two years; they then moved to Fountain Co., Ind., and remained there six years; in 1833, they came to Illinois, and settled on their present farm. His mother was Miss Matalena Gilbert; born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio; his father, Peter Eib, died here; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn. There were

but a few families in this township when they came here, they being among the first settlers.

FREEMAN GAY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Kennebec (now Franklin) Co., Me., Aug. 9, 1817. He married Miss Augusta S. Gay; she was born at the same place Aug. 3, 1820; they have four children, viz., Leslie F., Elsie R., Ernest L. and Clementine M. He lived in Maine until he was 18; then went to Boston and learned the mason's trade; remained ten years; then, came West, and settled on Hickory Creek, Will Co., Ill.; this was in 1845; he then went near Wilmington, then back to Hickory Creek; then to Five-Mile Grove, and, in 1850, he went to California and remained four years, when he came to his present place and has lived here since; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 390 acres, which he has earned by his own labor.

SETH GIBLER, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Joliet; was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, April 2, 1839. He married Miss Mary Brown Feb. 11, 1862; she was born in this township Feb. 11, 1842; they have two children, viz., Bertram W. and Oscar. He lived in Ohio about fourteen years, when he came to Will Co., Ill., and lived with Mr. Gabriel Noel until he was 21; he then engaged in farming, in company with Mr. W. Z. Brown, for two years, when, on being married, he came to his present place; this was in the spring of 1863. He has been Assessor some three years. He owns 135 acres in this county. His mother died in Ohio; his father, Morgan Gibler, lives in Piatt Co., this State.

G. F. GURNEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Gloucestershire, England, July 2, 1832. He married Miss Eliza Brighton Feb. 26, 1857; she was born in Liverpool, England, April 12, 1837; she went to Scotland when young, and lived there until she was 17, when she came to the United States; they had eight children—seven living, viz., Francis R., Elsie A., Elmer G., James A., Eliza M., Nellie J. and Otto H. He lived in England until 1844, when he came to the United States and settled in Joliet, Ill.; engaged in laboring on the farm; remained one year; then to Channahon Tp., where he remained

one year; he then went to Grundy Co., remaining one year, and went to Wilmington, Will Co., where he remained two years; then to Channahon, remaining several years; then to Florence; then to Wilton; and, in 1867, he settled on his present place; he started without any capital, and now owns over 500 acres in this county.

W. W. GIFFORD, of the firm of E. Gifford & Son, general merchandise, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 4, 1844. He married Miss Lydia Bryan Sept. 24, 1867; she was born in Stark Co., Ill., May 12, 1845; they have two children, viz., Edson B. and M. Estella. He lived in New York three years, when, with his parents, he moved to Grundy Co., Ill., where they remained until 1855, and then they moved to Kendall Co., where they remained until 1872, when they came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Elwood and engaged in their present business. In 1861, he enlisted in the 36th I. V. I.; was in the service two years and four months; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at the latter place, he was wounded and disabled from further service. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, and Village Clerk, Trustee and Treasurer.

EDSON GIFFORD, of the firm of E. Gifford & Son, general merchandise, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1820. He married Miss Lydia Whipple; she was born in New York; they have had five children, two living; his wife died while in Grundy Co. His present wife was Miss Harriet Kendall, who was the first child born in a frame house in Big Grove Tp., Kendall Co., Ill.; in 1846, he left New York, and came to Grundy Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; then went to Kendall Co., and engaged in general merchandise; then to Morris, engaging in general merchandise, and, in 1872, he came to Will Co., and settled in Elwood, where he engaged in his present business, and has continued here since.

J. L. HARLEY, farming, Sec. 33; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., Va., March 29, 1830. He married Miss Ellen Turpie Oct. 28, 1859; she was born in Cincin-

nati, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1833; they had ten children, nine living, viz., Bruce T., Ruth A., Ida B., James E., Ralph J., Theodore L., Joel A., Mary and George W. He lived in Virginia three years, then moved with his parents to Clinton Co., Ind., and lived there about five years; while there, his father died Sept. 10, 1835; they then moved to Carroll Co., Ind., where he remained until 1852; from there he went to California; object, mining, which he pursued four years, with fair success; he then came to his present place. He is no office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road. He started in poor circumstances; he owns 160 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor. His mother died in this county.

CYRUS HEMPHILL, farming, Sec. 17; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in this township March 14, 1837. He married Miss Elizabeth Linebarger March 14, 1861; she was also born in this township Oct. 7, 1840; they have four children, viz., Daniel E., Alvin W., Luella E. and Herbert H. He has always lived in this township, except two years in Florence, and, except one child, all the family were born here. He has not been an office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road. His father, James Hemphill, was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1803. He married Miss Rachel Porter; she was born in same place June 18, 1808, and died Oct. 11, 1872; his father died Sept. 6, 1863; they were among the first settlers in this township, having settled here in 1831.

JOHN HIBNER, farming, Sec. 8; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, about 1804. He married Miss Nancy Kirtz in 1837; she was born in York Co., Penn.; they have had fourteen children, twelve living, viz., George W., Frank A., James C., David, Martin E., John W., William A., Elizabeth, Phebe Jane, Nancy A., Sarah A. and Lucinda. He lived in Ohio till 1847, when he moved to Missouri, where he remained one year; from here he went to Wisconsin, remaining six months; in 1848, he came to Will Co., Ill., and settled on his present place, and has lived here since; he has not been an office-seeker; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns about

500 acres in this county, which he has earned principally by his own labor.

J. P. HEMPHILL, farming, Sec. 20; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1830. He married Miss Nancy Nott July 4, 1855; she was born in Washington Co. (now Morgan Co.), Ohio, Sept. 4, 1831; they have had ten children, eight living, viz., Alpha E., Belle M., Alonzo P., E. Mary, Phina E., Sarah L., Roswell J. and Cyrus W. He lived in Ohio two years, when, with his parents, he moved to Fountain Co., Ind., where they remained until 1834, when they came to Illinois, and settled in Will Co., at Troutman's Grove, where he lived until he was married; he then moved to Sec. 8, this township, and then to Sec. 2; he next went to Florence Tp., where he remained five years; he then came to this township, and, in 1868, he came to his present place; he has held no offices, except those connected with the school and road.

W. F. KEITH, dealer in drugs, medicines, books, stationery, etc., Elwood; was born near Rome, Lewis Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1827; his father was a Methodist clergyman, a member of the Genesee Conference, and died when his son W. F. was quite young; after his father's death, the son lived in Livingston Co. and in the city of Buffalo; he was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and at Rich Academy in Attica, N. Y.; in 1855, he came West, and, after spending two years at Naperville, he came to Joliet in 1857. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the 19th I. V. I., as a musician in the Lockport Band, and remained until March, 1862, when he was discharged for disability; returning, he engaged in merchandising in Elwood, his being the only store in the village for four years; at the end of this time he engaged in his present business; he has been prominent in the building-up of the village; on the incorporation of the village in 1868, he was chosen Clerk of the Board of Trustees, serving two years; he was a member of the Board seven years, three of which he was its President; he has been Police Magistrate two years, and Notary Public for the past twelve years; he served his township two years as Supervisor, and has also served three years as School Director; in

March, 1878, he entered the office of the County Treasurer in Joliet, as Deputy, where he is still engaged. He was married July 17, 1866, to Mrs. Hannah Leverich, of Naperville; they have two children—William H. and Edward E.; he has also one son, Clarence A., by a former marriage.

WILLIAM KREIMEIER, farming, Sec. 27; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Prussia March 5, 1829. He married Miss Mary Pohlman March 26, 1854; she was born in Prussia March 6, 1835; they had ten children, nine living—Ella M., Eliza A., Amanda A., Susan M., William F., John E., Mina S., Ida F. and Oliver F. He lived in Germany about twenty years; then came to the United States and settled at Little York, Penn.; remained there seven years, when he came to Illinois and settled in Will Co.; this was in 1856; in 1869, he came to his present place, and has lived here since. His only offices have been connected with the school and road. He came here in poor circumstances, and now owns 254 acres, which he has earned by his own labor.

CICERO KYRK, farming, Sec. 16; P. O. Elwood; was born in this township, on his present place, Dec. 1, 1847. He married Miss Artha A. Houghton Dec. 25, 1873; she was born in this township Feb. 17, 1857; they have two children—Sarah R. and Mary E. He has always lived in this township, except three years in Texas; he now rents the farm of the estate; his father, Edward Kyrk, was born in 1807, probably in Orange Co., N. Y.; he married Miss Sarah Davis; she died in 1843; they had one child, viz., William T.; his second wife was Miss Mary Kyrk; she was born in Ohio; they had eight children, three living, viz., Cicero, Elmira and Dennis. His wife's father, Andrew Houghton, was born in Ireland, and came to this county when 18; he married Miss Sarah Young; she was born in this township; they now live in Kansas.

GEORGE LINEBARGER, was born in Lincoln Co., North Carolina, June 6, 1810; at the age of 10, he removed with his parents to White River, Ind., where they remained until the fall of 1821, when they emigrated to Parke Co., Ind. Was married Feb. 9, 1832, to Miss Susanah

Beard. During the following spring, came to what was then called Cook Co., now Will Co., and located near the head of Jackson Grove; only a few days passed when the Indian war broke out, when he returned to Indiana until September, 1832; returned to his old location at Jackson's Grove. Had nine children, five living; wife died in 1854; was married same year; had six children, four are living at present writing.

JOHN LINEBARGER (of the firm of John Linebarger & Co.), dealer in grain, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Lincoln Co., N. C., Nov. 4, 1812. He married Miss Nancy Stone Feb. 12, 1835; she was born in Ohio, and died July 2, 1847; they had three children, one living, viz., Mary E.; his present wife was Miss Sarah C. Linton, married Feb. 27, 1848; they had nine children, seven living, viz., William H., Josephine, Thomas C., Isabelle, Minnie M., Carrie and Emma J. He left North Carolina, with his parents, when 8 years old, and settled in Parke Co., Ind., where he lived until 1850, when he came to Illinois and settled near Wilmington, and remained there eighteen years, during which time he served as Supervisor several terms; he then came to Jackson Tp., and has remained here since; in 1832, he assisted his brother to move to this county, and spent several weeks here at that time; he engaged in his present business in 1868.

A. J. LINEBARGER, farming, Sec. 20; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in this township Jan. 7, 1834, and is, therefore, among the first born in this township. He married Miss Elizabeth Phillips April 30, 1856; she was born in Germany, Jan. 1, 1834; they have three children, viz., Lewis H., Laura E., Emma J. He has always lived in the township; he lived with his parents until he was 22 years of age, when he was married and began farming on his own account on his present place; he owns 320 acres in this township.

J. J. LICHTENWALTER, dealer in grain, lumber, etc.; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1829. He married Miss Mary Shull Feb. 24, 1853; she was born in Lebanon Co., Penn. He lived in Ohio until 1860, and was engaged in farming and car-

penentering; he then moved to Whitley Co., Ind., where he followed farming and also operated a lumber-mill, and remained about five years; he then went to Springfield, Ind., and engaged in the grocery business, continuing four years; in 1868, he came to Illinois and settled in Elwood; he carried on the grocery and drug business for three years; he then took agency of the Canton Iron Bridge Co., and furnished the trade in several States; he then engaged in the lumber business, and has continued in same since; in November, 1877, he added the grain business.

MORGAN BROS., farming and stock, Sec. 31; P. O. Elwood; William and Sidney; were born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where they lived until 1849, when they came to Illinois with their parents, who settled in Kendall Co., where they remained about four years, and then came to Will Co.; and in 1855, they came to the present place. Mr. William R. married Miss Morriah Ellenwood Dec. 27, 1876; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1853; they have one child, viz., Eliza A. Mr. Moses Morgan, deceased, was born in Vermont, Aug. 11, 1815, and died Aug. 20, 1877. He married Miss Eliza Ann Storrs Jan. 9, 1840; she was born in Upper Canada; they had five children; four living, viz., William, Sidney, Ltey E. and Emily C.

MICHAEL MOYER, farming, Sec. 22; P. O. Joliet; was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., July 10, 1803. He married Miss Sarah Erb April, 1828; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they had four children; three living, viz., Henry, George L. and Michael, Jr. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1845; was engaged in farming; he then moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained four months; he then came to Illinois and settled in Du Page Co.; engaged in farming, and remained there nine years; and then he came to Will Co. and settled on his present place; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 120 acres, well improved.

WILLIAM F. MOORE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in the town of Channahon, Will Co., Ill., March 6, 1841; he married Miss Mary Schoonmaker Nov. 20, 1862; she was born in Rochester, N. Y., and died July 29, 1866; his second wife

was Miss Almira Spencer, married May 13, 1872; she was born in Troy Tp., this county; he has one child living, by his first wife, viz., Lotta, and two by his present wife, viz., Mary Jane and Laura May; he has always lived in this county, except one year that he lived in McLean Co.; he came to his present place March 29, 1864; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 160 acres in this township.

JOHN MEAD, retired, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1798; he married Mrs. Betsy Cagwell, formerly Miss Luce; she died April 11, 1866; they had two children—not living; his present wife was Miss Nancy Cox; they were married April 23, 1867; no children. He lived in New York seventeen years, and then went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1855, when he came West to Illinois, and settled in Will Co., and engaged in farming; in 1875, he sold his farm, and removed to the village of Elwood, and has lived here since.

GABRIEL NOEL, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, July 2, 1820; he married Miss Elizabeth Zarley Oct. 15, 1848; she was born in Will Co., near Joliet, Nov. 22, 1831; they had twelve children—seven living—viz., Albert E., Calvin Z., Ervin R., Elvis C., Sue E., Rose M. and Frank G. He lived in Ohio twenty-seven years, and was engaged in farming and milling; he then came West to Illinois, and settled in Joliet, remaining there one summer; he came to his present place, and has lived here since; he has held the offices of Road Commissioner, School Trustee and Director. He owns 200 acres in this county.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, hardware, etc., Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., March 26, 1838; he married Miss Caroline E. Benedict Oct. 12, 1863; she was born in Dalton, Mass., Aug. 19, 1839; they have four children, viz., Lewis, Edward B., Rollin H., and Franklin E. He lived in New York until 1865; was engaged in farming; he also spent nearly four years at the Troy University; he then came West to Illinois, and settled in this township; engaged in farming, which he

followed until 1868, when he removed to Elwood and engaged in his present business, forming a partnership with George A. Pearson, whom he afterward bought out; in May, 1874, his place was burned, with his entire stock; on June 10, he was doing business in an old wooden building, hauled to the site of his former store, and the first of the following October he occupied his present brick store. He has held the offices of Town Clerk and Village Trustee.

JACOB PALMER, JR., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1824. He married Miss Eliza Bucher March 11, 1847; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio, May 3, 1830; they had seventeen children; twelve living, viz., William D., Ephron, Eldin P., Francis W., Marion, John J., Daniel, George E., Elmer E., Dora E., Alvin and Hiram. He lived in Ohio until 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled on his present place, and has lived here since. He has been Road Commissioner nearly twenty years. He started in poor circumstances, at first renting his place, and now owns 200 acres in this township. His father, Jacob Palmer, Sr., was born in Virginia Feb. 10, 1792. He married Miss Elizabeth Cutchall; she was born in Maryland and died in Ohio; his second wife was Mrs. Sarah Bucher (Hoffman); she also died in Ohio; his third wife was Mrs. Weaver (Cring); she was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio; he has five children by his first and three by his second wife. He came to Will Co., Ill., in 1871, and lives on Sec. 11, this township.

WILLIAM POHLMAN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Elwood; was born in Prussia May 16, 1828. He married Miss Amelia Harming Feb. 3, 1853; she was born in Prussia in February, 1836; they had eleven children, nine living, viz., Mary E., Catherine M., Emma C., Charles F., Henry F., George T., J. Edward, Sarah R. and Francis L. He lived in Prussia sixteen years; he then came to the United States, and landed at Baltimore, and remained in that neighborhood about six years, engaged in farm labor; then moved to York Co., Penn.; engaged in quarrying and lime-burning; remained five years; then came to Illinois and settled in this

township, engaging in farming; in 1868, he came to his present place. He is no office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road. He came to this county in poor circumstances; he now owns 422 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor.

DANIEL RICHARDS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1826. He married Miss Elmira Cooley Dec. 10, 1848; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 22, 1828; they had three children, two living, viz., Euratus and Elsey G. He lived in New York until June, 1839, when he moved to Huron Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming. While here, he was married, and, in 1853, he came to Illinois and settled in Joliet; in 1857, he came to his present place, and has lived here since. He has not been an office-seeker. He came West in poor circumstances, and now owns 220 acres, which he has principally earned by his own labor.

ROBERT SPAFFORD, Postmaster, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Upper Canada Sept. 30, 1822. He married Miss Elizabeth Beckwith April 20, 1847; she was born in Upper Canada March 5, 1827; they have eight children, viz., Moses, Sarah E., Iriinda, Daniel, Robert, Jr.; Mary, Rachel and Norah. He lived in Canada about twenty-six years; was engaged on his father's farm; he then moved to Illinois, and settled in Will Co., in 1848, and engaged in farming in Jackson Tp., and has lived here since, except three years in Marseilles; he followed farming until 1860, when he took the position of railroad agent at this place, and continued eight years; he then clerked in a general merchandise store for four years; in 1872, he was appointed Postmaster, and has held the office since. He has been Assessor several years; also Constable, Town Trustee and School Director.

HENRY SPANGLER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1837. He married Miss Rachel Grove in February, 1857; she was born in Summit Co., Ohio, April 26, 1836; they had five children, four living, viz., Samuel M., Elvy G., Alvin O. and Dora A.; Amanda M.

died July 13, 1878; he lived in Ohio twenty years, then came to Illinois and settled on his present place, and has lived here since. He has been Supervisor of this township ten terms, Justice of the Peace eight years, also Collector and Road Commissioner. He was in moderate circumstances when he came here; he bought an eighty, going in debt for the greater part of the same; he now owns 400 acres in this township which he has principally earned by his own labor.

HENRY SNOAD, of the firm of H. Snoad & Co., dry goods and groceries, Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Kent Co., England, Sept. 26, 1819. He married Miss Julia Caswell Oct. 20, 1847; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., and died March 6, 1857; they had three children, none living; his present wife was Mrs. Betsy A. Winslow, formerly Miss Sheldon; she was born in New York Aug. 9, 1822, and married Jan. 3, 1858. He lived in England twenty-two years; then came to the United States and settled in Tioga Co., Penn., and engaged in farming; remained four years; then came to Illinois and settled in Will Co., at Plainfield, where he engaged as clerk in general merchandise store; remained three years, when he moved to Joliet and engaged in grocery, and remained one year; he then went to Kankakee Co., engaged in farming, and next returned to Will Co., and, in 1853, he engaged in farming in Jackson Tp., and followed same until 1867, when he engaged in his present business. He has held the offices of Postmaster, Justice of Peace and Town Clerk. He formerly was Station Agent on C. & A. R. R.

THOMAS TAIT, farming, Sec. 2; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born on one of the principal Isles of Shetland, Sept. 23, 1830. He married Miss Catharine A. Shutts Oct. 12, 1858; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1840; they had eight children, seven living, viz., John S., Magnus P., Margaret, Thomas H., Fred, Cassius and Sarah V.; Kate died in infancy. He lived at the place of his birth until May 14, 1838, when he took ship for America, arriving in Chicago, Ill., the 19th of July following; remaining but a short time, he went

to Lake Co., Ill., and remained there until the winter of 1841, when he came to Will Co., Ill., and remained about one year; he then went to Canada, and remained until 1846, when he returned to Will Co. and settled in Homer Tp.; remained two years, and then moved to Joliet Tp., where his father still lives; he bought his present place in June, 1851, and moved on same in fall of 1858. He has held the offices of Supervisor, Road Commissioner, Town Trustee and Collector. He owns 170 acres, well improved, which he has earned by his own labor.

WILLIAM W. WOOD, farming, Sec. 20; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 11, 1835. He married Miss Esther C. Edgerton Oct. 18, 1861; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 16, 1837; they have seven children, viz., Hattie M., Emma E., Frank W., E. Blanche, Alice M., Jessie P. and Harvey E. He lived in New York until 1865, being engaged in farming; he then came West and settled in Will Co., Ill., on his present place, and has resided here since; his parents live in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; he came here in fair circumstances; he owns 270 acres in this township.

SHELDON YOUNG, farming, Sec. 9; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1820. He married Miss Eliza Hougham Dec. 1, 1842; she was born Aug. 18, 1822, in Fayette Co., Ind.; they had thirteen children, eight living, viz., Ara B., Lena Ann, Albert L., Mary Ella, Emma, Julia E., Martha E. and Walter H. He lived in New York eighteen years, and, in 1838, he came West and settled in this township; in 1844, he settled on his present place; Mrs. Young lived two years in Fayette Co., Ind.; moved to Butler Co., Ohio, where she remained three years; moved to Parke Co., Ind., lived there twelve years, when she came to this county on horseback, over a hundred and fifty miles, to visit a sister, where she lived until she was married. Mr. Young has been Supervisor, Road Commissioner, School Trustee and Director. He came here without any means, in fact, was in debt; he now owns 112 acres in this township.

CHANNAHON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, farm and stock, Sec. 15; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in this county, on Hickory Creek, Oct. 27, 1837. He married Miss Emma Bedford Feb. 14, 1860; she was born in New Jersey Nov. 11, 1841; they had seven children, five living, viz.: Janet, Hattie, Mary, John and Jessie. He has always lived in this county; he has been Road Commissioner ten years and Collector several terms during the past twenty years; he has been dealing largely in stock; he bought an interest in a creamery during the past year, and since that time he has added the dairy business to his farming and stock business; he owns 650 acres in this county. His father, John Alexander, deceased, was born in Scotland June 7, 1811. He married Miss Elizabeth Turner Dec. 25, 1833; she was born in England Sept. 22, 1812; they had seven children, six living, viz., Ann, George, Elizabeth, John, Isabella and Moriah. He lived in Scotland eleven years, then moved to England, where he lived eleven years; he then came to the United States; he crossed the Atlantic five times, and finally, in 1835, he settled on Hickory Creek, this county; in 1838, he came to his present place, living in a log cabin, which yet remains on the farm. He superintended some twenty miles of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and was for some time foreman of a stone-quarry, now owned by his son. He died Sept. 15, 1856, and had lost his wife March 23, 1853.

DANIEL BAILEY, farm and stock, Sec. 13; P. O. Elwood; was born in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Rebecca Bordman; they had one child, viz., Alexander, now living in Missouri. His present wife was Mrs. Brown, formerly Miss Susan Zarley; they were married July 14, 1848; they have two children, viz., Calneh and Ella. He left Pennsylvania when 1 year old, and moved to Ohio with his parents; they then moved to Champaign Co., Ill., where his parents died. In 1838, he settled on his present place; he started in poor circumstances, and owns about 500 acres in this county. His son, Calneh, was born on the present place July 18, 1849. He married Miss Ella Cagwin

March 18, 1874; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 4, 1852. In 1869, he began farming on his own account; he has about forty acres in his own name, which he has earned himself. He has been School Director some five years, and Clerk of Board some time.

E. E. BATES, blacksmith and wagon-making, Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Penobscot Co., Maine, Sept. 16, 1830. He married Miss Nancy M. Hutchins (formerly Miss Knapp) Oct. 15, 1854; she was born in Montpelier, Vt. He lived in Maine eighteen years; he then moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he engaged in the pork and butter business, remaining there until 1852; he then came to Illinois and settled in Plainfield, engaging in blacksmithing, and remained there until 1856, when he came to Channahon, and engaged in the blacksmithing and wagon business, which he continued until 1866; he then engaged at driving a wholesale notion wagon from Chicago, continuing in same until 1873, when he engaged in his present business in its present location.

ALLEN P. CARPENTER, farming, Sec. 5; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1834. He married Miss Ellen Spencer Jan. 10, 1855. They had two children; both died. He lived in New York until 1853, when he came West and settled in Joliet, where he remained one year and then came to this township, and engaged in farming; remained three years; then he went to Troy Tp., and lived there two years; he then went to Minooka, Grundy Co., Ill., and engaged in the grain business; remained two years; then he engaged in same business at Minooka Landing; remained three years; then in 1865 he came to his present place; in 1868, he became partner with Marshall Truby, in the grain business at Joliet and Bird's Bridge; they carried on the business seven years. He came West in poor circumstances, and now owns 178 acres in this township.

WILLIAM H. CAVENDER, farming, Sec. 3; P. O. Bird's Bridge; the subject of this sketch was born in Greenfield, N.



Geo. Tryon
CHANNAHON TP.

H., Feb. 22, 1828. He married Miss P. A. Steel April 27, 1856; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1841; they have seven children, viz., Francis E., Dora E., Libbie M., Mary A., Emma C., Sinclair S. and Anna Belle. He lived in New Hampshire seven years, when his parents moved to Michigan, where he lived until 1849; he then went to California, where he engaged in the mining and stock business, meeting with good success, having accumulated over \$12,000 during four years; in 1854, he returned to Michigan, and remained until 1865; he then went to Texas, and bought a drove of cattle, his family coming to Joliet at the same time; he returned from Texas the same year, and marketed his stock in Chicago, and then came to Will Co. and settled in Troy Tp., and engaged in the grain business at Bird's Bridge; in 1868, he came to his present place. He started in poor circumstances, and now owns 165 acres in this township.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, farm and stock, Sec. 16; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 7, 1821. He married Miss Olive Comstock Jan. 12, 1843; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1824; they had nine children, four living, viz., George H., Sarah, Oliver C. and Wilber B. He lived in New York about sixteen years, when he came to Will Co., Ill., with his parents, and settled in this township; in 1846, he came to his present place; he has been School Director and Trustee of the School Fund; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 187 acres in this township and 300 in Texas, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents were from Rhode Island; his father, Joseph, was born Aug. 13, 1787, and died Sept. 30, 1838. He married Miss Martha Burlingame; she was born March 5, 1787, and died July 25, 1863. His father settled in this township in 1836, and the family followed in 1837. His wife's father was Dr. Alexander Comstock; he was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1788. He married Miss Esther Saltmarsh Feb. 10, 1823; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1790; they came to Joliet in the fall of 1836, where he practiced medicine until he died, July 9, 1854; Mrs. Comstock died Aug. 7, 1874.

JOSEPH FITCH, M. D., physician, druggist and general merchandise, Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., July 29, 1825. He married Miss Harriet A. Duncan July 20, 1852; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Feb. 2, 1826; they had two children, one living, viz., Mary E. He lived in New York until 1847; was engaged in teaching, also read medicine; he then went to Dearborn Co., Ind., and engaged in teaching; he also finished his course in medicine, graduating in the Indianapolis Medical College in 1850; returning to Dearborn County, he commenced the practice of medicine; in April, 1852, he came to Channahon, and soon returned to Indiana, where he married and came back to Channahon, and commenced practicing; in 1862, he added his present business; he started in poor circumstances, leaving home at the age of 17; he educated himself, and now enjoys a fair practice and good general business.

CALEB FOWLER, general merchandise, Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1818. He married Miss Harriet Handy June 23, 1842; they had eight children, five living, viz., Charles E., Frank D., Mary H., Ella F. and Hattie A. He lived in New York about twenty-four years when he was married and moved to Ashland Co., Ohio, where he engaged at his trade of carpenter, and remained there until 1854; he then came to this township, where he followed his trade until 1870, when he and his son, C. E., bought out Mr. C. Bradford and established their present business; he has held the offices of Township Treasurer twelve years, School Trustee, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace.

J. N. FRYER, farm and loan agent, Sec. 17; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Schodack Landing, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 11, 1818. He married Miss Charlotte Beardsley Oct. 1, 1849; she was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 24, 1822; they had six children, five living, viz., Jennie J., Kittie L., Chauncey M., Lotta B. and Leonard S.; Albertine M. died. He lived in New York until 1834, when he came to Illinois and settled on his present farm, and lived at home until 1849, when he built his present house (the first regular frame built

in this township) and has lived in same since; he was one of the Commissioners appointed to divide the county into townships; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years, and School Director for fifteen years; he has been Town Collector and is now serving in his fourteenth term as Supervisor; he started in limited circumstances and now owns between three and four hundred acres in this township; his father died in Albany, N. Y.; his mother, Mrs. Sarah Schermerhorn Four, married Mr. M. Morehouse in 1832, and is now living on an adjoining farm.

STEPHEN GLIDDEN, farming and stock; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 15, 1820. He married Miss Mary L. Barnet, July 4, 1849; she was born in New York; they had eleven children, five living, viz., Pernelia, Sarah J., Melissa, Ella and Harvey O. His parents left New Hampshire when he was six months old, and moved to New York, where he lived twenty-seven years; he then came to Illinois and remained one year; he then returned to New York and married, and then came to Will Co. and settled in this township; he came here in poor circumstances and now owns 1,036 acres in this township, all of which he has earned by his own labor and management.

D. C. HEMPHILL, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Elwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1830. He married Miss Hannah Russell March 14, 1856; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1834; they had ten children, nine living, viz., Laura, Ida May, Russell J., Arthur D., Charles E., Frederick, Burton C., Kitty and Wilbur. He lived in Ohio two years; then moved to Indiana, where they remained two years, when they came to Will Co., Ill., and settled at Troutman's Grove; he remained with his parents until he was 21 years of age, when he went to Reed's Grove and engaged in farming; remained one year, when he was married and settled on his present place; he owns 152 acres in this township, which he has earned principally by his own labor.

DR. IRA O. KNAPP, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this

sketch was born in Barre, Vt., Feb. 12, 1810; he married Miss Almira Joslyn July 8, 1833; she was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Jan. 26, 1810, and died April 13, 1862; they had six children, four living, viz., George, Orren, Melinda and Solon, all married; his present wife was Mrs. Ann S. Peebles; they were married Sept. 10, 1864; she was born in England; they have no children. He lived in Vermont until he was 23, when he came to Will Co., Ill., and lived in Plainfield Tp. three months and then came to his present place; he followed his profession for some fifteen years after coming here, and since then he discontinued his practice; he came to this county in debt, and has owned considerable land here, but has disposed of all but about one hundred acres. He has not been an office-seeker, his only office being that of Justice of the Peace.

MICHAEL LONG, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Bird's Bridge; was born in Thurlass Co., Ireland, in 1811; he married Miss Bridget O'Brien; she was born in Ireland; they had six children, five living, viz., James, John, Michael, Jr., Johanna and Mary. He lived in Ireland until 1834, when he moved to Canada, and lived there two years; he then moved to Syracuse, N. Y.; he then went to Chicago, and next engaged on the canal; he then settled on his present place. He came here in poor circumstances; his son James owns 160 acres in this township, which he bought of his father, in 1878.

JOSEPH LEWIS, general merchandise and farming, Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Tunbridge Wells, Kent Co., England, Dec. 15, 1812. He married Miss Ann Towner in 1835; she was born in Peckham, Kent Co., England, and died in the winter of 1842; they had five children, three living, viz., Mary, Catheron and Jane, all married. His present wife was Miss Harriet Scott; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 24, 1820, and married Nov. 30, 1845; they had seven children, five living, viz., Alta F., Harriet S., Anna C., Henry D. and George A. He lived in England until he was 22 years of age; he then came to the United States, and settled in what is now Grundy Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, and remained fifteen years; he then, in 1850, came to

Channahon, and engaged in general merchandise, and continued same until 1864, when he came to his present place and engaged in farming, and has remained here since; he has held the offices of School Director, Justice of the Peace and Notary. His wife's parents were among the first settlers of this county, fleeing to the Wabash during the Black Hawk war.

CHARLES McCOWAN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in New York, Sept. 28, 1832; he married Miss Myra Newton, Jan. 1, 1854; she died in 1861; they had two children, one living, viz., Carrie; his present wife was Miss Lenna Curtis; they were married March 17, 1865; they had four children, one living, viz., Roy; he lived in New York about three years, then came to this county, with his parents, who settled in this township; he came to his present place about 1857, and has lived on same since; he has been Poormaster and School Trustee; he was considerably in debt on starting, and now owns sixty-five acres in this township. His father, Peter McCowan (deceased), was born in Edinburgh, Scotland; he married Miss Isabelle Tarrant; she was born in England; they were among the first settlers of this township; both have since died.

GEORGE W. McCUNE, farming, Sec. 26; P. O. Elwood; was born in Will Co., Ill., Feb. 25, 1841. He married Miss Clara E. Houghton Jan. 28, 1869; she was born at Columbus, Ohio, April 6, 1849; they have four children, viz., James B., Etta, Emma and William G. He has always resided in this county; he is no office-seeker, his only office being connected with the schools; he began farming on his own account on becoming of age, and owns 325 acres in this township, which he has earned principally by his own labor; his parents settled here prior to the Black Hawk war, and fled to Chicago during the same.

JOHN T. RANDALL, farming, Sec. 9; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Orleans Co., Vt., Aug. 2, 1815. He married Miss B. S. Russell Sept. 4, 1836; she was born in Wilbraham, Mass., April 24, 1815; they had six children, five living, viz., Albert T., Oscar T., Gershom A., Laura A. and Mary; Joseph R. died Jan 21, 1872. He lived

in Vermont ten years, when his parents moved to Western New York, where he lived until 1835; he then went to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he was married, and lived there until 1839, when he returned to his old home in New York, and lived there until 1849, when he came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Troy Tp., and lived there five years, when he came to his present place. Three of his sons were in the army for the greater part of the war. He has been Supervisor of this and Troy Tps., and other offices connected with the school and road. He started in poor circumstances, and now owns 271 acres in this township.

CHARLES C. SMITH, farm and stock, Sec. 20; P. O. Channahon; the subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson Co., East Tenn., May 2, 1818. He married Miss Corinza Burr July 24, 1850; she was born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., June 19, 1831; they had ten children, nine living, viz., Barton, Emma Jane, William T., Ella May, Charles W., Lucy M., Corinza A., Sarah E. and Floyd H.; Edgar F. died Sept. 5, 1873. He lived in Tennessee ten years, when his parents moved to Fountain Co., Ind., and engaged in farming; remained until 1835; they then moved to Joliet, Ill., where they carried on a general teaming business until 1840; he then followed peddling until 1847, when he came to his present place, and followed stock-raising during the the summer, and acted as buyer for the American Fur Company during the winters until 1852, when he turned his entire attention to his farming and stock interests; his business, though starting in a very small way, has grown to enormous proportions, and he is at present farming over 3,000 acres; he is also very largely interested in stock-raising; during the past year, he has bought an interest in a creamery at Channahon, Ill., since which time he has added a dairy of 150 cows to his farming and stock business. He has been Road Commissioner some five years, and was Supervisor four years, one year receiving the unanimous vote. His father, Barton Smith, continued his residence in Joliet until he died in September, 1862; his mother, Mrs. Fatha Smith, died in 1875. Mr. Smith practiced as a veterinary surgeon in Joliet, and was Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

FRANKFORT TOWNSHIP.

B. BAUMGARTNER, general merchant, Frankfort Station; was born in Switzerland June 6, 1833; came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Illinois; his first permanent residence in the State was in Frankfort Tp., commencing in 1862. He was married to Miss Charlotte Maue, who was born in Germany in 1839; they have had five children, two of whom are living, viz., Emma and Albert; deceased, George, Frankie and Lena. Mr. B. is at present holding the office of Township Trustee; has held office of Collector and several other offices previously.

D. BRUMUND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mokena; was born in Germany Jan. 23, 1815; came to the United States in 1849, and settled in Will Co., Ill.; he has been a resident of Frankfort Tp. since 1850; his farm consists of 300 acres, valued at \$18,000. He was married to Miss Lena Folkers; they have seven children, viz., J. H., Peter, Delia, Lena, Julia, Helen and Eliza.

GEORGE BAUCH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; was born in Germany Nov. 6, 1826; came to the United States in 1851, and to Illinois in the same year, when he located on his present farm, in Frankfort, Will Co.; it contains eighty acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Katie Siepp, who was born in Germany; they have had seven children, all of whom are living, viz., Dan, John, Katie, Mary, George, William and Jacob.

JOHN BREIDERT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Bremen; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany June 24, 1812; came to the United States in 1846, and this State and settled in Frankfort in the same year; his farm consists of 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Miss Christina Press, who was born in Germany; they have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, Christina, Gottlieb, John, Margaret and George; deceased, Peter. The farm of Mr. B. is situated on Secs. 12 and 11.

JOSEPH S. CLAUS, of the firm of Claus Brothers, general merchants, Frankfort Station; was born in Cook Co., Ill.,

Dec. 29, 1844; came to Frankfort in 1868, where he has since resided. He was married May 22, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Carpenter, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 18, 1845, and who died Sept. 9, 1875. Mr. Claus is at present holding the office of Justice of the Peace, which position he has maintained nearly two years.

NORMAN A. CARPENTER, retired, Frankfort Station; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1818; came to this State in April, 1855, and settled in Frankfort; at that time, Mr. Carpenter says there was but one store in the village; it was at that time owned by one Mr. Higley; he built immediately upon his arrival, and opened a store for general merchandise, which he continued until 1866; he was the second merchant in Frankfort; the railroad running through this place had at this time just commenced doing business. Mr. C. was married to Miss Mary E. Stantial, who was born in England Sept. 22, 1822; they have had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Emily and Eva; deceased, Mary E. Mr. C. acted as first Postmaster, under Mr. M. Van Horn, in Frankfort Village; he was the first official in that position in the village.

JOHN CAPPEL, of the firm of Krapp & Cappel, butchers and dealers in live stock, Mokena; one of our natives of Illinois; was born in Frankfort, Will Co., Ill., May 26, 1846, and is the son of the late Frederick Cappel, deceased, who was one of our first settlers and pioneers. Mr. J. Cappel was married to Miss Elizabeth Werner, who was born in Illinois; they have had five children, all of whom are living, viz., Julia, Emma, John, Willie and George. Mr. C. has held the office of Deputy Sheriff four years; Collector, one year, and Township Clerk six years; his property, which contains eight-five acres, is situated on Sec. 10, and is valued at \$4,000.

CHARLES CLAYES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 4, 1819; came to Illinois and settled in Will Co. in 1835; and in Frankfort Tp. in 1837; his present

farm contains 295 acres, is situated on Secs. 21 and 16, and is valued at \$18,000. He was married to Miss Eliza A. Williams; they have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Amelia L., Emma S., Mary J., Charles W., Mattie H. and Addie E.; deceased, an infant. Mr. C. was the first Township Clerk in the township after its organization.

W. B. CLEVELAND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in New York Sept. 21, 1820; came to this State and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., in 1844; his farm consists of 125 acres, situated on Secs. 19 and 20, and is valued at \$7,000. He was married May 22, 1865, to Miss Stella M. Martin, who was born in Vermont Aug. 6, 1846; they have had six children, five of whom are living, viz.; Lillian E., Willie J., Clarence M., Mabel S. and Eva M.; deceased, Emily L. Mr. C. has held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years, Supervisor two years and School Trustee several years.

HENRY ENGELMANN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; was born in Germany Oct. 30, 1824; came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Monee Tp., Will Co., Ill.; he removed from there to Frankfort in 1863; his farm consists of 120 acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Miss Mary Voigt; they have had four children, viz., Mary, Henry, Sophia and Louisa.

JOHNSON FOLKERS, butcher and dealer in smoked and salt meats, Frankfort Station; was born in Germany June 11, 1835; came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., Ill., in 1850. He was married to Sophia Eberhart, who was born in Germany; they have three children—Frank, Willie and Peter. Mr. F. was a participant in our late war; he enlisted in the 20th I. V. I.; served two years and was discharged with honor on account of disabilities, in October, 1864.

GEORGE FINK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; was born in Germany Jan. 13, 1839; came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., Ill.; his farm consists of 109 acres, valued at \$7,000, and is situated on Sec. 27. He was married to Miss Christina Briederdt; they have had

seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Mary, Emma, George, Henry, Gustave and John; deceased, Mattie. Mr. F. was elected Township Collector in April, 1877; his time for the same office expires April, 1879.

HENRY GRONOW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our natives of Illinois; was born in Frankfort, Will Co., April 16, 1850; he is the son of John Gronow, who is one of our early settlers. The farm of Mr. G. consists of 130 acres, valued at \$6,500. He was married to Miss Sophia Pauling Feb. 11, 1877, who was born in Du Page Co., Ill., Sept. 23, 1851; they have one child—Aurelia.

MRS. C. W. HARPER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mokena; one of our early settlers; was born in Kentucky, Aug. 3, 1834; is the widow of the late Thomas Harper, deceased, who was born in England May 21, 1832; died July 28, 1870. He was one of our first settlers and pioneers. They were married March 5, 1857, and have had four children, all of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth F., Ann W., Susan E. and Thomas P. Mrs. H. continues the business in which her husband was engaged, namely, that of a farmer and stock-raiser; her farm consists of 180 acres, valued at \$10,000.

THOMAS HERSCHBACH, general hardware, Frankfort Station; was born in Joliet, Will Co., Aug. 31, 1844; is the son of Henry Herschbach, who was one of our first settlers and pioneers. Mr. H. was married to Miss Alvina Maue, who was born in Germany; they have three children, all of whom are living, viz., Charles, Otto and Emma.

N. P. HOLDEN, M. D., retired, Frankfort Station; one of our early and most prominent settlers; was born in New Hampshire June 20, 1820; received a liberal education in boyhood; at the age of 23, he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago; graduated and received a diploma in 1846; his practice continued until the time of his retirement in February, 1878; in 1854, he purchased the property he now owns, and which is located on Secs. 26 and 25, and which contains 400 acres, valued at \$20,000. Dr. H. was married to Miss Caroline Parrish June 30, 1847; they have had six

children, three of whom are now living, viz., Wright, Milton and Franklin; deceased, Charley, James and Sarah.

PHINEAS HEMMENWAY HOLDEN, was born in Hollis, N. H., May 6, 1792; was the son of David Holden and Bridget Atwell; his father was born July 31, 1769, and his mother was born in 1770: they were married July 31, 1788, and had fourteen children. to wit: David, born July 31, 1789; died Dec. 12, 1700; William Cummings, born Aug. 16, 1790; Phineas Hemmenway, born May 6, 1792, died Feb. 23, 1872; Bridget, born Jan. 19, 1795, died Aug. 9, 1796; Josiah Rhodes, born Feb. 22, 1797; Bridget, born Dec. 10, 1798, died Sept. 12, 1800; Mira, born Nov. 28, 1800; David, born Dec. 27, 1802, died Dec. 11, 1833; Milton, born July 11, 1804; Adam Montgomery, born May 18, 1806, died Oct. 5, 1863; Sarah, born March 10, 1808; Lucetta, born March 4, 1810; Charles Co.sworth Pinckney, born Jan. 10, 1812, died March 7, 1816; Mary Ann, born Sept. 17, 1814; died July 24, 1841; of these, Rhodes, Milton, Sarah and Lucetta, are still living; Mr. Holden's grandparents were David Holden, born Dec. 10, 1738, and Sarah Hemmenway, born Oct. 25, 1739; they were married July 13, 1761, and had nine children. David Holden, died Aug. 8, 1803, and Sarah Hemmenway Holden, died April 7, 1830; his great-grandparents were John Holden, born about 1695, and Sarah Davis, born in 1700; they were married Nov. 22, 1715, and had ten children; she died Dec. 21, 1753, and he died Dec. 27, 1753; John's grandparents were Richard Holden, born in 1609, and Martha Fosdick; they were married between 1634 and 1639; they had nine children; he died March 1, 1696, aged 87 years; she died in 1681. John, the last named, and his brother Justian, were born in Suffolk Co., Eng.; they were arrested in the streets of London for their adherence to Puritanism, but through the influence of a member of Parliament, named Holden, they were released and fled to America; they embarked at Tipwich, in April, 1634, in the ship Francis, and settled in Watertown and Cambridge, in Massachusetts. The father of Phineas Hemmenway was a cooper by trade, and, with his young wife, early removed to

Groton, N. H., where they settled on a small farm, where the subject of this sketch received as good an education as the country at that time afforded. His father was for many years one of the Selectmen of the town, quite a prominent position at that time, and died Oct. 13, 1823; his mother died Dec. 30, 1839; Mr. Holden was married April 17, 1817, to Betsey Parker, daughter of Levi Parker, who was born June 25, 1752, and Abigail Pool, of Hollis; her father had by his first wife, who was Rebecca Fletcher, of Westford, Mass.: Levi, born Jan. 9, 1778; William, born in 1780; George, born Oct. 11, 1783; by his second wife, whom he married in 1785: James, born Jan. 6, 1787; Luther, born —; Calvin; born —; Betsey, Jan. 14, 1792, and Samuel, June 23, 1800. Her grandparents were William Parker, of Groton, and Susanna Kemp, who were married March 30, 1736, and had: Susanna, born Feb. 10, 1737; William, Sept. 28, 1741; Tytil, born May 1, 1744; Samuel, March 7, 1746; Isaac, born Jan. 22, 1749; Levi, June 25, 1752; Susanna, Oct. 10, 1755, and Ruth, no date given. Mrs. Holden's mother died July 16, 1823, aged 64 years; her father died Sept. 10, 1825, aged 72 years; of the children, Samuel only is living; he resides at Davenport, Iowa; is now 78 years old, but in good health. Mrs. Holden's father was an officer of the Revolution, and was attached to the command of Gen. Washington, and stationed near West Point at the time of the treason of Gen. Arnold, and at which time Major Andre of the British army, was detected as a spy and arrested at Tarrytown, N. Y., and executed at Tappan, on the Hudson River; Lieut. Levi Parker saw him hung, and, so long as he lived, related the sad spectacle, and regretted that Arnold could not have been hung in his stead; Lieut. Parker was a meritorious and gallant officer, serving during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Holden were married at Dunstable, Mass., April 17, 1817, and immediately commenced life together on a small farm in Groton, N. H.; here they lived until 1830, when they removed with their family of six children to West Hartford, Vt.; at this place, Mr. Holden purchased 80 acres of land, mostly timber, and commenced his new farm with that energy only known to

those who have seen the ups and downs of New England life; they remained here until the spring of 1836, when they sold their little homestead, and, on June 1, emigrated with their family of nine children, for Illinois, arriving at Chicago June 30, 1836; Mr. Holden's younger brother, Josiah, had settled in Will County, near Joliet, in 1834, whither Mr. Holden and his family immediately proceeded; they found him and his family finely located on the Du Page River, about seven miles below Plainfield, and were received with true Western hospitality; shortly after this, Mr. Holden located a claim of 160 acres at Skunk Grove, on the headwaters of Hickory Creek (now Frankfort), where they commenced life in earnest on the prairie; they erected a snug log house, and here they struggled together for many years to raise their large family, working early and late, and economizing in every possible manner; when they began their prairie home, the county was entirely new, the nearest neighbor on the south was thirty miles, at Bourbonnais Grove; the nearest post office, fourteen miles, at Joliet. Their claim was on the Sac trail, a path worn deep in the ground by the Indians; this trail had been traveled for centuries, by all appearances—it was the Indians' direct route from Detroit to the Far West—it ran nearly on a bee-line; the Indians had displayed such good judgment in laying out this trail, that the settlers, as the country became settled, adopted it; in many places this trail was worn for more than two feet in the earth, and no man of this day can tell or form any idea as to how long it had been traveled by the red man. Their family now consisted of Elizabeth W., born in Tyngsboro, Mass., April 27, 1818; Newton P., born at Groton, N. H., June 20, 1820; Mary Emeline, born in Groton, N. H., Sept. 13, 1822; David L., born in Groton, N. H., Nov. 13, 1824; Charles C. P., born in Groton, N. H., Aug. 9, 1827; Sarah Ann C., born in Groton, N. H., Sept. 3, 1829; George M., born in West Hartford, Vt., July 11, 1831; Mira Jane, born in West Hartford, Vt., June 30, 1833, and Levi Parker, was born in West Hartford, Vt., July 14, 1835; Mary Emeline was married to J. W. Freer, then a farmer on the Kankakee River, above Wilmington, in this State, Feb. 22, 1844;

she died of consumption, Nov. 28, 1845, leaving one son, Henry C. Freer; Sarah Ann C., died of consumption, Feb. 13, 1847; she was a lovely girl, admired by all who knew her; she was the idol of her father's family; the loss of these two loving daughters weighed heavily upon Mr. Holden, as also upon the whole family; Elizabeth W. was married to Cromwell Wilson, of Fort Madison, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1848; Mr. Wilson is a retired capitalist; they have never had any children; they reside at Fort Madison. Newton P. was married to Caroline Parish, June 30, 1847, at Bristol, Ill.; they have had: Sarah, Wright P., Milton and Frank; Sarah died Feb. 11, 1873, with consumption; Wright is studying law; Frank is at school, and Milton is on his father's farm, at Frankfort; David L. was married to Miss Esther Parish in 1871, and has four fine boys—Homer Phineas, Charles C. P., Howard and Morton; George M. was married in 1856, to Minerva Butler, and had several children, two of whom only are living—Charles and William; Mira Jane was married to J. M. Brown, and has had several children, two of whom only are living—Malcolm and Willis; Levi Parker was married to Charlotte E. Reynolds in March, 1865; they have two lovely little girls—Birdie and Cora; Charles C. P. was married, Sept. 17, 1855, to Sarah J. Reynolds, who died July 26, 1873, of purpura hemorrhagica, aged 37 years 3 months and 15 days; Mr. and Mrs. Holden lived to see the country, which was a wilderness when they came to it, settled up and dotted all over with first-class farms, with villages in every direction, railroads running through all parts of the State, with one through their own farm; they had lived to see all these things accomplished, and their children well settled in life. April 17, 1867, they had their golden wedding, all their children being present, except Elizabeth; many came from Chicago to congratulate the aged couple on their fiftieth anniversary of their wedding; it was a happy time for all—children and grandchildren. Mrs. Holden was afflicted with a cancer in the face, which first made its appearance in about 1864; it continued to grow and spread, until Sept. 24, 1869, when she yielded up other life: this dreaded disease; during the

last years of her life, she had suffered the most excruciating pain, but bore it all with a meekness and forbearance seldom to be met with in this world; from her youth, she had been a consistent Baptist, not merely in word but in deed; the privations she had to endure during many years after her removal to Illinois, were met without a murmur, saying "it is all for the best"; she lived for her family, and those she left behind her are sad witnesses of this fact; she always had a kind word for everybody and none knew her but to love her; Mr. Holden took her death very hard, but would fill up the time as best he could in visiting his children in Chicago, Joliet and elsewhere; he had been in his neighborhood quite a prominent man, always taking an active part in politics, but never seeking office; he had been an original Henry Clay Whig, but since that party had become extinct, he had joined the Republicans; when Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency the first time, in 1860, he was an anxious looker-on in the lobby of the Convention; Lincoln having been an old Whig, he claimed that he would make a safe and good President; of this he was sure; the truthfulness of this assertion has been verified to the letter. Mr. Holden was present at the laying of the corner-stone for the Bunker Hill Monument, which corner-stone was laid by Gen. Lafayette, June 17, 1825; he was a careful observer, and read much from the newspapers of the day, keeping well posted as regards current events; early in February, 1872, he took a severe cold, caused by a trip which he had taken to visit his children in Chicago; his condition was not thought to be dangerous, when, suddenly he was taken away, dying on February 23, 1872, at the good old age of 79 years 9 months and 18 days; he died on his farm, that which he located in August, 1836; he was buried by the side of Mrs. Holden and his two daughters, Emeline and Sarah, in a beautiful lot in Oakwood Cemetery, near Joliet.

HON. CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN, Chicago; is a native of Groton, New Hampshire; he was born on the 9th of August, 1827, and is the son of Phineas H. and Betsey P. Holden. His mother was the only daughter of Lieut. Levi Jarker, of the Continental army. His

parents had a small farm among the rugged hills of New Hampshire. In 1830, they removed to West Hartford, Vermont, settling on an eighty-acre farm, where they remained until June 1, 1836, at which time they removed, with their family of nine children, to Illinois. Arriving in Chicago on the morning of June 30, 1836, the family at once obtained conveyances and started for the country, first seeking the home of Josiah R. Holden, brother of the senior Holden, who lived a few miles below Plainfield, on the Du Page River, in Will County. After a brief visit, Mr. Holden located a claim at Skunk Grove on the headwaters of Hickory Creek, now Frankfort. Mr. Holden received but a very limited education, having to go with his brothers and sisters a distance of three miles to a school kept in a rude log hut. Subsequently, the family had a school taught in their own house, and the teacher of the school was Mr. A. B. Safford, now a leading banker of Cairo, Ill. In 1842, his father placed him in Charles Sweet's grocery store on North Water street, where the freight-house of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway now stands. In 1845, he went into W. W. Barlow's bookstore, where he remained on a salary of \$12 per month until the spring of 1847, at which time, the Mexican war still raging, he enlisted in Company F, 5th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Mr. Holden carried his musket for nineteen months, serving until the close of the war. After a short visit to his home he entered the employment of A. H. & C. Burley, booksellers, at that time at 122 Lake street in this city. He remained in their service until March 19, 1850, at which time he left, in company with seven others, by the overland route, for California, where he arrived early in July of that year. Mr. Holden immediately commenced mining, and following it closely for fifteen months in the dry diggings of Logtown, and on the Middle Fork of the American River, when in October, 1851, he joined his old employer, W. W. Barlow, and went to Napa Valley, where he entered into farming and stock-raising, remaining here until the fall of 1853, when he closed up his operations, and took passage on the steamship Winfield Scott from San Francisco, December 1, for home. The second night

out, when off Santa Barbara, in a dense fog, the steamship was wrecked by running on the rocks of Anna Capa Island. The passengers, however, were safely landed, arriving in New York January 1, 1854. From New York he went to New England, returning to Chicago, March 18, 1854. February 20, 1855, he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in its land department, with which corporation he continued until February 4, 1873. September 17, 1855, Mr. Holden was married to Miss Sarah J. Reynolds, daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, of New Lenox, Will Co., Ill. His wife was born on the farm where he married her; her mother, Mrs. Reynolds, was a daughter of the late Abraham Holderman, who was one of the first settlers in northern Illinois, having located a large tract of land at Holderman's Grove, La Salle and Kendall Counties, in 1830. Mr. Holderman was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1858, Mr. Holden was a delegate to the State Convention at Springfield, Ill., at which Convention Abraham Lincoln was first brought prominently before the American people. In April, 1861, Mr. Holden was elected to the Common Council of Chicago. When Mr. Holden first entered the Council, the war had just been declared. The Council voted money and supplies liberally to its citizen volunteers, and through his own effort, in 1862, he raised a company (E) for the 88th Illinois Volunteers. This company was commanded by his brother, Levi P. Holden, who had enlisted in the service at the beginning of the war in the 20th Illinois Volunteers. Subsequently Capt. Holden was promoted to Major of the same regiment. He had one other brother in the service, David L. Holden, who was commissary Sergeant of the 53d Regiment. Mrs. Holden also had two brothers in the service, one of whom, John H. Reynolds, a Sergeant in Company E, 88th Illinois Volunteers, died January 23, 1863, in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., just after the battle of Stone River. Joseph S. Reynolds another brother, was a Captain in the Yates Sharpshooters; and, after going with Sherman to the sea, he returned home a Brigadier-General. Mr. Holden had a representative in the army in the person of Alonzo C. Ide; Mrs. Holden had hers in

the person of Harris Durkee; and her sister, Rowena P. Reynolds, had one in the person of Frederick A. Hausmann. Late in 1864, when President Lincoln called for 300,000 more, Chicago's quota was very large, and the various wards were called upon for their respective quota. Mr. Holden organized a draft association, of which he was President, for his ward (at that time the Tenth), to raise money to fill their quota, and succeeded in raising nearly \$52,000 for this purpose. There was no draft in this ward.

In December, 1870, Mr. Holden was elected President of the Common Council, and at the time of the great fire, when all was confusion, the main part of the city in ruins, after looking over the field on the morning of Oct. 9, he quickly concluded that something had to be done to relieve the 100,000 people then in dire distress, and that, too, quickly. Calling to his aid Mr. O. E. Moore and Capt. Miller, he took possession of the church on the corner of Ann and Washington streets, and here was formed a nucleus which subsequently became world-renowned for the great good done. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that ever memorable day, Mr. Holden had succeeded in getting together the Mayor and Police Commissioner Brown, when, at his request, the Hon. S. S. Hayes drew up the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, to whose will we humbly submit, a terrible calamity has befallen our city, which demands of us our best efforts for the preservation of order and the relief of the suffering;

Be it known, That the faith and credit of the city of Chicago is hereby pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering. Public order will be preserved. The police and special police, now being appointed, will be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of property. All officers and men of the fire department and health department will act as special policemen without further notice. The Mayor and Comptroller will give vouchers for all supplies furnished by the different relief committees. The headquarters of the city government will be at the Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. All persons are warned against any acts tending to endanger property. All persons caught in any depredations, will be immediately arrested.

With the help of God, order and peace and private property shall be preserved. The city government and committees of citizens pledge themselves to the community to protect them

and prepare the way for a restoration of public and private welfare. It is believed the city has spent its force and all will soon be well.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Comptroller. (By R. B. Mason.)

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,

President Common Council.

T. B. BROWN,

President Board of Police.

CHICAGO, October 9, 1871.

After the great fire both political parties nominated him for the mayoralty. Hon. Joseph Medill was nominated upon what was termed the fire-proof ticket for the same position. The city press indorsed the fire-proof ticket. Mr. Holden, with his associates on the ticket, made a gallant fight, but were beaten at the polls, and the entire fire-proof ticket was elected. Mr. Holden continued to serve in the Council until the expiration of his term, Dec. 1, 1872. In February, 1873, Mayor Medill nominated Mr. Holden for the position of Police Commissioner. Mr. Holden, being largely engaged in building at the time, declined the proffered position, as will be seen by the following:

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL, MAYOR,
Dear Sir: From the proceedings of the Council last evening, I learn that my name was submitted by your honor as Police Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Reno. While I am not only willing but anxious to serve your honor and the best interest of the city in its present difficulties, my other positive engagements will not allow me to fill the proffered position. Thanking you most kindly for your preference, I have to ask that you will submit some other name and withdraw mine from the Common Council.

I am, yours most respectfully,

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

Mr. Holden was appointed West Chicago Park Commissioner by Gov. Palmer, in March, 1869, and re-appointed in 1871, for seven years. In 1872, he was one of the Greeley electors on the State ticket; he was elected County Commissioner in November, 1874, for the term of three years; Mr. Holden was chosen President of the County Board on the first Monday in December, 1876; the Court House had but just been commenced, but during his term of office he gave it his unqualified attention, laying the corner-stone of the same July 4, 1877; the County Hospital was also begun and carried to completion during his term of Commissioner; in 1867, Mr. Holden procured the charter for the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad,

and during its first years was its President; it is now in operation between Joliet and Streator; Mr. Holden is now engaged in building the Joliet & Mendota Short Line Railway. Mr. Holden's wife died after a long and painful illness, July 26, 1873; she was a most lovely woman, adored by all who knew her; for nearly eighteen years she had been the joy of Mr. Holden's household, making all happy around her, and Mr. Holden attributes the great success which he had during those years to his departed and lovely wife; soon after their marriage, and in 1858, her sister, Rowena P. Reynolds, came to live with the family, and has ever since been a member of it; Mr. Holden's sister, Sarah Ann C., died of consumption in 1847; his sister Mary Emeline, wife of Dr. J. W. Freer, died of consumption in 1846; his mother, Betsey Parker Holden, died of cancer in the face Sept. 24, 1869, aged 78 years; his father, Phineas H. Holden, died of old age, hurried on by a severe cold, Feb. 23, 1872, aged 79 years and 10 months; his wife and these members of his family now rest in the beautiful Oakwood Cemetery, near Joliet, in this State. Mr. Holden was married to Miss Louise R. Jones, daughter of John Jones, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 28th of April, 1875. Of his father's family living, there are Newton P. Holden, County Physician of Cook Co.; David L. Holden, station agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Matteson, Ill.; George M. Holden, long of this city, now in the employ of the city as one of its trusted officers; Maj. Levi P. Holden, at Hampton, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wilson, of Ft. Madison, Iowa, and Mrs. Mira J. Brown, of Chicago.

SARAH J. HOLDEN, daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, was born April 11, 1836; she was the second child of a family of ten children, the eldest being a boy; her parents, at the time of her birth, lived on a farm seven miles east of Joliet, in this State (now New Lenox); they were among the very first settlers in Will Co.; having located there in 1834; Mrs. Holden's mother was the daughter of the late Abraham Holderman, one of the pioneers of Northern Illinois, having located at Holderman's Grove, in La Salle Co., in 1830. Mrs. Holden being the eldest daughter of the family, much devolved

on her, as is usually the case, especially in a new country; and when a mere child she exhibited those traits of industry that were so noticeable in her through life. At the age of 7 years, pieced, with her own hands, a bedquilt, which is now in the possession of the bereaved husband as a relic of her industrious habits in her younger years. At the age of 10, while gathering gum from the wild rosin weed, on the prairie, in company with her younger brother, Joseph S. (now State Senator from Chicago), she was bitten by a rattlesnake, and, being some distance from her home, ere she reached it the virus had developed itself throughout her system. Everything was done that could be to allay the poison; physicians were called, and, after weeks of great suffering, she slowly recovered from the effects of the bite of this most poisonous reptile. She received a good education at the district school and in the academies of Joliet and Plainfield. Mr. Holden can well remember seeing her by the roadside, going to and from school when a mere child, the Holden family living but a few miles from the Reynolds homestead. On Sept. 17, 1855, she married Mr. Charles C. P. Holden, and from that period till the day of her fatal sickness, it was her greatest pleasure to make her home pleasant, and friends around her happy. She always wanted some member of her parents' family included in her household, and, in the spring of 1858, she prevailed upon them to let her younger sister (Birdie) come and live permanently in her family. She loved her home, and very seldom took the usual pleasure-trips that most people enjoy so much. In 1857, she accompanied her husband on a trip to New England and the White Mountains. She liked well enough the trip of a couple of days, to Springfield, Cairo, Dubuque, or some other neighboring city, but did not enjoy long ones. On one occasion, Mr. Holden was going to Cincinnati on business; it was in 1870, and when asked if she would not like to go along, she replied, "No; I will stay at home. Birdie had better go." Again, Mr. Holden proposed to go to Niagara, but Mrs. Holden suggested that she preferred to remain at home, and said, "Take Hattie and Birdie." And so it was at all times. When but a child it had been her greatest delight to aid

her mother in her household duties. Long before she was large enough to stand by the side of the table, she would get a chair and stand in that, and by so doing be enabled to wash and wipe her mother's dishes, which otherwise she could not accomplish. She lost a dearly-beloved brother, who died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., a few days after the hard-fought battle of Stone River, in January, 1863—John H. Reynolds, who but a few months before had enlisted in Capt. L. P. Holden's company, in the 88th Ill. V. I.; and, the following spring, her younger brother, C. C. P. Reynolds, died of scarlet fever. The death of these two brothers seemed a hard blow to her. She had one other brother in the army, Gen. Joseph S., whom she followed with a sister's love until he went with Sherman to the Sea, and then returned in safety to his home. Her eldest brother, Abram H. Reynolds, lived with his family at Wenona, Ill., and it was in the spring of 1867 that word came that his family were severely sick, when by the next train Mrs. Holden was en route for Wenona; and in a few days, when she returned, she brought with her his youngest daughter, then 3 years old, a lovely little girl. She had been named after Mrs. Holden, Sarah J. She had taken such a liking for little Sadie that she prevailed upon the parents to allow her to keep the child, and she has ever since remained in the family, Mrs. Holden always taking the greatest pains to properly bring up and educate her. Before her death, she would often speak of Sadie, hoping that she might continue to be a good girl and a blessing to the family. Mrs. Holden was very benevolent, and from the time she commenced housekeeping until the day of her sickness, she had one or more families whom she was aiding in various ways to make a livelihood, and some of those whom she had so befriended, with tears in their eyes, followed her remains to the tomb. Early in March, 1872, she went to visit her parents at New Lenox, as was usual with her several times a year, and, whilst at their home, on March 14th, was suddenly prostrated in sickness. She was taken violently sick with purpura hemorrhagica. Dr. Holden, her brother-in-law, who resides at Frankfort, was called immediately to her bedside, and did all that could be done to

save her life. Dr. Casey, of Joliet, and Freer, of Chicago, were also called in consultation. For four months she lay at the point of death. Her mother and sisters Hattie, Birdie and Lottie (who came from Iowa on purpose to minister to her), were constantly in attendance, as was also her sister-in-law, Caroline P. Holden, for a large portion of the time; and her husband attributes the saving of her life at that time to the extraordinary care and attention that she received from those above mentioned and others; he believes if it had not been for Dr. Holden she could not have survived that first attack. In July, a change took place, and she slowly began to recover; and, on Oct. 12, had so far recovered as to be enabled to once more look upon her own home; and never was mortal more happy at the result than was Mr. Holden. But, sad to say, she was not fully restored to health; it was only partial, and that but temporary. She had several severe attacks during the winter of 1873, the disease having assumed another character, and now appeared in disease of the bladder. In the month of April, she expressed much anxiety for the health of her sister Birdie, whose constitution she feared was giving away, caused by over-watchfulness and care upon her during her long sickness; and an opportunity having presented itself by which Rowena (Birdie) could take a trip with her brother Joseph S. Reynolds, to Europe, Mrs. Holden urged that she should do so; "for," she said, "it will, in all probability, save Birdie's life, and her absence will have no effect as to the final result with myself." Birdie left Chicago for this trip May 7, 1873, in company with her brother, her sister Hattie immediately taking her place until her return. It was a sad parting, the two sisters, who had been so closely allied together for more than fifteen years, now to separate, and probably forever. In July, she commenced rapidly to fail; her mother and sister Hattie were constantly with her to alleviate her suffering as best they could. She gradually grew weaker, and, on Friday, July 25, at about 3 o'clock P. M., she called her husband to her bedside, when she said to him, "Charles, I cannot live but a little while. God has forgiven my sins, and I am ready to die." She then made various bequests—to her sister

Birdie she gave her diamond ring and many other articles of great value and usefulness; to her sister Hattie she gave her watch and chain; also a heavy plain ring, together with other articles; to her sister Lottie she gave her pearl and jet jewelry; to her mother, her sister-in-law Caroline (Dr. Holden's wife), her niece Sadie, and others, she gave beautiful presents. While making these bequests, she suddenly stopped and said, "Charles, what shall I give you?" Thinking for a moment, she said, "Oh, I will give you my books." As she had quite a collection of valuable works, and knowing her husband's fondness for their library, no doubt flashed across her mind when she made this valuable gift. Mr. Holden asked her what disposition she wished to make of her silverware—for she had a large quantity—her reply was, "Oh, you will need it." She had, at different times, brought money into the family, but, above all, had brought to her husband's aid, for more than seventeen years, her advice, which was to him of inestimable value. Soon after this conversation, she relapsed into a weak stupor, but was perfectly conscious when aroused, and during the night repeatedly assured those caring for her of her trust in the Savior. Toward morning she was suffering very much, and, as her mother was bending over her, in deep grief, the husband said, "Sarah, do you know your mother?" when, quickly looking up, she replied, "Why, bless your heart, yes. The Messenger came at 10:25 A. M., July 26, and then passed away one of the noblest and best women that ever adorned a household.

"Forever shall she be in praise,
Named softly as the household name
Of one whom God has taken."

Her father and mother are still living. Her brother, Abram H., married Martha Link, and they have five children living: Sarah, his second daughter, has been adopted by Mr. Holden. Her brothers, Isaac, William and Gen. Joseph S., are still living, as also her sisters, Harriet A., Charlotte E. and Rowena P.; the latter is a member of Mr. Holden's family.

[From the Chicago Evening Journal, July 28, 1873.]

This forenoon, at 11 o'clock, the relatives and friends of C. C. P. Holden, Esq., assembled at his residence, No. 323 West

Monroe street, for the purpose of uniting with him in paying the last earthly tribute of respect to his wife, deceased on Saturday last. It will be remembered by the readers of the *Journal*, that early in the spring of 1872, Mrs. Holden, while on a visit to her parents at New Lenox, Will Co., in this State, was taken violently sick with purpura hemorrhagica, and for many months was not expected to live, but finally a change took place, and in the following October she so far recovered as to be able to be brought home. She gained steadily until the middle of December, when she was again prostrated by severe sickness. From this attack she partially recovered in the months of March and April, but in the month of May she was again attacked with more severity than ever, resulting in her death, as stated. The deceased was a few months over 37 years of age, and was married to Mr. Holden on Sept. 17, 1855; she was the daughter of Isaac N. and Rue Ann Reynolds, upon whose farm, in Will Co., she was born; she was a granddaughter of the late Abraham Holderman, who was one of the original pioneers of Northern Illinois, having settled at Holderman's Grove, La Salle Co., in 1831. Mrs. Holden was a woman of most amiable disposition and great kindness of heart. Her manners were very engaging, and all who knew her were won by the kindness which always illuminated her face with its attractiveness. She was eminently domestic in all her tastes, finding the happiness of her life in her family, and studying to make home attractive, and thence she loved happy. During her entire and most distressing illness, she constantly exhibited a childlike trust in God and submission to His will that most beautifully illustrated the consolations afforded by a religious faith. Only the day before her death, she called her friends about her, assured them of her trust in the Savior, her belief that she could not live, her readiness to die, and then passed away in the hope of a blessed immortality. Mr. Holden, in this deep affliction, has the heartfelt sympathy of an extended circle of friends, as was attested by the large number present at the funeral services this morning. Among the prominent citizens present were Hon. L. L. Bond, Samuel Hoard, E. F. Runyan, Alderman Wilce, ex-Aldermen Daggy and Salisbury, E. S.

Albro, Alderman Bateham, and C. N. Holden. The house was filled to overflowing with friends of the family, all desirous of viewing the face of the "dear departed," ere her remains should be laid away forever in the silent tomb. In the center of the front parlor stood the elegant metallic casket in which reposed the remains of the deceased lady. The casket was beautifully adorned with flowers and sprigs of evergreens, and at the foot stood a small harp encircled by flowers of sweetest fragrance. On the top of the burial case, surrounded by a wreath of white roses, there was a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "Sarah J. Holden. Died July 26, 1873, aged 37 years 3 months and 15 days." Around the casket containing the sacred clay were gathered the husband, child, father, mother, brother, and several other relatives of the deceased. The solemn and impressive ceremonies were opened with music, a portion of the choir of the Second Baptist Church singing a plaintive dirge, with organ accompaniment. After the singing, Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of the same Church, read a portion of Scripture from the eighth chapter of Romans. He then proceeded to make some very appropriate and touching remarks, setting forth the more prominent characteristics of the deceased, mentioning several interesting incidents of her illness, and her religious experience, etc. He spoke from a personal acquaintance with the departed one, of her amiability and many virtues. At the close of his address, the choir sang the well-known hymn commencing: "Sister, thou wast mild and lovely." At the conclusion of this exercise, Rev. E. S. Osgood, D. D., an old and intimate friend of the Holden family, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and then the friends took a final look at the face of the deceased, and amid sobs and tears which told of the heavy sorrow resting upon many hearts, the casket was closed and borne to the waiting hearse, Messrs. Aldermen Wilce and Bateham, E. S. Albro, Prof. Palmer, J. T. Little and David Cole acting as the pallbearers. A long line of carriages was then formed, and the funeral cortege slowly wended its way to Rosehill Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in a vault.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. C. C. P. HOLDEN.

O, weary, suffering one,
 How sweet must be the blessed hour of rest!
 Life's labors ended, duties nobly done,
 The tired hands folded on the peaceful breast,
 No more life's road by weary feet is trod;
 She rests in peace—the perfect peace of God,
 That passeth understanding—all the strife,
 The conflict, ended, and the crown of life
 And victory is won.

We will not call her dead—
 Only passed on a little while before us;
 Though very bitter are the tears we shed,
 And dark the clouds of sorrow brooding o'er us,
 A light comes through the open gates of heaven,
 Glimpses of Glory to our souls are given;
 The still, small voice, calming the troubled deep,
 Whispers, "He giveth His beloved sleep;"
 And we are comforted.

Passed from our longing sight,
 Like stars at dawn of day—not dead, but risen,
 Ascended to the morning-land of light;
 Like a glad bird escaping from its prison,
 The soul has found its wings, and soars on high,
 Throwing the worn-out mortal garments by—
 Borne by the Angels to the realms of day,
 Where God Himself shall wipe all tears away,
 And there is no more night.

The tears of sorrow shed
 Are not for her, our beautiful departed;
 But for ourselves we mourn uncomforted,
 Left desolated, alone, and broken-hearted,
 And longing with unutterable pain
 To hear the sweet and loving voice again,
 The dear companionship of love to share
 That once made life so beautiful and fair;
 What bitter grief to know the holy light
 Of loving eyes no more will bless our sight!
 Alone life's path to tread.

Alone and desolate,
 But not forsaken. Love can never perish;
 The faithful dove cannot forget her mate,
 Nor cease Love's holy memories to cherish.
 The faithful friend, the gentle, loving wife,
 The brightest jewel in the crown of life—
 O Love! most precious gift to mortals given,
 Gone, but not lost,—to be restored in Heaven—
 For this we pray and wait!

LOUESA SANGER.

FRANKFORT, Will Co., July, 1874.

SIMON HOHENSTEIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mokena; was born in Germany Sept. 17, 1837; came to the United States in 1853, and to this State, and settled in this county in the same year. His farm consists of eighty-five acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Charlotte Knapp, who was born in Germany; they have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Simon, Charley.

Daniel, Conrad, Charlotte and Peter; deceased, Charlotte J. Mr. H. is at present holding the office of Assessor; he has held office of Collector in Greengarden one year, and one year in Frankfort Tp.

WESLEY D. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mokena; one of our first settlers; was born in Vermont Sept. 29, 1824; came to this State with his father's family in 1844. His farm, which is located on Secs. 5 and 16 in Frankfort Tp., and on Sec. 32 in Orland, Cook Co., consists of 220 acres, and is valued at \$11,000. He was married to Miss Helen Granger Dec. 11, 1854; they have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Wright, Albert L., Mary, Nellie, Allanson G. and Lottie; deceased, Lloid.

PHILIPP KLEPPER, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, Frankfort Station; was born in Germany Sept. 3, 1842; came to the United States with his father's family in 1847, and settled in Frankfort Tp. Mr. K. was married to Miss Mary Droessler; they have had six children, three of whom are living — Henry, Mary and Nannie; deceased, Etta, John and Philip.

KARL KNAPP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mokena; was born in Germany Jan. 6, 1818; came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Ohio, where he remained one year; he then removed to Illinois and settled in Will Co.; he has been a resident of Frankfort for the past eighteen years. His farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Katherina Knapp; they have had eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz., Charlotte, Karl, Daniel, Christian, Carolina, Johannas, Katherina and August; deceased, Daniel, Carolina and Nicholas.

MARTIN KRAPP, of the firm of Krapp & Cappel, butchers and dealers in live-stock; P. O. Mokena; was born in Germany Oct. 2, 1831; United States in 1854, and to this State in the same year, when he settled in Blue Island; he removed from there to Mokena in 1857. He was married to Miss Katrina Steffan April 25, 1857; have had four children, three of whom are living, viz., Sophia, Louisa and Emil. Mr. Krapp has held office of Township Trustee in Frankfort Tp. nine years.

CHARLES KARCH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; was born

in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 9, 1844; came to this State with his father's family in 1848, and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., Ill.; he is the son of H. J. Karch, who is one of our first settlers and pioneers; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$10,000. He was married May 17, 1876, to Miss Mary Kampe, who was born in Cook Co., Ill., Feb. 27, 1855. Mr. Karch has, in connection with his farming pursuits, the agency for the sale of all kinds of farming implements and the Wilson Sewing Machine; also has been general insurance agent for five years.

FRED KEMPE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; was born in Germany, April 14, 1826; came to the United States in 1854, and to Illinois in the same year; he has been a resident of Frankfort for the past fifteen years; his farm consists of 325 acres valued at \$15,000. He was married to Miss Lottie Haemyn who was born in Germany; they have had nine children, four of whom are living—Mary, Johnnie, Fred and Katie; deceased, Christian, Doretta, Willie, Lottie and Henry.

PETER KALMER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Nov. 15, 1828; came to the United States with his father's family in 1852, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 125 acres, valued at \$4,500. He was married to Miss Catherine Kalmer, was born in Germany; they have had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Carolina, Phillipena, Mary, Charley, Ranta, Lizzie and Albert; deceased, Daniel, Katie and Jacob.

J. R. LETTS, grain dealer and commission merchant, Frankfort Station; was born in Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 10, 1830; came to this State in 1845, and settled in Frankfort in 1855; he is a son of the late Jeremiah Letts, deceased. Was married July 26, 1854, to Miss Hulda Doty, who was born in Ohio, June 8, 1836; they have had nine children, all of whom are living, viz.: J. W., G. D., F. C., J. B., F. L., D., B., F. and L. Mrs. Letts died June 29, 1875. Mr. L. married again to Miss E. Williamson, who was born in Ohio April 16, 1831. He has held the office of Constable one term, and during the war held the office of War

Fund Commissioner nearly one year.

WILLIAM H. LOGAN, carriage and house painter, grainer, and proprietor of Sorghum Works, Frankfort Station; was born in Frankfort, Will Co., Jan. 20, 1849; is the son of James Logan, who is one of our early settlers. Mr. L. was married to Miss Adele S. Quackenbush, who was born in New York May 25, 1850; they have two children, viz.: Clara, Belle and Frank W.

JOHN McDONALD, dealer in grain, salt, coal, flour and hay, Frankfort Station; one of our early and prominent settlers; was born in Queens Co., Ireland, Dec. 11, 1823; came to the United States in 1841, and to this State in 1849; his first permanent residence in this State was in Frankfort, where he has since resided. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Doty, who was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Ill.; they have three children, all of whom are living, viz., Herbert J., Edward E. and Charles H. He has been a successful dealer in grain for the past nineteen years; he is also serving his third term of office as Supervisor of Frankfort Tp.

JACOB MUELLER, general merchant, Frankfort Station; was born in Germany June 19, 1821; came to the United States in 1855, and to this State in 1856, and settled in Will Co.; he has been a resident of Frankfort for the past nine years; since his residence in this township he has held the office of School Director three years. He was married to Miss Catharina Sheer; they have had seven children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Minnie, John, Ella and George; deceased, Louisa, Daniel and Julia.

MARTIN MUFF, proprietor of sample rooms and meat market, Frankfort Station; was born in Germany May 8, 1834; came to the United States in 1852, and settled in the township of Frankfort; followed farming here until 1863. In 1873, was elected President of the Frankfort Germania Saengerbund, which received its certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State June 22, 1875, for the legal organization of said society; the property vested in this society, and of which Mr. Muff is President, consists of a hall located in the village of Frankfort, and three acres of land, situated in the same township.

Mr. Muff was married to Miss Maria Haen ; they have had eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz., Jacob, Caroline, Theresa, Henry, Emma, Fred, August and Albert ; deceased—George and Charlotte, twins, and Henrietta. He has held office of Constable six years ; his term for the same expires in April, 1880.

OZIAS MCGOVNEY, general merchant ; P. O. Mokena ; one of our first settlers and pioneers ; was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1824 ; came to this State with his father's family, and settled in the township of Frankfort, Will Co., in 1831. He received a liberal education in boyhood, and at the age of 25, was admitted as attorney and solicitor in the courts of this State. Since his residence in the township, he has acted as Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, and post office official three years. He was married Jan. 20, 1846, to Miss Matilda J. Ellsworth, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1829 ; they have had eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Nancy, O. E., Emily M., Hattie, Arthur W. and Jessie ; deceased, Mary E. William W.

NICHOLAS MARTI, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Mokena ; was born in Switzerland Sept. 26, 1824 ; came to the United States in 1851, and to this State, and settled in this county in the same year. His farm consists of 155 acres, valued at \$10,000. He was married to Miss Mary Baumgartner, who was born in Switzerland ; they have nine children, viz., Nicholas, Caroline, Charlotte, Albert, Frederick, Frank, Mary, John and Emma. The farm of Mr. Marti is situated on Secs. 9 and 16. He is at present Commissioner of Highways.

ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Frankfort Station ; one of our first settlers and pioneers ; was born in Scotland May 10, 1822 ; came to the United States in 1836, and to this State in the same year, when he settled in Chicago ; he removed from there to Frankfort in 1843. His farm consists of 320 acres, valued at \$16,000. He was married to Miss Leah Stone, who was born in England ; they have seven children, viz., Annie, William, Charlotte, Sue, Laura, Jessie and Edith.

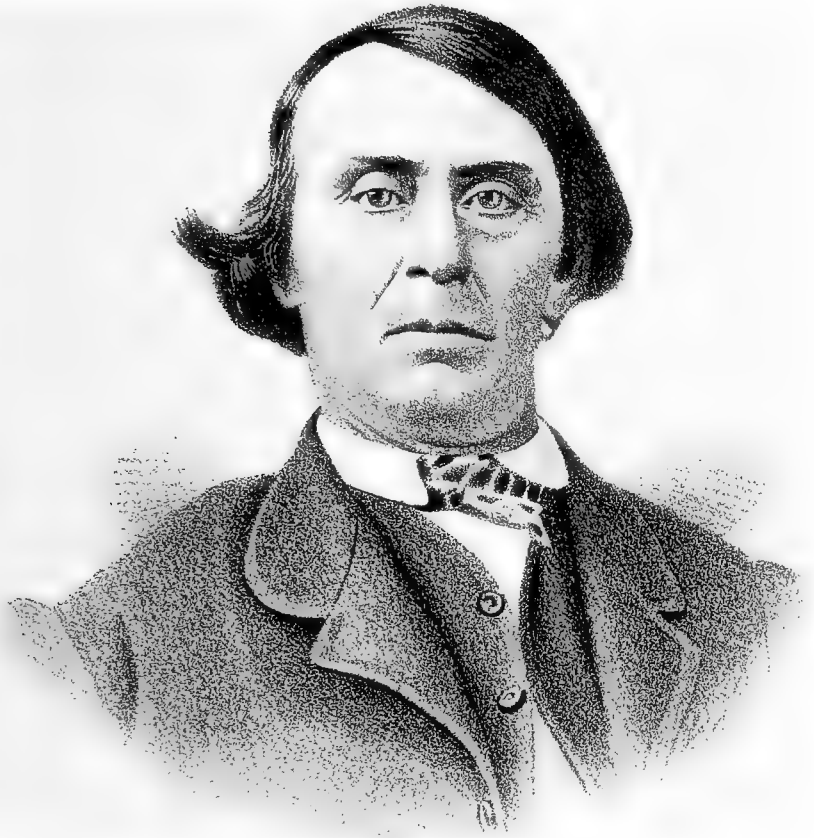
HUGH McKEOWN, blacksmith, Frankfort Station ; one of our early settlers ; was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland.

Feb. 2, 1834. He is the son of the late Hugh McKeown (deceased), who did an extensive business in the city of Belfast as millwright. Mr. M. came to the United States in 1856, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year. He was one of our early settlers ; was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1834 ; came to the United States in 1856, and to Illinois, and settled in Will Co. in the same year. He was married to Miss Margaret Magee, who was born in Whitehouse, Ireland, March 21, 1836 ; they have had six children, four of whom are living, viz., William C., Albert W., Laura A. and Edith E. ; deceased, Edward C. and Hugh Thomas. Mr. McKeown is the oldest blacksmith in the village of Frankfort. His residence and shop are situated on Block 10, and are valued at \$3,500.

HENRY NETTELS, grain buyer, Frankfort Station ; born in Germany Feb. 2, 1826 ; came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., Ill. He is one of the first German settlers in Frankfort. He was married to Miss Sophia Ilgen ; they have had one child—Clara. Mr. N. was married again, to Miss Caroline Ilgen ; they have had seven children, four of whom are living, viz., Hugo, Frank, Isabella and Charley ; deceased, Caroline, Anna and an infant. Mr. N. has held office of Constable in Frankfort Tp., nine years, Collector one year and Assessor seven years.

W. B. OWEN, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Frankfort Station ; one of our first settlers and pioneers ; was born in Clark Co., Ky., Jan. 24, 1826 ; came to this State, and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., in 1834, at which time, there was not to exceed twelve families located in this township. He is the son of the late Francis Owen, deceased, who preached the first sermon, and was the first local minister in the township. Mr. O. was married Jan. 22, 1861, to Miss C. A. Cleveland, who was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1841 ; they have had seven children, viz., Mary Antoinette, Cora L., Francis Belle, Gracie E., James W., William C. and Edward F. The farm of Mr. O. is located on Secs. 30 and 18 ; it contains 110 acres and is valued at \$6,500.

JAMES L. OWEN, farmer and breeder of Norman or Percheron horses from



C. C. Smith
CHANNAHON TP.



imported stock; P. O. Mokena; one of our first settlers and pioneers; was born in Clarke Co., Ky., Sept 19, 1824; came to this State with his father's family and settled in Frankfort Tp., Will Co., in 1834, although the township at that time was not organized and did not have a name; he is the son of the late Francis Owen, who purchased the first land pre-empted from the Government that is now in the township of Frankfort; his pursuits have been those of a farmer and stock raiser from boyhood; he has been a breeder of the Norman or Percheron horse since 1865, and a breeder of and dealer in the the English draft horse since 1853; he is now one of our largest live-stock dealers in the county; his farm consists of 400 acres, valued at \$25,000. He was married Dec. 23, 1853, to Miss Catherine Madden, who was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1822; Mrs. Owen, during her recent travels through Europe (A. D. 1874) visited Glassneven Churchyard, Ireland, wherefrom she plucked tufts of grass from the graves of Daniel O'Connell and William P. Allen and also from the graves of Michael Larkin and Michael O'Brien, who were hanged by order of the British Government A. D. 1867, and whose last words were, "God save Ireland;" the monuments had been newly decorated; she had also the honor to visit St. Michael's Churchyard wherein is the grave of Robert Emmett, who was the leader of the Irish insurrection of 1803; the place of burial, over which she waved the American flag, is marked according to his request, with but a single slab which bears no epitaph.

Most tombs are engraved with the names of the dead,

But yon dark slab declares not whose spirit has fled

D. W. PADDOCK, retired; P. O. Mokena; one of our first settlers and pioneers; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 7, 1810; came to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Cook Co.; he removed to Will Co. in 1849, and settled in New Lenox; he has been a resident of Mokena for the past twenty-five years. He has held the office of Postmaster eleven years and three months. He was married to Miss Julia N. Campbell May 1, 1853; they have had six children, one of whom is living, viz., Harriet; deceased, four

infants unnamed and Ira, aged 4 years and 6 months.

CHARLES RAHM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Jan. 21, 1835; came to the United States in 1847, and to Frankfort, Will Co., Ill., in the same year; his farm consists of 240 acres, is situated on Sec. 36, and is valued at \$12,000.

ALEXANDER REID, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our first settlers and pioneers; born in Scotland March 22, 1816; came to the United States in 1838, and to this State, and settled on the Yankee Settlement in the same year; he removed from there to Frankfort in 1846. His farm consists of 475 acres, valued at \$28,000; it is situated on Secs. 12 and 13.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, manufacturer of carriages, wagons and farming implements, Frankfort Station; was born in Scotland Sept. 16, 1842; came to the United States in 1864, and settled in Frankfort in 1869. His business, since his residence in the township, has been that of a manufacturer and dealer in carriages and farm implements. He was married to Miss Mary Dunnett, who was born in Scotland; they have seven children, viz., Mary, Maggie, Matilda, Kenneth, Edith, Evan and Harold.

D. S. STEPHEN, of the firm of Stephen Bros., manufacturers of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc., Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Scotland March 14, 1836; came to the United States in 1843, and to Illinois in 1844, when he settled in Homer, Will Co., excepting three years absence in Michigan, his residence has been in Will Co. He was married to Miss Addie C. Bathrick; they have had two children, viz., Marian F. and Edwin L.

JOSEPH S. STEPHEN, Notary Public, collector and conveyancer, Frankfort Station; one of our early and active settlers; was born in Scotland June 10, 1841; came to the United States in 1843. He has been a resident of Will Co. for the past thirty-four years. Since his residence in Frankfort, which commenced in 1847, his business has been, at first, that of a farmer boy, receiving a liberal education. He, at the age of 31, entered into the grain

business, also, at about the same time, he was elected Justice of the Peace; he retained the position four years. As a participant in the late war, he served in the 20th and 134th Ill. V. I. three years and six months. He was married to Miss Helen Mitchell July 3, 1866.

JOHN SCHUBERTH, general hardware merchant, Mokena; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany May 9, 1838; came to the United States with his father's family in 1847; he is the son of Andrew Schubert. Mr. John Schubert was married to Miss Catherine Cappel Jan. 27, 1863; she was born in Germany June 17, 1844; they have had ten children, five of whom are living, viz., John, Henry, Andrew, Georgie and Frankie; deceased, Johnnie, Elizabeth, Caroline, an infant and Mary. Mr. S. has held the offices of Collector and Supervisor in Frankfort Township three years and six months.

PETER SCHEER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Sept. 18, 1836; came to the United States in 1847, and to this State and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., in the same year; his farm consists of 180 acres, valued at \$12,000. He was married to Miss Louisa Dralla, who was born in Germany; they have had two children, viz., Valentin and Emma. His farm is situated on Secs. 15 and 22.

MATHIAS STELLWAGEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany May 12, 1832; came to the United States in 1842, and to this State in 1844, when he settled in Frankfort, Will Co.; his farm consists of 240 acres, valued at \$14,000; it is situated on Secs. 14 and 15 in Frankfort Tp., and Sec. 32 in Orland Tp., Cook Co. Mr. S. was married to Miss Margaret Stellwagen; they have had six children, viz., William, John, Margaret C., Henry, Jacob and George A.

JOSEPH SUTTON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in England June 12, 1833; came to the United States in 1844, and to Illinois in the same year; he has been a resident of Frankfort for the past thirty-four years; his farm consists of 117 acres, valued at \$6,000; it is sit-

uated on Sec. 29. He was married March 18, 1869, to Miss Sophia Unruh; they have one child, viz., Ella.

FRED SCHEER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany, Sept. 7, 1839; came to the United States, with his father's family, in 1848, and settled in this State; his farm consists of 180 acres, valued at \$10,000. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Rheingley, who was born in Germany; they have had two children, viz., Louisa and Herman. Mr. S. is now holding office of Street Commissioner.

MATHEW VAN HORNE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station: was born in New Lenox, Will Co., Aug. 18, 1839; he is the son of the late Mathew Van Horne, deceased, who was one of our first settlers and pioneers; the farm of Mr. V. consists of 120 acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married Dec. 25, 1860, to Miss Viola J. White, who was born in La Porte Co., Ind.; they have had two children, viz., Carrie A. and Hattie C.

G. A. WEINMANN, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture, coffins, caskets, etc., Frankfort Station; was born in Du Page Co., Ill., Dec. 3, 1846; came to Frankfort, Will Co., in 1876; is the son of J. M. Weinmann, of Richton, Cook Co., Ill. He was married to Miss Sophia Rathje; they have one child—Frederick.

MORRIS WEISS, druggist; P. O. Mokena; was born in Germany Jan. 10, 1830; came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Mokena, Will Co., Ill.; he is the first proprietor, and builder of the first drug store in the village. He was married to Miss Julia Schiek, who was born in Germany Oct. 18, 1834. Mr. W., since his residence in the township, has held the office of Township Clerk nine years in succession, Justice of the Peace six years and is at present Township Treasurer.

C. B. WILLIAMS, proprietor of Frankfort Hotel, livery and sale stable, Frankfort Station; was born in Maryland March 27, 1827; came to Illinois, and settled in Grundy Co., Norman Tp.; his present farm, which is there situated, consists of eighty acres, and is located on Sec. 36; valued at \$4,000. He was married Nov. 17, 1853, to Miss Sophronia D. Misner; they have had two children, one of

whom is living, viz., Cynthia F.; deceased, Lucinda. Mr. W. has held the offices in Norman Tp. of Road Commissioner and School Director five years.

GOTTLIEB WERNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Bremen; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany, March 1, 1821; came to the United States in 1846, and to this State, and settled in Frankfort, Will Co., in the same year; his farm consists of 240 acres, valued at

\$12,000; it is situated on Sec. 12, in Frankfort Tp., and on Sec. 7 in Rich Tp., Cook Co. Mr. W. was married to Miss Mary Cunz, who was born in Germany; they have eight children, viz., August, John, George, Elizabeth, Martin, Philipp, Henry and Reitz. Mr. W., since his residence in the township, has held the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner several years.

PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BENNETT, mason and building-mover, Plainfield; was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1, 1818. He married Miss Ann Smith; she was born in New York, and died Feb. 14, 1860; his second wife was Miss Nancy H. Langley; she was born in Kentucky, and died April 10, 1865; his present wife was Mrs. Pernelia E. Taylor Woodruff; she was born in Clear Point, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1827, and married Nov. 22, 1866; she had three children by former marriage, viz., Alonzo E., Melissa L. and Clara A. He lived in Michigan three years, when he went to Ohio with his parents; remained there six years; they then went to Monroe Co., N. Y.; then to Michigan; in 1855, he came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Plainfield, and has lived here since, engaged at his trade. He has been Constable four years, and is at present Police Constable.

LORIN BURDICK, deceased, farmer; was born in Westford, Chittenden Co., Vt., April 30, 1797; was the second white child born in that town; he resided there until his 33d year, and then went to New York State, where he remained three years. Married Esther, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bixby, now deceased; she was born in Essex, Vt., Aug. 12, 1796. Mr. B. came to this county in 1836; remained about nine months, and returned for his family; he immediately engaged in farming; he raised his first crop on the farm of the late Reuben Flagg, Esq.; he then farmed on some land belonging to Squire Matthews, after which he pre-empted 160 acres of land (what is now known as the McNeff Farm); he resided

on that until about the year 1858; he then settled at the place of his late residence, and continued to reside there until the day of his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1878; his death was caused by taking Paris green, by mistake, for sulphur. Mr. Burdick was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Plattsburg. He had one son in the Mexican war; he died in Mexico; he also had three sons in the late war. The names of his children are—Maria (deceased), Betsy, Samuel (served in an Iowa regiment during the late war), Charity (deceased), Mary, Joalma, Amarilla, Timothy, Lorin (deceased), Harrison, Seraph, Lewis and Josiah (served in the 100th I. V. I. during the late war), and Susan. Mr. Burdick hauled the first timber for the Court House in Joliet; he hauled it from Chicago, his team consisting of six yokes of oxen; he hewed the first timber for the first bridge, first mill, first hotel, first church (Methodist), in Plainfield; he burned the first coal-pit in Plainfield; he, with Mr. Bump and Brunson, laid out the first grave-yard (now the Plainfield Cemetery); Mr. Brunson was the first person buried there. Mr. Burdick's descendants number over one hundred; his widow is still living, and resides on the homestead. Mr. Burdick united with the Church in 1834; he died with Christian hope.

HARRISON BURDICK, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Plainfield. Methodist; Republican. Owns seventy-nine acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre; is a son of Lorin Burdick (deceased); Mr. Burdick was born in Westford, Vt., March 31, 1833;

he came to this State with his parents in 1836, and resided with his parents until he was 21 years of age, during which time he assisted his father on the farm. Married Harriet Paul; she was born in England in 1834, and died Sept. 21, 1870, leaving eight children—three boys and five girls—Henry, Alson, Seraph, Iantha, Mary, Charlotte, Alma and James Riley. Mr. Burdick settled where he now resides in 1865. Has not married since the death of his wife.

DANIEL W. CROPSEY, retired farmer; P. O. Plainfield. Universalist; Republican. Owns homestead in the village; was born in Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1797; resided with his parents in that county until 20 years old; he then went to Ontario Co., and remained five years; then to Niagara Co., where he remained twenty-five years; his business during that time was farming; in 1846, he came to this county, and continued the business of farming; he bought at that time 480 acres of Chester Ingersoll, and settled on the northwest quarter of Sec. 36. The eighty acres in the northwest corner was the farm that took the first premium as the best cultivated farm in the county in 1859. The following is a correct copy of the diploma received, viz.:

The Will County Agricultural Society award this diploma to D. W. Cropsey for having on exhibition at the annual fair of said Society, A. D. 1859, the best cultivated farm of eighty acres or more.
IRA AUSTIN, Pres.
[Signed.] W. B. HAWLEY, Sec.

With the above diploma, he also received a set of silver forks, valued at \$16. Mr. C. received other premiums at different times, once as high as \$30 in silver; at one time, he took five animals to the fair, and took premiums on every one on grades. Mr. C. was twice married; first to Elizabeth Straight Feb. 14, 1819; she was born in Argyle, N. Y., in April, 1797, and died in August, 1871; had nine children, six now living—George, Jacob, Andrew J. (formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 129th Ill. V. I., now in Lawrence, Texas), John, Mary Ann, Mahala (wife of D. Wyland, Esq.); the names of the deceased are Nancy, Laura and Harriet. Mr. C. was the first Supervisor from the town of Wheatland, and occupied the position of Chairman of the Board; was Poormaster

(the first) one year; no tax was needed that year, there being no paupers. Mr. C. is now 81 years of age; he never was sick but three days in his life, to be confined to the house; he remembers well seeing the first steamboat as it came up the Hudson in 1808.

A. E. CONANT, farming, Sec. 25; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in York Co., Me., Dec. 9, 1818. He married Miss Elizabeth Philbrook June 8, 1853; she was born in Kennebec Co., Me., July 22, 1827; they have had five children, four living, viz., Addie E., Joe E., Lewis P. and Otis K. He lived in Maine until 1854; was engaged in farming and manufacturing woolen cloths in Dexter; in 1854, he came West and settled on his present place; he owns 285 acres in this township, which he has earned principally by his own labor and management.

SERENO CULVER, farming, Sec. 14; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Montpelier, Washington Co., Vt., June 22, 1818. He married Miss Polly Miller Oct. 30, 1842; she was born in same place June 16, 1826; they have had six children, five living, viz., Harvey, Emiline B., Erwin, Ella and Frank; Lucy B. died Jan. 18, 1864. He lived in Vermont until 1834, when he moved to Chicago, Ill., with his parents, where they remained a few months; then came to Plainfield in Cook (now Will) Co., where they engaged in farming, where he remained until 1840, when he came to his present place. He has been a member of of the M. E. Church for the past twenty-eight years. His parents, Daniel and Mrs. Betsey Lyman Culver, were natives of Connecticut; they died Aug. 15, 1834, and May 9, 1854, respectively; his wife's parents were Horace and Mrs. Lucy Bryant Miller; they were natives of Massachusetts and Canada; they settled in Plainfield in 1834, and died Sept. 14, 1872, and Oct. 15, 1876, respectively.

G. N. CHITTENDEN, general merchandise, Plainfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Middlebury, Portage (now Summit) Co., Ohio, April 15, 1818. He married Miss Elizabeth Cauffman July 23, 1845; she was born in the same place Sept. 14, 1824; they had six children, four living, viz., William H., Henry K.,

Mary and Granville I. He lived in Ohio until the spring of 1847; his early days were spent in clerking in the general merchandise business; in 1838, he began reading medicine with Dr. Wm. Bowen, and began the practice in 1843; in 1847, he went to Michigan and engaged in farming, remaining two years; he then went to South Bend, Ind., and engaged as superintendent of a woolen-mill; in 1851, he moved to Lockport, Will Co., and engaged in general merchandising; remaining one year; he then came to Plainfield and engaged in his present business, which, excepting one year, he has followed since. Though being at the head of the firm, he has placed the principal management of the business in the hands of his son, William H., and Alfred T. Corbin, who are the junior members of the firm. He takes but a passing interest in politics, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Treasurer and Collector; he has been a Delegate to County Conventions, to two State Conventions and to the National Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati; he has been identified with the M. E. Church for the past twenty years, and actively assisted in the building of the present elegant edifice of that denomination in this village. He has been more or less interested in real estate, both here and in Joliet, having laid out extensive additions to both places.

ELIHU CORBIN, Justice of the Peace, Plainfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Rutland Co., Vt., May 28, 1813. He married Miss Eliza A. Fish April 16, 1837; she was born in Connecticut; they have six children, viz., Alfred T., Edward W., Lewis D., Hannah J., Emily M. and Mary E. He lived in Vermont twenty-two years, when he moved to Chicago, and, the following winter, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in tanning and shoemaking, remaining until 1852, when he came to his present place. He has held the office of Commissioner for the schools and roads, and has been Justice for the past twenty years; he has been largely interested in real estate in this village, having divided about one hundred acres into village lots. His parents are not living; his wife's parents were among the first settlers of Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN DRAUDEN, farming; P. O. Plainfield. The above gentleman was born

in Prussia in March, 1831; he married Miss Elizabeth Roush Oct. 3, 1868; she was born in Prussia Sept. 28, 1834; they had seven children, six living, viz., Maggie, Mary, John, Michael, Edward and Matilda. He lived in Germany twenty-three years, when he came to the United State and settled in New York; engaged in farming, and remained four years; he then came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Plainfield Tp.; in 1867, he came to his present place. He has held no office except connected with school and road; he came to this county without any capital, and now owns 240 acres which he has earned by his own labor.

M. H. EVANS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Clark Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1831. He married Miss Hannah C. Tenny Nov. 14, 1850; she was born in Grafton Co., N. H., Aug. 29, 1826; they had eight children, six living, viz., Sarah A., Eunice A., Walter A., Milton H., Ira E. and Carrie H.; Mary E. and William H. died; he lived four years in Clark Co., and then came to Will Co., with his parents, who settled in this township and engaged in farming; he lived here until 1852, when he moved to Kendall Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; remained until 1865; he then came to his present place; he owns 189 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor. He has been connected with the M. E. Church for the past twenty-eight years; he is now the Steward, and has been Trustee, Class Leader and Sabbath School Superintendent.

WILLIAM H. FLAGG, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch is the youngest son of Reuben and Mrs. Betsey (Kendall) Flagg; he was born in this township May 8, 1841, on the old homestead, settled by his father about 1834. He married Miss Margaret Van Horn Dec. 10, 1867; she was born in Paterson, N. J., Aug. 1, 1841; they had five children—four living, viz., Kate O., Bessie L., Warren Lee and Henry C. He has always lived in this township, and has followed his occupation of farmer; he started in very limited circumstances, and now owns eighty-four acres adjoining the village of Plainfield, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

H. R. FRASER, hardware and groceries, Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1834. He married Miss Roxanna Wright Feb. 6, 1866; she was born in Plainfield, Ill., Dec. 19, 1845; they have one child, viz., Manford S. He lived in New York twelve years, when he moved to Plainfield; his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown) Fraser, died in Chicago while on their way here; his father and family came to this township and engaged in farming near this village, continuing in same until his death, July, 1857; Mr. H. R. moved to a farm about four miles southeast of this village. He remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in the 13th I. V. C., serving three years and two months, taking part in the battles of Arkansas Post, capture of Little Rock, Red River expedition, etc., etc. In the spring of 1865, he engaged in his present business, style of firm being Smiley & Fraser, and continued seven years; the firm then became H. R. Fraser & Co., and has so continued.

LYMAN FOSTER, retired farmer; P. O. Plainfield. Non-sectarian; Democratic. Owns house and lot in village; was born March 30, 1793, in the town of Meriden, New Haven Co., Conn.; at the age of 11, his parents removed to Lewis Co., N. Y.; remained with them until 13 years of age, and was then apprenticed to paper-making; served until he was 21; then went to Chenango Co., N. Y., and took charge of a paper-mill for two and one-half years; he then went to Cooperstown, and, in company with others, built a paper-mill at that place, which he conducted three years and then sold out; he then went to Little Falls, N. Y., and for two years took charge of the largest paper-mill in the State, after which he went to Esperance, N. Y.; stopped one year; then went to New Berlin; stopped one year; he then went to Lewis Co., N. Y., and farmed about five years; then to this township in 1844, where he engaged in farming until his retirement, about nine years ago; during the time he engaged in farming, he sold Mr. Norton 30,000 bushels of corn. Mr. F. has been twice married; his first union was with Esther Blood, when he was 27 years of age; she was born in Vermont, and died about fifteen years ago; had eight children by that marriage, six of

whom are now living, viz., Giles D., Fayette, Mercy A., Mary A., Helen and Cornelia; the names of those that died are Louisa J. and Isaac J.; Mr. F.'s second marriage was with Mrs. Emily Pearsons, April 18, 1869. Mr. F. remembers when the death of Washington occurred, and a funeral sermon that was preached on that occasion, in 1799; he also remembers seeing the British fleet as it passed up New York Harbor, in 1813 or 1814, to attack New York City. At the age of 24, he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Otsego Co., N. Y., by Daniel D. Tompkins, then Governor of that State, which office he held continuously for fourteen years. Mr. F., during two years of his stay in Otsego Co., N. Y., supplied the Albany *Argus* with paper, that then being the leading newspaper in the State.

JASON FLANDERS, deceased; was born in Hebron, Vt., Aug. 18, 1810; resided there about twenty years, then removed to Boston, Mass., where he remained seven years; from there he went to Lowell, where he remained five years, during which time he was engaged as clerk in a store. He was married to Lucy Ann Clark March 29, 1833; she was born in Amherst, N. H., Nov. 4, 1810; she is still living, and resides in Plainfield; Mr. F. started for this State in company with his wife May 19, 1833, and arrived in this county June 20, of the same year; he came by canal and lake to Detroit, and from there here with a wagon; he first bought Government land near Troy, in this county, and farmed eight years; he then purchased the place (thirty acres in the village of Plainfield) where Mrs. F. now resides, and continued there until his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1874; Mr. F. was the first Constable elected in Plainfield and held that office a great many years; at the time of his death, he owned between three and four hundred acres of land. Mrs. F. says that during their early life in this county, she has known three months to elapse without seeing any other human being but her husband; Mr. F. was highly respected by all who knew him. Mr. F. had six children, three of whom are now living—James (now Prosecuting Attorney in Joliet), Martha (now Mrs. McElhose), Sarah (deceased), Emma (now Mrs. Bragow) and George (deceased), formerly a

member of the 100th I. V. I.; he died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862; his remains were brought home and interred in the Plainfield Cemetery.

N. S. HAMLIN, retired farmer; P. O. Plainfield; born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 27, 1824; resided with his parents until the age of 27; then emigrated to this town. Married Parnel Keeler April 25, 1849. Engaged in farming soon after his arrival here, which he continued with success until about eight years ago; is at present living a retired life in Plainfield village; has held the office of Road Commissioner five years; also office of School Director five years, which office he now holds. The Hamlins of America are all descendants of one David Hamlin, one of the party who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

J. D. HAHN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Plainfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Columbiana, now Mahoning, Co., Ohio, July 3, 1826. He married Miss Rebecca Shreffler June 7, 1849; she was born in Pennsylvania April 4, 1829; they have six children—William T., Helen R., Kate J., Alice M., John D. S. and Nettie M. He lived in Ohio twenty-one years, when he came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Plainfield Tp.; he engaged in farming, and, in 1857, he came to his present place and has lived here ever since; he is no office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road. He owns 207 acres of land in this county, which has been principally earned by his own labor and management.

ALONZO HEMSTREET, retired butcher, Plainfield. Non-sectarian; Democrat. Owns house and twelve acres in the village; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1815; his parents removed to Lewis Co., N. Y., when he was 2 years of age; he remained there with his parents until he was 22 years of age; he then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained nine months, during which time he was employed variously in a lumber yard and grocery; he then came to this place, arriving July 3, 1837; he soon after hired out to Daniel Ashley, and worked nine months on a farm, after which, he worked five months for Daniel W. Lamb; he then went to Fox River, and worked another year on a farm, after

which, in company with Daniel Ashley, he built a shanty, and broke 100 acres of prairie, and sowed it to wheat; the rust destroyed it, and this enterprise was a failure; this was the first time wheat ever blasted in this county (1840); in 1841, he drove an ox-team to Prairie du Chien for Ralph Smith and Alonzo Waldo, where he remained two years; he then came to Plainfield and rented a saw-mill of Jonathan Hagar, and run it two years; in 1846, he commenced butchering, and followed it for twenty years. Mr. Hemstreet married Augusta M. Foster, daughter of Lyman Foster, Esq., Oct. 26, 1848; she was born in Esperance, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1826; have had seven children, only two of whom are living—Albert E. and Andrew J.; the names of the deceased are Harriet E., Esther A., Charles D., Alonzo Monroe and Frank F. Has held the office of Constable twelve years; President of Village Board of School Directors, which office he holds at present. Mr. H. has always been a strong Democrat.

JONATHAN HAGAR, retired merchant, Plainfield. Congregational; Republican. Owns 400 acres in Will Co., valued at \$60 per acre; also 280 acres in Kendall, valued at \$60 per acre; was born in Quebec, Canada, Feb. 19, 1807; when 2 years old, his parents removed to Montreal, where they remained eight years; then to Middlebury, Vt., where they remained eight years; then to Waybridge, Vt., where he remained two years, working on a farm which his mother owned; his father was a sea-captain, and owner of a vessel; he died of yellow fever, in South America, Jan. 29, 1821, during a voyage to that country; his mother's family, at that time, consisted of four brothers, besides himself and one sister. In 1830, Mr. Hagar started West; he stopped in Cleveland two years, during which time he was employed in a crockery store; he then went to Michigan, remained there two years, and taught school; then to this place, in company with Samuel Sargeant, with a stock of goods for a country store; they opened the first store in Plainfield; it was kept in a wagon-shop, owned by a man named Bill; about a year after their arrival, they built a store of their own and removed their stock into it; Mr. H. continued to

do business in this town until the commencement of the late war, with the exception of four years that he was engaged in milling, in company with Messrs. Goodhue & Burrell; the storehouse that he put up still stands, and is now occupied as a parsonage for the Congregational Church. Mr. H. was married twice, first to Catherine Goodhue, Sept. 14, 1843; she was born in New Hampshire, and died March 19, 1858, leaving two children—Edwin C. (now of Joliet), and Ellen E. (now Mrs. Charles E. Fraser). Mr. H. held the office of Justice of the Peace for eighteen years.

WM. M. JOHNSON, farming; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Caselton, Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 5, 1827. He married Miss Louisa M. Eaton Dec. 6, 1854; she was born in the same place Jan. 13, 1834; they have two children—Hattie C. and Ida F. He lived in Vermont seventeen years, when, with his parents, he came to Will Co. and settled in Wheatland, where he lived ten years; he then moved to Du Page Tp. and engaged in farming, remaining until 1871, when he came to Plainfield, and has lived here since; his parents, Hiram and Mrs. Sarah Ann Gault Johnson, are natives of Vermont; his father died April 13, 1875; his mother is living here with her son.

ALLEN JORDAN, retired; P. O. Plainfield; the above gentleman was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1798. He married Miss Jane P. Cook Dec. 6, 1837; she was born in New York March 6, 1813; they had eight children, seven living—William A., Harriet, Richard C., Edward, Allen, Jr., John and Ambrose L. He remained a resident of New York until 1847, during which time he read law, and practiced as an attorney for twenty-five years in the city of Hudson, N. Y., of which city he was Mayor for the year 1839; in 1847, he came to Plainfield, Ill., and remained for two years, when he went to Kendall Co. and engaged in farming, and, in 1866, he again came to this place, and has lived here since.

D. W. JUMP, physician and surgeon, Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1847. He married Miss Alice E. Watkins Nov. 13, 1873; she was born in Plainfield, Ill.; they have one child—Clyde W. He lived in

Ohio until September, 1871; his early days were passed on the farm; at the age of 18, he began reading medicine during the summers and teaching school winters, continuing until 1869, when he attended the University of Michigan, graduating March 27, 1872; he then came to Plainfield and engaged in his profession. His parents, William H. and Mrs. Margaret Richards Jump, were natives of Maryland and New York, respectively; his mother lives in Ohio, where his father died Aug. 31, 1869.

WM. S. KEEN, blacksmith, Plainfield; owns residence and blacksmith-shop in the village, valued at \$3,000; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1821; resided there with his parents until he was 14 years of age; he then went to Ithaca, N. Y., and learned the blacksmith trade, remaining seven years; he soon after started westward, and arrived in this village July 8, 1841, an entire stranger; he very soon set up business where he is now located, and has continued there ever since, with the exception of three years that he was in California, from 1849 to 1852. Mr. K. was married in the fall of 1846 to Roxana E. Norton; she was born June 11, 1825, in Ithaca, N. Y., and came here with her parents in 1840; have three children, all living in this village—Anson C., Sarah L. and Florence. Anson was a soldier during the late war; he enlisted in the winter of 1863 and 1864 in the 8th I. V. C., and served until the end of the war, and took a part in all the engagements the regiment was in during his term of service. Mr. K. held the office of Trustee of the village one term.

S.-W. METCALF, farming and stock, Sec. 34; P. O. Plainfield; this gentleman was born in the village of Plainfield Sept. 16, 1835. He married Miss Sarah Billing July 4, 1869; she was born in England April 1, 1845. He lived but a short time in the village, when, with his parents, he moved out on the farm, and, in 1865, he came to his present place and has lived here since. His parents, Hardy and Mrs. Judith B. Russell Metcalf, were natives of New Hampshire and New York; they were married in New York Nov. 24, 1826; they came to Will Co. in 1835, and settled in Plainfield, engaging in farming; he died June 29, 1860; Mrs. Metcalf is living

here on the old homestead with her daughter.

FRANK H. METCALF, farming and teaching; P. O. Plainfield; the above gentleman is a native of Ohio; he was born in Lake Co. Nov. 23, 1840. He married Miss Augusta Metcalf Nov. 20, 1864; she was born in Troy Tp., Will Co., Ill., June 21, 1837; they have two adopted children, viz., Frank W. and Flora Nillson. He lived in Ohio twenty-three years, and then came to his present place, engaging in farming and teaching; his early days were spent in the district school; at 18, he attended the Western Reserve Academy and Willoughby Collegiate Institute, and later he attended the Oberlin College. While at the latter place, he enlisted in the 100-day service, but was not in active service. He has eighty acres here which he has principally earned by his own labor. He has been principal of the Channahon and Oswego schools; for the past five years he has taught the district school near by.

L. W. McCREERY, farming and stock, Secs. 33 and 34; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born on the present place May 10, 1857. He married Miss Annie Bristol Feb. 18, 1877; she was born in Ohio Nov. 7, 1855; they have one child, namely, Lena. He has always lived on the present place. In 1875, he began farming on his own account on the present farm, belonging to his father.

JOSEPH McCREERY, retired; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Benton, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 1, 1810. He married Miss Abigail Ann Van Riper in November, 1830; she was born in New Jersey; they had twelve children, eight living, viz., John, Joseph, Charles, Alfred, Lewis, Mary, Lucy and Isabell. He lived in New York until 1833, when he went to Canada and engaged in the lumber business continuing four years; he then returned to New York and engaged in the lumber business at Rochester, where he remained until 1845; he then came to Will Co., and settled in Plainfield, where he engaged in farming; continued until 1875, when he came to his present place. He is no office-seeker, his only offices being connected with the school and road. He started in very poor circumstances, and now owns 250 acres in this township. He has been

connected with the Universalist Church for the past twenty-five years.

JOHN MOTTINGER, retired; P. O. Plainfield; the above gentleman was born in Pennsylvania, May 8, 1799. He married Miss Barbara Long; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have ten children, viz., Suanna, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Joseph, Leah, Anna C., Sarah, Lena, Rebecca, Samuel and Daniel. He lived in Pennsylvania until he was 13, when he went to Ohio with his parents, where his father died; he then went to Illinois and settled in Will Co., engaging in farming; all his children are married; his parents, George and Mrs. Elizabeth Lashbaugh Mottinger, both died in Ohio; they were natives of Pennsylvania.

H. S. NORTON, farming, Sec. 3; P. O. Plainfield; the above gentleman was born on his present place Dec. 1, 1845. He married Miss Matilda F. Bender March 23, 1870; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 16, 1852; they had five children, three living, viz., Alice, Frank and Hattie. He has always made this his residence; soon after becoming of age, he began to farm on his own account; he owns fifty acres, which he has principally earned by his own labor; he is operating a pit of building-sand on his place, which is of very superior quality; it was first discovered by his father in 1845; his parents, Benjamin K. and Mrs. Harriett Yaple Norton, were natives of Tompkins Co., N. Y.; Mr. Norton came to this county in 1839, and Mrs. Norton came in 1842; they settled on the present place in 1843; Mr. Norton died Oct. 17, 1874; Mrs. Norton lives on an adjoining farm.

S. S. PRATT, furniture, etc., Plainfield; is a native of Vermont; he was born at Bennington, Feb. 28, 1814. He married Miss Esther A. Beckwith Nov. 27, 1839; she was born in Norfolk, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1822; they had four children, three living, viz., Laura, Clara and Norman. He lived in Vermont about nineteen years, when he moved to New York; remaining until spring of 1834, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the furniture business, remaining eighteen months; in the fall of 1835, he came to Plainfield and engaged in same business, and has been identified with the business since, except ten years he engaged in farming;

he was also interested in the furniture business in Joliet during the building of the canal; he has been a member of the Congregational Church for the past thirty years, and has taken an active part in its affairs. All his children are married and living in this village.

A. J. PERKINS, physician and surgeon, Plainfield; is a native of New York; he was born in Mt. Upton March 20, 1834. He married Miss Eliza Bangs May 10, 1860; she was born in Bennington, Vt.; they had two children, one living, viz., Harry A. He resided in New York until 1855; his early days were passed on the farm in summers and in the district schools during winters; he then applied himself regularly to school and later engaged in teaching, also in reading medicine; in 1864, he graduated in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio; he then came to Plainfield and engaged in his profession. Though not a member he has been actively identified with the churches of the village, and is persistent in his labors for the benefit of the schools of the place.

ALEXANDER ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Canada June 9, 1809. He married Miss Sallie Sawyer Feb. 7, 1831; she was born in Canada, and died Aug. 11, 1844; they had six children, three living—James, Alexander and Sarah; his present wife was Miss Harriet C. Hoag; they were married Feb. 18, 1844; she was born in Weare, N. H., April 14, 1825; they had four children, three living—Isabell S., Frank G. and Alice E. He lived in Canada until he was 24; he then moved to Vermont and engaged in farming; remained four years; then returned to Canada and engaged in general merchandise; remained seven years, when he went to Michigan and engaged in a farming and stock-raising four years; he then went to Chicago and engaged in packing pork and beef; he next engaged in the lumber business at Palos, Cook Co., Ill.; he furnished the first ties on the C. & G. R. R.; he manufactured the first lard-oil in Chicago. He was Supervisor of Palos Tp., and one of the Commissioners that built the first Court House in Chicago. He assisted in furnishing material to build the lock at Bridgeport, and then came to Plainfield and set-

tled on his present place. In 1837, he was living in Canada, and took part in the rebellion of that date, he forming a company to fight for the liberty of Canada; the uprising having been put down, he had to flee for safety, there being £1,000 reward offered for his capture; he took to the woods for one week; then changing his attire, he had to cross a bridge guarded by twelve soldiers; he boldly walked up and inquired of the guard if they had caught the man Roberts, stating that he must have lately passed there; the guard, unsuspecting, answered in the contrary, and asked if he was looking for him; he was told "Yes," and that he was prepared to take him dead or alive; after some talk they took a drink of the strong, and Roberts went on, escaping to the United States.

MILES ROYCE, farmer; P. O. Plainfield. Episcopal; Republican. Owns about ninety acres, valued at \$50 per acre; was born in Bristol, Hartford Co., Conn., Aug. 20, 1806; his father died when he was 3 years old; Mr. R. resided with his mother until 15 years of age; then, in company with a brother, he went to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1834, during which time he was variously engaged in farming and manufacturing fanning-mills; he then came to this place and engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, which he continued for ten years; the first year he made fifty, the second seventy-five, the third one hundred and fifty; these were the first manufactured in the northern part of the State; he then engaged in farming, and has continued up to the present time. He married Sarah G. Gilman Jan. 10, 1837; she was born in Salem, Mass., May 12, 1809; have three children living—Philander C., Orland W. and Sarah Elizabeth; lost one son—Stephen (deceased); Orland served three months in the late war; was discharged on account of disability.

JOHN SENNITT, Postmaster, Plainfield; born in Stretham, England, Jan. 15, 1830; remained with parents on a farm until he was 24 years of age; in the fall of 1854, he emigrated to this country; he stopped near Cleveland, Ohio; stopping there nearly two years, during which time he worked on a farm; then, in the spring

of 1857, came to this village; at the time was an entire stranger; worked on a farm for Mr. J. W. Pennington two years, and S. S. Pratt one year; in the spring of 1860, he was engaged in the post office by K. J. Hammonds; in 1861, W. Wright was appointed, and Mr. S. continued; he was succeeded by W. R. Fraser; he continued until Grant's first election; then Mr. S. was appointed; he still holds the office. Married in April, 1871, to Emma H. Drew; she was born in the New England States in the year 1839; she came with her parents to this State when she was 5 years old; have two children—L. May and Carrie.

HORACE SPENCER, M. D., physician, Plainfield; was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Feb. 11, 1846; resided with his parents until of age; came to this State in 1858; studied medicine with Dr. Perkins three years; spent eight months in the St. Louis Medical College, after which he attended one course of lectures in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago; graduated there in 1871. Married Hattie Corbin Sept. 29, 1869; she was born May 20, 1848; have two children—May and Flora. Mrs. S. is a daughter of Dr. O. J. Corbin (deceased) a former resident and practitioner here; he was born in New Hampshire May 2, 1807; graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H.; came to Plainfield in 1836, and commenced the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred April 3, 1869; his wife was Mary L. Goss; she was born in Montpelier, Vt.; came to this town with her parents in 1833; she died in 1864, aged about 48 years. Dr. C. was well known as a good physician and had a very extensive practice.

GEORGE Y. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Plainfield; the above gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in Centre Co., Aug. 8, 1813. He married Miss Magdalena Ream Oct. 6, 1836; she was born in Stark (now Summit) Co., Ohio Jan. 2, 1818; they had eleven children, nine living, viz., Sarah, John R., William B., Mary M., Andrew A., Conrad E., George B., Adam K. and Amos M. He lived in Pennsylvania about eleven years, when he moved to Stark (now Summit) Co., Ohio, with his parents; engaged in farming, and remained until 1851, during which time he learned the wagon-making trade;

he then came to his present place. He has been a member of the Evangelical Church since 1835, and has acted as Superintendent of Sabbath schools, Trustee, Class Leader and Exhorter. He owns 176 acres in this county, which he has earned principally by his own labor. His parents, John and Mary Yearick Smith, are not living; they died in 1849 and 1850 respectively.

NOAH SUNDERLAND, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; this gentleman was born in Bridport, Vt., Dec. 18, 1814. He married Miss Caroline Randall April 29, 1841; she was born in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., May 7, 1812; he lived in Vermont twenty-four years, he then moved to Westfield, N. Y., and engaged in the milling business, remaining ten years; he then came to Illinois and settled in Joliet, remaining two years; he then came to his present place, and engaged in farming; in 1866, he bought and conducted the flouring-mill of this place, and continued the same until 1876, when he rented it to its present occupant. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for last twenty years. His parents were natives of Vermont; his wife's parents were natives of Connecticut.

HARRY A. TOUNSHENDEAU, barber, Plainfield; was born on the French frigate Pathfinder, on the Atlantic ocean, January 14, 1845, of French parents; was left an orphan in New York City before he was one year old; his mother died the 13th of February following, in New York City, and his father the 26th of August following; he was then taken in charge by a man named Clouney, who resided in Newburg, N. Y., with whom he remained six years; he then went to live with Mr. Shannon (the famous hatter of New York City, and remained with him five years. I. T. Ashmead was then appointed his guardian soon after he came to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he remained two years; then to Minooka, and then to Plainfield in 1868, where he has remained ever since. Married a daughter of John Newsome, of Wheatland, Sept. 6, 1869. He opened a barber-shop soon after his arrival here, which business he has continued to follow ever since; in connection with this, he has edited and published a newspaper one year (*The Plainfield Echo*). Mr. T. has always been an earnest advocate of temperance, and during the publication

of his paper wrote a series of articles on that subject which attracted a great deal of attention, and which made him both friends and enemies.

S. B. TYLER, retired farmer, P. O. Plainfield. Baptist; Republican. Owns 184 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre; was born at Bethel, Sullivan County, N. Y., February 23, 1811; his parents died before he was 10 years old. Mr. T. lived on a farm until he was 17 years old; he then learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that occupation until his 50th year. Came to this State in 1835. Married twice; first to Ruth W. Flanders, sister of the late Jason Flanders; she was born in Hebron, N. H., January 10, 1815, and died April 5, 1873; had nine children, all living but two—Harriet M., Sarah M. (deceased), Alfred H. (deceased), Albert H., Simeon S., A. Lansing H., Ralph W., Esther R. and Florian B.; Alfred and Albert served in the 100th I. V. I.; Alfred died two months after he enlisted (in 1862); Albert served full term, and participated in many battles. Mr. T. married second time to Mrs. Adela A. Goddard (daughter of the late Dr. Wight, and widow of the late Capt. Goddard), October 5, 1875; she had, at the time of her marriage with Mr. T., four children, three boys and one girl; her late husband Capt. G., formerly commanded Company G, in the 100th I. V. I.

JOHN VAN HORN, farming and stock, Sec. 27; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Berrien Co., N. J., May 17, 1834. He married Miss Franc H. Elwell June 4, 1872; she was born in South Shaftsbury, Vt., Oct. 16, 1839; they have one child, viz., Merton Gates. He lived in New Jersey nine years, when, with his parents he came to Plainfield, Ill., and settled adjoining the present place, engaging in farming and remaining twelve years; they then moved to the present place, and he has lived here since; he owns 250 acres, which he has principally earned by his own labor; his parents, Cornelius G. and Mrs. Ann (Van Houten) Van Horn, were natives of New Jersey; he died April 15, 1877; she died May 8, 1872.

IRA VANOLINDA, Police Magistrate, Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1823. He married Miss Louisa Crow; she was born in New York, and died Dec.

10, 1870; they had five children, viz., Mary E., Elinor D., Susan D., Clara E. and Charles W. His present wife was Mrs. Wilder, formerly Miss Catheron Burdick; they were married April 23, 1874; she was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1835; they have one child, viz., Lotta Ruth; Mrs. Vanolinda had five children by a former marriage, four living, viz., Lilly, Lizzie, Joseph and Carrie. He lived in New York twenty-five years; he then moved to Kendall Co., Ill., and engaged in farming, remaining until 1853; he also served as Deputy Sheriff and Constable twelve years; he then went to California and engaged in stock and hotel business; remained three years; he then came to Will Co., Ill., and engaged in general merchandise at Frankfort, remaining one year, when he came to Plainfield and engaged in farming, continued three years; he then engaged in general merchandise in this village; continued until 1873; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1864.

R. D. WEBB, wagon-maker, Plainfield. Methodist. Owns the wagon-shop where the old foundry once stood; was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 2, 1829; served seven years in that place, learning wagon-making; came to this country and first stopped in Milwaukee in November, 1850; remained there during the following winter and worked at joiner work; in the spring of 1851, came to this place, and worked as a carpenter and joiner until 1862; he then, in company with Jacob Hoffer, bought the old foundry known as the Dillman property, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and doing repair work generally; Mr. W. and Mr. H. continued together about six months; at the end of that time Mr. Hoffer sold out to Mr. Webb's father; the new firm continued together until 1867; Mr. W. then bought his father out, and since that time has carried on the business alone; during the late war twelve workmen were constantly employed; the demand at that time was enormous; one year alone, during the war, Mr. W. manufactured 150 wagons; in 1854, Mr. W. returned to England on a visit, and while there, the following year in January, he married Mary Ward; she was born in Yorkshire, England; they have no children. The

building that Mr. W. formerly conducted business in was destroyed by fire Jan. 28, 1877; the loss was about \$3,000; no insurance; Mr. W.'s townsmen and neighbors immediately raised him \$300 to purchase timber to rebuild, and in a very short space of time the lumber was bought and hauled to the ground free of charge, and the present shop was raised; no interruption of his business occurred; Mr. W. still continues at the old stand; manufactures wagons and does repairing on all kinds of farm machinery.

E. J. WOOD, farming; P. O. Plainfield; the subject of this sketch was born in Cheshire, Mass., Dec. 21, 1809. He married Miss Hester Ann Hills July 7, 1831; she was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1814; they had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., James D., Amelia A., Milton R., Ervin E. and Elwyn A. He lived in Massachusetts until he was 7 years old; he then went to Lewis Co., N. Y., with an uncle, where he lived until 1845, except two years in Seneca Co.; he was engaged at his trade of carpenter and builder; he served nine years as Justice of the Peace, and also engaged in general merchandise; in 1845, he came to this township, and engaged in farming; in 1849, he engaged in general merchandise in Plainfield; he was Postmaster from 1849 to 1853; he has also served as Road Commissioner and Assessor; he has been a member of the M. E. Church for just fifty years, and has been Superintendent of Sunday school for twenty-five years; all of his children are married and living out of this county; all are pleasantly situated, and take an active part in the business of their respective communities.

R. B. WIGHT, M. D., renovator, Plainfield; was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., March 27, 1825; removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill., in 1831; in 1832, his parents removed to what is now Naperville in Du Page Co.; his father, Dr. E. G. Wight, being one of the pioneers and founders of that place; Mr. W. resided with his parents until he was 30 years of age; during that time he studied medicine, and was one of nine who composed the first class in Rush Medical College; soon after graduating, he commenced the practice of medicine, during which time he also opened a drug store (in 1838, the first in Plainfield). Was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Bradley Jan. 23, 1853; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1834; have had seven children, six of whom are now living—Lillie Agnes, Adelaide Harriet, Lucia, Nettie, Burtie, Willie and Mary (deceased). Dr. W. was the organizer of the Plainfield Light Artillery in 1855, which organization continued to exist until after the war, during which time they achieved memorable distinction in many hard-fought battles. Dr. W. was born in Richmond, Mass., Oct. 2, 1793; died in Plainfield Oct. 13, 1865; he graduated in New York; came to Chicago in 1831; to Naperville in 1832, and to Plainfield in 1837; he practiced medicine until the time of his death; twenty years prior to his death, he lost his sight; was obliged to have his horse led when going to visit his patients; this ride extended over a space of 120 miles, from Chicago to Mineral Point; he was the first physician that ever practiced in Northern Illinois west of Chicago.

GREENGARDEN TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ANDREW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greengarden; one of our early settlers; was born in England; came to the United States with his father's family in 1854, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 200 acres, valued at \$10,000. He was married March 26, 1854, to Miss Eliza Foster, who was born

in England; they have two children—Charles and Emma A. Mr. Andrew, since his residence in the township, has held the office of School Director several years.

JOHN ALBRECHT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1858, and to this

State in the same year; his farm contains 140 acres, valued at \$7,000. He was married to Miss Frederica Beutin, who was born in Germany; they have had eight children, six of whom are living—Mena, Augusta, William, Henry, Amelia and Bertha; deceased—Carl and an infant. Mr. Albrecht is now holding the office of School Director.

JOHN F. BOBZIEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; was born in Germany, A. D., 1844; came to the United States in 1855, and to this State in the same year; he has been a resident of Will Co. for the past four years; his farm consists of eighty-five acres, valued at \$3,000. He was married to Miss Sophia Wishhoer, who was born in Germany, A. D. 1849; they have two children—John and Frederick.

MRS. SOPHIA BROCKMAN, farmer; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany, A. D. 1828; came to the United States in 1851, and to this State, and settled in Greengarden, Will Co., in the same year. She is the widow of the late Henry Brockman, deceased; they have had six children—Karl, Lena, Henry, Mena, Lizzie and Etta. The farm of Mrs. Brockman contains 200 acres, valued at \$10,000.

B. B. BOEKEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany April 16, 1811; came to the United States in 1852, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his pursuit from his settlement in the county until 1854 was that of a boot and shoemaker; his farm consists of 122 acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Miss Caroline Lehman, who was born in Germany Feb. 24, 1824; they have three children, viz., Charles, Theodore and Carolina. Since Mr. Boeken's residence in the township he has held the office of School Director twenty years.

FREDERICK BUCHHOLZ, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Jan. 24, 1820; came to the United States in 1850, and to this State in the same year, and settled in Du Page Co., where he remained three years, when he removed to Will; his farm consists of 240 acres, valued at \$10,000. He was married to Miss Henrietta Hakk, who was born in

Germany, and was previously married to Miss Caroline Sonnimaker, now deceased. They have had seven children, viz., Henry, Sophia, Mary, Tina, Charley, Minne and Lena. Since Mr. B.'s residence in the township he has held the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director fifteen years.

MRS. B. CARPENTER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Maryland Jan. 6, 1815; came to Illinois and settled in Will Co. in 1854; she is the widow of the late Daniel F. Carpenter, deceased; they were married Sept. 13, 1835; they have had fifteen children, seven of whom are living, viz., Catharine J., John, Kezia C., Henry, Daniel B., Sarah N. and Jemima I.; deceased, Samuel, Daniel, William, Benjamin, Lydia B., Barbara V., Samuel and Kerenhapuch. The farm of Mrs. Carpenter consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000.

HENRY EISENBRANDT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany May 26, 1829; came to the United States in 1846, and to this State in the same year; he has been a resident of Will Co. for the past twenty-nine years; his farm consists of 320 acres, valued at \$16,000. He was married to Miss Dorothea Koepke, who was born in Germany Nov. 18, 1839; they have one child, viz., Christian. Since Mr. Eisenbrandt's residence in the township he has held the office of Supervisor two terms and Collector one year; he is now President of the society known as the Greengarden Insurance Company, which is fully described in the general history of the township.

JOHN FELTEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our first German settlers; was born in Germany July 14, 1827; came to the United States in 1848, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 240 acres, valued at \$12,000. He was married March 5, 1852, to Miss Mary Feil, who was born in Germany Nov. 14, 1830; they have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living, viz., John, Caroline, Minnie, Amellia, Christian, Margaret, Mary, Charlotte, Lizzie and Charles; deceased, Dory and two infants. Since Mr. Felten's resi-

dence in the township, he has held the office of School Director several years, Street Commissioner, two years, and was the first German official in the township.

JOHN P. FELTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany, Jan. 11, 1819; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 320 acres, valued at \$16,000. He was married to Miss Barbara Chrisman, who was born in Germany Dec. 25, 1820; they have seven children, viz., Minnie, Peter, Jacob, Mary, Adam, Carrie and Lena. Since his residence in the township, he has held office of School Director six years, and Road Commissioner six years.

ULRACH FOLKERS, farmer; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Aug. 1, 1814; came to the United States in 1857, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm contains 120 acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Miss Catherine Cruse, who was born in Germany October 16, 1821; they have had six children, viz., Anna Catherina, Henry, Eliza, Amelia, Deitrick and Fred-erica.

JACOB FROEHNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1852, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Eliza Briedert, who was born in Germany; they have seven children, viz., Christina, Katie, John, Philipp, Margaret, George and Anna. Mr. F., for the past six years, has held the office of Treasurer of the Board of Road Commissioners.

JOHN FRIEDRICHS, farmer; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers in Greengarden; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1849, and to Illinois in the same year; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$7,000. He was married to Miss Christina Jacobs, who was born in Germany; they have three children living, viz., John, George and Henry, and two deceased, viz., Louisa and Minnie.

AMOS HARRISON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greengarden; one of our early settlers; was born in England April 25, 1833; came to the United States in 1858, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in 1860; his farm consists of 140 acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married June 30, 1868, to Miss Catherine Marshall, who was born in England Dec. 21, 1833; they have two children, viz., Henry Marshall and Annie Lina. Mr. H., since his residence in the township, has held the office of School Director three years.

PETER HANSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greengarden; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Sept. 24, 1830; came to the United States in 1857, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 360 acres, valued at \$18,000. He was married to Miss Anna Wilkins, who was born in Germany Feb. 24, 1821; they have had four children, all of whom are now living—John, George, Louisa and Minnie. Since Mr. Hanson's residence in the township, he has held the office of School Director seven years.

FRED L. HASENJAEGER, farmer, stock-raiser and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale horses; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our natives of Illinois; was born in Greengarden, Will Co., March 19, 1854; he is the son of Frederick Hasenjaeger, who is one of our early settlers; the farm of Mr. H. consists of 240 acres, valued at \$12,000. He was married to Miss Catherine Brandan, who was born in Germany Sept 14, 1857; they have two children, viz., Rosa and Henry.

ULRICH H. HINRICHS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our earliest settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1855, and to Illinois, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married to Miss Caroline Karch, who was born in New York; they have six children—Henrietta C., Charles F., Margaret C., Elizabeth F., Louis M. and Henry J. Mr. Hinrichs was a volunteer in the late rebellion; he enlisted in the 100th I. V. I.; served nearly three years, and was discharged with honor at the close of the war, 1865.

CORNELIUS B. JACOBS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany Feb. 12, 1814; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State in the same year and settled in Greengarden, Will Co. He was married to Miss Metto Dierks, who was born in Germany Sept. 27, 1821; they have eight children—Anna, George, Hannah, Catherina, Carolina, John, Mena and Matilda. The farm of Mr. Jacobs consists of 121 acres, valued at \$5,000.

HENRY JANSSEN, farmer; P. O. Monee; was born in Germany A. D. 1824; came to the United States in 1862, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of forty acres, valued at \$2,000. He was married to Miss G. M. Jacobs, who was born in Germany April 25, 1833; they have had three children—Anna, Henry and Gerry.

JOHN JANSSEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany May 21, 1821; came to the United States in 1853, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in 1858; his farm consists of eighty-three acres, valued at \$3,500. He was married to Miss Anna Jacobs, who was born in Germany June 23, 1842; they have had six children, four of whom are living—Mary, Henry, John and Gerhard; deceased—Anna and John.

PAUL LORENZEN, far.; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany, Jan. 13, 1816; came to the United States in 1836, and to this State in 1852; from his boyhood until his settlement on his farm in Frankfort, Will Co., his pursuits have been those of a sailor, during which time he spent ten years on the salt water, and the balance on our lakes; his farm consists of 176 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He was married to Miss Gustena Herre, who was born in Germany. Since his residence in the township he has held the office of Constable one year.

LEWIS LENNBHE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Nov. 27, 1827; came to the United States in 1850, and to this State in the same year; he has been a resident of Will Co. for the past twenty years; his farm consists of 170 acres valued at \$9,000. He was married

to Miss Augustina Holz, who was born in Germany; they have had five children—Charles L., Theodore, Frederick, William and Caroline. Since his residence in the township, he has held the office of road boss two years.

ANDREW MURDIE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one our early settlers; was born in Scotland, A. D. 1837; came to the United States in 1857, and to this State, and settled in Greengarden, Will Co., in 1861; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000; it is situated on Sec. 29, Greengarden Tp. He was married July 11, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, who was born in England, A. D. 1839; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—William, Robert, Nettie, Emma and Alfred C.; deceased, Harriet E. and Albert Henry. Mr. Murdie, since his residence in the township, has held the office of School Director nine years; he is now Township Clerk.

JOHN MOILLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; one of early settlers; was born in Germany Sept. 7, 1825; came to the United States in 1845, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in 1865; his farm consists of eighty acres valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Anna Zentgrbe, who was born in Germany Sept. 7, 1829; they have had seven children, five of whom are living—William, John, George, Mary and Sophia; deceased, Jacob and Charles. Since his residence in the township, he has held the office of Road Commissioner three years.

JOHN NIELAND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany March 6, 1824; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 165 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He was married to Dora Bobsien, who was born in Germany Jan. 29, 1829; they have had ten children, five of whom are living, viz., John, Minnie, Dora, Charley and Frederick; deceased, Sophia, Mary, Louisa, Heinrich and Ricka. Since Mr. Nieland's residence in the township, he has held the office of School Director and Road Commissioner several years.

SAMUEL C. RUSSELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greengarden; one of



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our early settlers; was born in St. John, N. B., Aug. 4, 1823; came to the United States in 1841, and to this State, and settled in Greengarden, Will Co., in 1855; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married Nov. 25, 1846, to Miss Susan W. Avery, who was born in Plainfield Plain, N. H., Feb. 15, 1825; they have had five children, four of whom are living, viz., Samuel A., Mary J., John W. and Emma L.; deceased, Emily M.

JACOB ROSS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; was born in Germany July 4, 1838; came to the United States in 1860, and to this State the same year and settled in Cook Co.; he has been a resident of Green Garden for the past ten years; his farm consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Mary Sangmeister, who was born in Germany; they have one child, viz., Eliza. Since Mr. R.'s residence in the township, he has filled the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director three years. He was also a participant in the late war, having enlisted in the 57th I. V. I.; served three years and eight months, and was discharged with honor at the close of the war, A. D. 1865.

HENRY RUST, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; was born in Germany Jan. 14, 1814; came to the United States in 1848, and to Illinois in 1852; he has been a resident of Greengarden for the past fourteen years; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$7,000. He was married to Miss Mary Matust, who was born in Germany; they have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Hannah, Henry, Mary, Carl and William; deceased, two infants. Since Mr. Rust's residence in the township, he has held the office of School Director one year. He was also a participant in the war in Germany in 1834.

M. F. SANDERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Frankfort Station; our first settler in the township, was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 17, 1819; came to this State and settled in Greengarden, Will Co., in 1847; although the township did not, at that time, have a name. Since his residence in the township, he has held offices of Supervisor several years, Township Clerk, and was the first Justice of

the Peace in the township after its organization, and performed the first marriage ceremony; his farm consists of 550 acres, valued at \$27,000. He was married to Mrs. Sarah Sanders Nov. 13, 1844, who was born in Windsor Co., Vt., March 31, 1823. They have had seven children, four of whom are living, viz., Daphna E., William H., Charles R. and Josephine V.; deceased, George W., George A. and Frank.

CARLSCHON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greengarden; was born in Germany Jan. 14, 1833; came to the United States in 1864, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year. He was married to Miss Mary Kregar, who was born in Germany Sept. 22, 1830; they have had two children, viz., Charley and Frank. The farm of Mr. Schon consists of eighty acres, valued at \$4,000.

HERMAN HENRY STASSEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers in the county; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$7,000; he has held the office of Supervisor six years; he has also been a member of the Legislature one term. He was married to Miss G. Maria Dudden; they have two children, viz., Charles and Menno. He is also Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; was elected this present year; he is Treasurer of the Greengarden Insurance Company, which is fully described in the general history of the township.

CARL SMIT, farmer; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1862, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Mrs. Smit March 28, 1876; they have one child, viz., Joanna. Mrs. Smit was previously married to Mr. John Smit, now deceased; they have had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Augusta, August, Amale, Anchan, Willie and Ernest; deceased, Frederick.

JOHN STASSEN, nurseryman, and agent for Greengarden Ins. Co., Monee; one of our first settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1856, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the

same year; his farm and nursery grounds consists of eighty acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Anna Tolkers, who was born in Germany; they have seven children—Maggie C., Dora K.; Annie J., Gerry F., Henrietta, Dietrick and Riecka.

AUGUST VOIGT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1858, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 120 acres, valued at \$6,000. He was married to Miss Mena Sievert, who was born in Germany; they have four children—Anna, Lena, Adolph and Freda. Mr. Voigt is now holding the office of Secretary of the Greengarden Insurance Co., which is fully described in the general history of the township.

JOHN WERNER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; was born in Ger-

many Nov. 25, 1825; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State, and settled in Greengarden, Will Co., in 1865; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married to Miss Mary Schde, who was born in Germany March 15, 1823; they have had six children, five of whom are living—Dietrick, Elizabeth, William, Antoine and Mary; deceased, John.

WILLIAM WATSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Greengarden; one of our early settlers; was born in Scotland Aug. 2, 1828; came to the United States in 1850, and to this State, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his farm consists of 83½ acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Ann Phillipps, who was born in England; they have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Ann J., Sarah C., Mary E., William J., Robert A., John H., Emma C. and George; deceased, Louisa and Agnes E.

CUSTER TOWNSHIP.

EDGAR L. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1837, and is the son of Miner M. and Mary M. Brown; his father was a farmer; was born in New York about 1811; he remained in New York until 1855; this year, with his family, they emigrated to Illinois and settled in Reed Tp., what is now known as Custer Tp.; here he purchased 320 acres of land at \$4 per acre; was among the first settlers of Reed Tp.; made the improvements on his land and engaged in farming; then to Wilmington, where he was engaged in keeping a hotel; he died in 1864, with the consumption, leaving a wife and four children; his wife, Mary M. Brown, died in 1866. Mr. Edgar L. Brown emigrated West to Illinois with his parents; here he has been engaged in farming ever since. He married in 1864 to Miss Abbie C. Marshall, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had six children, three living.

JAMES BOYD, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in the Isle of Man Feb. 3, 1813, and is the son of James and Ann (Neen) Boyd; his father was a tailor

by trade, but was engaged in farming. Mr. Boyd was engaged in working on a farm owned by a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and in May, 1851, with his wife, Ann Kennaugh, born in the Isle of Man in May, 1813, emigrated to America and landed in New York City; thence to Fairport, Painesville and Cleveland, Ohio; in May, 1855, came to Illinois and settled in Lake Co.; here engaged in farming until 1859; then to Will Co., and settled on a farm owned by William Trainor; lived there one year; he then purchased forty acres of the present farm he now owns at \$25 per acre; Mr. Boyd has made all the improvements on his farm, it being very wild when he first settled here; when he first came to America he was worth about \$7; with hard labor, he is to-day one of the successful farmers of Custer Tp. Five children.

JAMES CURRAN, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; this gentleman ranks as one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; was born in Ireland in 1814, and is the son of Owen and Catherine (Carney) Curran, of Ireland; his father was a farmer; here.

Mr. Curran commenced life, engaged in farming from the time he was able to hold the plow; in 1849, with his parents, he emigrated to America; thence West to Illinois, and settled in Will Co.; in 1852, Mr. Curran settled on the place he now lives on, the country being very wild at that time. Married Miss Nellie Coregon, of Ireland, by whom he has seven children. Mr. Curran owns 240 acres of fine land in Will Co.

STEPHEN CALHOON, farmer; P. O. Custer; was born in Wood Co., Ohio, Jan. 23, 1824, and is the son of Abner and Mary (Hoyt) Calhoon; father, from New York; engaged in farming; came to Ohio about 1812; served as teamster in the war of 1812. When Mr. Calhoon was about 3 years old, with his parents, moved to Kalamazoo Co., Mich.; here he remained until he was about 24 years old; in 1848, came to Illinois and settled in Will Co., on the farm he now lives on; he first purchased 120 acres of Government land; when he first came here the country was very wild; plenty of game; he states that he has stood in his door and counted as high as seventy-five deer in sight of his house; Mr. Calhoon, with his family, moved to Benton Co., Ind., in 1875, and remained there three years engaged in farming and schooling his children; returned on the old homestead in 1877. Married in 1848 to Miss Weltha Weller, of New York; four children. Mr. C. has held several offices of public trust. Is a Republican in politics, and United Brethren in religion. His parents both are dead; father died in 1855; mother in 1878.

JAMES DWYER, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; the subject of this sketch is one among the oldest settlers of Custer Tp.; was born in Ireland about 1825, and is the son of James and Catherine (Cary) Dwyer, of Ireland; his father was a carpenter and wagon-maker by trade; lived on a farm; here Mr. Dwyer commenced farming, and, in 1840, he immigrated to America and landed in New York City; thence to Susquehanna Co., Penn., and commenced farming; he was a foreman on the New York & Erie Railroad for six years; in 1849, he came West to Illinois, and settled in Will Co.; in 1850, he came and settled on the place he now lives on, which was a very wild country at that

time; plenty of wild game—deer, wolves and prairie chickens; he has made all the improvements on his farm. Mr. Dwyer has held several offices of public trust. Is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. Married in 1852 to Miss Winnifred Noonan, of Ireland; eight children. Mr. Dwyer came to America a poor boy; by his railroading East he saved a little money, came West and invested it in 200 acres, at \$2.50 and \$5.00 per acre; he worked hard and by good management is one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; owns 310 acres of land.

JOHN B. FEELY, farmer, P. O. Braidwood; was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, Jan. 3, 1829, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Bannon) Feely, of Ireland; his father was a farmer; Mr. Feely was raised on his father's farm, and, in November, 1849, immigrated to America and landed in Boston, Mass.; thence to Dorchester, Mass., one year on a farm; then West to Illinois and settled in Joliet, Will Co., April 5, 1851; here he remained until 1854; he then went to California and engaged in mining in the gold-fields of California for four years and nine months; success very good; he then returned to Illinois, and, May 29, 1859, he settled on the farm he now lives on. Married in 1859 to Miss Wineford Lannon, of Ireland, by whom he has had twelve children, seven living. Mr. Feely is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. Owns 280 acres of land. When he first came here the country was very wild. Made all improvements on his farm.

HENRY HUDSON, farmer, P. O. Wilmington; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., and is the son of Mathew and Sarah (Cook) Hudson; Mr. Hudson, when he was but 3 years old, with his parents, moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio; his father was a farmer; here he set out in farming, and, when 17 years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner trade; this he followed while in Ohio; in 1846, he came to Illinois, and settled in Wilmington, Will Co.; here, in this vicinity, he has remained ever since; Mr. Hudson, before there was a railroad in the vicinity, was engaged in carrying the U. S. mail from Wilmington, Will Co., to

Pontiac, Livingston Co., for nine years. Married twice; first wife, Lydia A. Fennner, of New York; second wife, Mariah Bell, of Ohio; six children. Mr. Hudson had three sons in the late war, who participated in some of the hard-fought battles, and were honorably discharged.

ROBERT HAWLEY, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1822, and is the son of John and Fannie Hawley; who died when he was very young; was raised among strangers; at 14 years of age, he worked his passage on a lumber vessel to Quebec, Canada, and remained in Canada about two years; thence to America; here he spent his time in traveling in different parts of the United States; came to Illinois in 1844, and engaged in working on a farm in Kendall Co. about eighteen months; in 1847, he settled on the farm he now lives on, in Custer Tp., Will Co.; states that there was no house between him and Wilmington; country very wild. In October, 1861, he enlisted as private in Co. F, 9th Ill. Cav.; this regiment was principally on scouting duty, and did good service; was mustered out at the close of the war, at Selma, Ala., in 1865; returned to his farm and remained here ever since. Married Miss Sarah Ann Burd, of New Jersey. Mr. H. is about the oldest settler of Custer Tp.

JAMES KEAY, farmer; P. O. Custer; was born in county of Forfarshire, Scotland, Feb. 24, 1812, and is the son of John and Isabella (Barry) Keay, of Scotland; his father was a Sergeant Major in the British army; the latter part of his life he was a toll-keeper; when Mr. Keay was 20 years old, he entered the manufacturing business, and followed this for three years; he then was engaged in the mercantile business in Forfar, the county seat of Forfarshire, and remained in business about twenty years; in 1855, he emigrated to America with wife and four children; landed in Quebec, Canada, then, by lake, to Chicago, Ill.; here he attended a Government land sale and purchased 120 acres, the present homestead; in 1855, he came to Will Co. and settled where he now lives. Mr. Keay married in 1834 to Miss Jane Johnston, of Forfarshire, Scotland, by whom he has had seven children. Mr. Keay states that when he first came here the

country was very wild and only five houses between his place and Wilmington, Will Co.

ITHAMER T. PALMER, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; this gentleman was born in New York, March 20, 1846; his father, Jacob J. Palmer, was born in Vermont; emigrated West with his family, and first settled in Kalamazoo Co., Mich., here they remained but a short time, and, in 1849, came to Illinois and settled in Will Co.; he was engaged in farming one year on what is now known as the Ira Smith farm; then, with his family, to the present homestead, where Mr. Palmer now lives; here he purchased 116 acres, then wild land; he made all improvements; here he spent the remaining part of his life engaged in farming; died universally respected, leaving a wife and four children. Mr. Ithamer T. Palmer was married in 1877 to Miss Laura Williamson, born in London, England, in 1850, and is the daughter of Thomas and S. (Bruce) Williamson. Mr. Palmer is a Republican in politics. Has held the office of Assessor of Township; owns 122 acres of fine, improved land.

GEO. W. PETRO, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in La Porte Co., Ind., and is the son of George and Catherine (Concannon) Petro; his father was engaged in farming and a soldier of the war of 1812, and was a native of Ohio; having settled in La Porte Co., Ind., at an early day, being among the first settlers of that county; Mr. Petro was raised on his father's farm, and remained there until he was 21 years of age; he then entered the mercantile business in Kankakee, Ill.; in 1872, he came to Will Co. and settled on the present farm; when Custer Tp. was first organized as a township, Mr. Petro was elected as Supervisor; this office he now holds, having been elected to same office three times. He is a Republican in politics. Owns 116 acres of improved land. Married Miss Mary Kelley, of Buchanan, Mich.; have five children.

MICHAEL SHENK, farmer; P. O. Braidwood; the subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 20, 1818, and is the son of Christian and Magdalene (Wolf) Shenk, of Pennsylvania; his father was a miller by trade, and died when Mr. Shenk was very young;

from Lancaster Co., with his mother and children, moved to Erie Co., Penn., and remained there until 1858; he then emigrated West to Illinois and settled on the place he now lives on; he first purchased 160 acres at \$20 per acre; when he arrived here the country was wild; he made all the improvements on his farm; Mr. Shenk, with hard labor, industry and good management, to-day owns 240 acres of fine, improved land, and ranks as one of the successful farmers of Will Co. Married in 1841 to Miss Sarah Ann Carter; have eight children. His mother, Magdalene Shenk, died in Erie Co., Penn.

JOHN J. SMILLIE, farmer and merchant; P. O. Wilmington. This gentleman is one of the oldest settlers of Will Co.; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1828, and is the son of John and Catharine (Kern) Smillie; his father was a native of Scotland and engaged in farming, having died when Mr. Smillie was very young; his mother (of New York), married to Jeremiah Gray. Mr. Smillie was raised on a farm, and with his parents emigrated West to Illinois in 1835, and settled in Will Co., east of Joliet, then on the forks of the Du Page River; thence to McHenry Co.; here he remained until 1850; he then went to the gold fields of California, engaged in mining, remained in California about four years, was very successful; he then returned to Illinois and settled on the farm he now lives on; he first purchased 160 acres of land at \$3.75 per acre, which land was purchased with money he had made in California. Mr. Smillie has been very successful in life; he commenced a poor boy, and to-day ranks as one of the successful farmers of Will Co.; owns 674 acres of fine, improved land. He moved to Wilmington in order to school his children; returned to the farm, and has lived here ever since. When he first came to Will Co., the country was very wild; plenty of Indians, and very troublesome at times; game in abundance, deer and wolves; Mr. Smillie has killed many deer, being considerable of a hunter in his younger days; has held various offices of public trust in his township. Democrat in politics. Married in 1855 to Miss Olive Reed, of Will Co., whose parents settled in Will Co. at an early day; eleven children, nine living.

IRA W. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1834, and is the son of Ira W. and Louis (Beckwith) Smith, of Vermont; his father was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and died universally respected, Feb. 18, 1870, at 64 years of age; his mother died June 7, 1847, 37 years of age. Mr. Smith came West to Illinois in November, 1844, and settled in Rockville, Kankakee Co., and, in 1857, he came to the place he now lives on; here he remained until the breaking-out of the late war. At the first call for volunteers (Aug. 27, 1861), he enlisted as private in Co. D, 4th I. V. C., under Col. T. Lyle Dickey, who was a soldier in the Mexican war; the 4th I. V. C. was changed to the 12th I. V. C., and participated in some of the hard-fought battles during the war—Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson (where the first substantial success of the war was achieved), at Pittsburg Landing (where a victory was snatched from the jaws of death), in the campaigns, the battles and the siege of Vicksburg and other prominent battles under Gen. Grant, Gen. McPherson and Gen. Dodge; Co. D was with these generals as an escort; in a skirmish in Mississippi, Mr. Smith was wounded, which caused him to be off duty six weeks, and four months' sickness; excepting this he served full time and was honorably discharged; mustered out as Captain of Co. D, in December, 1865. At the close of the war he returned home here; he has remained here ever since. Married June, 1866, to Miss Ella Hanson, of Illinois, by whom he has two children; has 755 acres of fine, improved land.

ELI N. SMALL, Postmaster, Custer; the subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 20, 1828, and is the son of William and Evelina (Canfield) Small; his mother, a native of Connecticut, his father of New York, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in the city of New York. Mr. Small came West to Will County in 1853, and settled in Wilmington; then to Custer; here he has remained ever since; through his influence, the township of Custer was named, and in honor of Gen. Custer; is the Postmaster (the first) of Custer Tp. Married in 1857 to Miss Alice L. Easton, of New York, daughter of William Easton; they have three children.

WILLIAM B. SMALL, lumber merchant, Wilmington; was born in Hancock County, Ohio, February 24, 1851, and is the son of Daniel and Sophronia (Hall) Small; came West in 1851; commenced the lumber business with his brother E. D. Small, known as E. D. Small & Co., in Wilmington, June 17, 1872; here they met with good success; they then started a lumber-yard in Jersey City, Custer Tp., 1876; then a lumber-yard at Smith's Landing; these gentlemen are the largest lumber merchants on the Kankakee River; buy their lumber by the cargo at Chicago; own one of the best steamers on the Kankakee River used in transferring lumber from Chicago to their lumber-yards at Wilmington, Jersey City, and Smith's Landing; their prices in lumber are the cheapest in any part of the State. Mr. Small married Sept. 17, 1873, to Miss Addie Warner, of Illinois; they have two children.

MARTIN F. TILDEN, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; this gentleman is one of the oldest settlers of what is now known as Custer Tp.; was born in Orange County, Vt., February 6, 1811, and is the son of Diah and Irenah (Flint) Tilden; his father was a farmer; here Mr. Tilden was brought up on his father's farm; from Orange Co., he went to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; here he remained about nine years engaged in farming; then West to Illinois and settled on the farm he now lives on, May, 1849; here with his brother Turner, and brother-in-law Jacob J. Palmer, settled on a half-section of land; when Mr. Tilden first came here with his family, they moved into a log cabin and remained until he made improvements on his farm; the country was very wild at that time, plenty of wild game; with hard labor and good management Mr. Tilden owns to-day one of the finest improved farms of Custer Tp., known as the "Evergreen Home," of 170 acres of land. Married Miss Sarah A. Kimball, of Vermont, by whom he has had seven children, two living; Mr. Tilden's parents both are dead, his father Diah, died when he was near 84 years of age; his mother, at 83 years of age; both buried in the family grave-yard in Custer Tp.

ROBERT TRAINER, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; the subject of this sketch was born in the Isle of Man, February, 1844,

and is the son of William Trainer, who was born in the Isle of Man, 1798; was engaged in farming, and, in 1853, emigrated to America, starting with his wife and five children, but on the way, at sea, his wife died, leaving him with his five children; they landed in New York city; then went direct to Illinois, and settled on the farm they now live on; when Mr. William Trainer first came here, he was worth about \$1,000, invested in land; and, with the help of his four sons, they labored hard, and at his death he was one of the respected farmers of Will Co., leaving 301 acres of land. The sons are, James, William, Thomas and Robert, all born in the Isle of Man.

A. G. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Wilmington; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and is the son of Hiram and Eliza (Weller) Taylor; his father was born in Rutland, Vt., June 30, 1806, and, at an early day, moved to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; here he remained until 1849, engaged in farming; he then, with his wife and family, emigrated to Illinois, via railroad and lake to Chicago; then canal to Joliet; from Joliet they came by wagon to Reed Tp., Will Co., Ill., and rented a farm on the east side of Horse Creek, and, in 1853, Mr. Taylor purchased the farm now owned by Mr. A. G. Taylor; here he remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 21, 1877; he died respected and honored by his fellow-men, leaving a wife whom he was married to Dec. 28, 1826, living together for over fifty years. Mr. A. G. Taylor holds office as Treasurer of Road Commissioners; owns 160 acres of land. Married in 1868 to Miss Eliza Hicks, of New York; four children.

WILLIAM TRAINER, deceased; the subject of this sketch was one of the first settlers of Reed Tp. (now Custer Tp.); was born in Scotland May 21, 1798; his father was a farmer; Mr. Trainer was a farmer, and followed this business principally throughout life; when he was young, with his parents, emigrated to the Isle of Man; here he remained engaged in farming; he returned to Scotland, remained there but a few years, then back to the Isle of Man. He married in 1833, Margaret Moore, of the Isle of Man, born July 31, 1807; in 1853, with his wife and five children, he started for America;

during the voyage, Mrs. Trainer was taken sick, and died at sea Oct. 15, 1853, on board the Wm. Tapscott; Mr. Trainer and his five children landed in New York Nov. 12, 1853; left his family in Cleveland, and came West to find a location; returned to Cleveland, brought his family and settled in Reed Tp. (now Custer Tp.); he purchased 120 acres of land, paying about \$1,000; here he remained, except two years in Dwight,

Livingston Co.; he died at the old homestead, June 25, 1878, respected and honored by his fellow-men, leaving four sons, all born at the Isle of Man. William, Dec. 30, 1834, married Miss Margaret Monty, of Canada—four children; James T., born Nov. 23, 1836, married Miss Catherine McDonald; Thomas T., born July 18, 1841, married Elizabeth McDonald; Robert T., born Feb. 27, 1844.

PEOTONE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ANGUS, merchant, Peotone; general merchant, firm of Angus & Fell; born in Durham Co., England, March 18, 1830, where he lived and engaged in farming until 23 years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York April 21, 1853, coming directly West and to Chicago; he was employed upon the Galena Division of the C. & N. W. R. R. for a period of five years, first as fireman, then as engineer; after leaving the C. & N. W. R. R., he located in Lombard, Du Page Co., and engaged in farming for a period of eleven years, when he came to Peotone, and, Aug. 4, 1870, engaged in general merchandise, which business he has since followed. He married Jan. 1, 1857, Saloma Wolf; she was born in France.

DAVID J. BOARD, druggist and farmer, Peotone; born in Passaic Co., N. J., April 28, 1820, living there until 11 years of age, when he attended the Crane Boarding School, at Caldwell, N. J., for four years; then to New York City; employed in jobbing dry goods until the panic of 1837, when he retired to his studies at Bellville; then to Morristown, where he finished his studies, preparatory to the study of law, which he commenced in 1840, with J. J. Scofield, at the above place, where he remained four years, being admitted to the bar in 1844, when he removed to Paterson, N. J., and commenced practice, which he followed until 1852, when, on account of ill health, he abandoned his profession and made an overland trip to California, where he engaged as Treasurer of a mining company; also run hotel, ferry, dairy and ranch; selling out

his interest, he returned to New Jersey in 1854; remaining there a short time, he came to Jackson Co., Ill., and contracted to supply the I. C. R. R. with supplies for building the road, which business he followed until the completion of the road in that section; coming to Will Co. in 1857, he located in Will Tp., farming, and in 1858, he again contracted with the I. C. R. R. to supply ties and fuel at different points on the line of the road, which he continued until 1861, in connection with running stores at different points upon the line of the road; he then engaged for about two years in the manufacture of staves, at Ashley, Ill., which he followed until the tax being placed upon whisky, he sold his interest to the Ashley Woolen-Mill; removing his family to Monee, Will Co., he went to Huntsville, Ala., where he engaged in running the Huntsville House and speculating in Government vouchers, cotton, etc., remaining until the following season, when, selling out his interest, he came North and attended his stock of upward of 700 head of cattle, which he had carried over the previous winter; in 1865, he located upon his farm and gave his attention to farming and raising blooded stock, until 1877, a period of twelve years, when he purchased an interest in the drug business, which business he now follows, under the firm name of Board & Shumway. He was married in November, 1844, to Miss Susan P. Lewis; she was born in New Jersey; they have five children by this union, viz., James L., Mary E., Ellsworth M., William and Nathaniel.

JAMES BARNHART, Postmaster, dealer in stationery and notions and musical instruments, Peotone; proprietor of Peotone *Eagle*; born in Perry Co., Penn., June 15, 1839; his parents dying when he was an infant, he went to live with an uncle, in Franklin Co., where he lived until 1855, when he came West and settled in Pike Co., Ill., living here and working on a farm four years; then to Woodhull, Henry Co., where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in the 45th Illinois Regiment and served three years; he was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth and other severe engagements; was with Grant during the entire siege and capture of Vicksburg, the regiment being actively engaged from the 19th of May until the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, meeting with heavy loss, Mr. Barnhart being severely wounded by the blowing-up of Fort Hill, June 26, in the rear of Vicksburg. After being mustered out of service, he removed to Peotone, in 1866, where he engaged in farming for three years; then, after selling goods one year, was appointed Postmaster of Peotone, which office he has since held.

J. H. BRAYTON, merchant, Peotone; dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps and gents' furnishing goods; born in New York State, where he lived until 7 years of age, when he removed with his parents to Manteno, Kankakee Co., Ill., living there until 21 years of age, when he removed to Joliet, Will Co., where he lived one year, when he came to Peotone and engaged in the above business, with Robert Wells, for six months, when he purchased the interest of his partner, enlarged the stock, and now keeps the only exclusive stock of the kind in Peotone. He married, Dec. 10, 1873, Ella Christian; she was born Feb. 27, 1854, in Du Page Co., Ill.

N. S. BEEDY, hardware merchant, of the firm of Harsh & Beedy, Peotone; born in Essex Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1835; lived there until 10 years of age, then he went to Canada, where he remained five years, when, in 1850, he emigrated to Illinois and located at Lockport, Will Co., living there one year; he removed to Rockville, Kankakee Co., and, with his father, was amongst the pioneers and organizers

of the town of Manteno in 1854; he lived here until 1865, engaged in farming, when he removed to Peotone Tp., and followed farming until 1874, when he sold his farm and went to Indiana, where he remained two and a half years, engaged in running the railroad eating-house in Michigan City; selling out the above business, he returned to Peotone and purchased the interest of C. M. Lewis in the above business, which he has since followed. He married Sept. 22, 1858, Phebe Goodspeed, oldest daughter of Samuel Goodspeed; she was born in Will Co., Ill.; they are the parents of five children by this union—Orrel M., Hettie A., Abbie E., Daniel N. and Carl.

FELIX W. CALKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Peotone; born in Burlington, Louisa Co., Iowa, May 4, 1844, and removed with his parents when quite young, to Chicago, living there until 1854; then to Naperville, Du Page Co.; until 1860; then to Lockport, Will Co., until July 29, 1862, when he enlisted, at the age of 17, in the 100th Ill. Vol. In. for three years, and in less than one month was with his regiment doing active service at the front; he was in many hard-fought battles, and at Stone River was captured, but escaped during the night, and reaching the Union lines again joined his regiment and was made prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863, and taken to Atlanta, Ga.; from there to Libby Prison, where he, with others was formed in line, then robbed of all money and valuables; from there he was taken to Pemberton and Belle Island for several months; then to Danville, Ga., where they were placed in large tobacco warehouses and remained during the winter of 1863 and 1864; the winter was one of unusual severity and the prisoners were without clothing and were allowed no fire during the entire winter; during the winter the small-pox raged with fearful fatality, nearly every prisoner being down and receiving no care except such as received from their fellow-prisoners; the fatal cases exceeded upward of 50 per cent of the entire sick-list; in May, 1864, he was removed to Andersonville, where he remained until November following; the cruelty inflicted here was in keeping with its well-known acts of barbarism; from Andersonville he, with 15,000 others,

was taken to Charleston, S. C., and placed under the most exposed part of the fire of the Union gunboats during the bombardment of the city; from there they were taken to Florence Prison, S. C.; remaining here until the 21st of February, 1865, when they were placed in box cars with upward of eighty in each car, and such as survived the journey were paroled in Richmond Feb. 28, 1865; Mr. Calkins was in rebel prisons nearly two years, and has his health much impaired and for a period of two years it was feared he would entirely lose his eyesight; he received his discharge for disability in St. Louis June 16, 1865, when he placed himself under medical treatment for one year for physical disability caused by cruel treatment while in rebel prisons. He located upon his present place in 1866; he owns 200 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$10,000, which he has accumulated by strict integrity, hard labor and industry. He married Aug. 23, 1865, Rosaline Calkins; she was born in Orleans Co., Vt., April 12, 1842; they have three children by this union—George W., Æolia M. and Ettie L.

PETER CONRAD, manufacturer and shipper of butter and cheese, Peotone; born in Odenbach Rheinphalz, Bavaria, Germany, May 29, 1825, where he lived until 32 years of age, when he learned and worked at the trade of shoemaking until he emigrated to America, where he arrived May 29, 1857, landing in New York; coming directly West, he located in Elmhurst, Du Page Co., living there two years and worked at his trade; from there he went to Proviso, Cook Co., where he lived seven years and followed shoemaking; he then came to Greengarden Tp., Will Co., and settled upon a farm for one year, when he removed to his present place in 1866, and again followed shoemaking for a period of five years, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in Germany June 11, 1849, to Katharina Gross, who was born in the Earldom of Hesse-Homburg; they are the parents of seven children now living—Peter H., Katarina, Dora, Maggie, Elizabeth, Bertha and Clara. Mr. Conrad has held the office of Police Constable, and is now serving his third term as School Treasurer of Peotone Township.

MICHAEL COLLINS, merchant and grain dealer, Peotone; born in County Clare, Ireland, Oct. 15, 1845; he emigrated to America when 3 years of age, living two years in Vermont; then six years in Canada, when he removed with his parents to Fayette Co., Ill., where he lived until 18 years of age, when, learning telegraphy, he worked as operator at Gilman awhile, then at Makanda as agent and operator for the I. C. R. R. one year, when, on account of ill health, he was transferred to Peotone, where he filled the different positions of agent and operator of the I. C. R. R., and agent for the American Express Co. for a period of ten years when he resigned and engaged in the grain and hay trade; and now, in connection with F. Schroeder, is largely engaged in buying and shipping grain to Chicago and Eastern markets; he is also engaged in general merchandise of the firm of Schroeder, Smith & Collins. He married Dec. 2, 1869, Carrie Folke, daughter of Dr. Henry Folke; she was born in Will Co., Ill., May 22, 1852; they have, by this union, three children—Kittie, Grace and Paul. Mr. Collins has held the offices of School Director and Justice of the Peace; is now serving his third term as Supervisor.

JOHN CONRAD, hardware dealer and Police Magistrate, Peotone; born in Odenbach Rheinfels, Bavaria, Germany, April 15, 1830, where he worked at shoemaking until he emigrated to America; he landed in Philadelphia July 19, 1850, going to New York, where he lived until 1854, when he came to Illinois and located at Elmhurst, Du Page Co., where he worked at his trade until April 15, 1865, when he run a saloon for nine months; then opened a general country store, following this business until 1869, when he removed to Peotone and opened the New York House, which he run for eighteen months, then selling out, he opened a general store, which business he followed for two years, when, being elected Police Magistrate, he sold his store and devoted his whole time to the duties of his office and collections for a period of six years; Mr. Conrad engaged in 1875 in partnership with his son-in-law, August Schugman, in the general hardware and stove business, which business has run quite successfully under the firm name of Conrad & Schugman, Mr. Conrad still re-

taining the office of Police Magistrate and collection agent. He married July 19, 1855, to Caroline Schaubel; she was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 23, 1837; they have by this union nine children living—Charlotte M., Caroline K. (now Mrs. A. Schugman), John P., Frank H., Harry F., Freddie P., Hattie, Jennie and Charlie.

JACOB DEWITZ, wagonmaker and dealer in pumps, Peotone; born in Rendel, Dukedom of Hessen, Germany, Oct. 17, 1831, where he lived and followed the trade of wagonmaker until 1855, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York June 27 of the same year, coming directly to Danby, Du Page Co., where he remained six months; then to Grundy Co., where he engaged in farming until 1857, when he returned to Bloomingdale, Du Page Co., for one year; he then went to Kansas for a short time, returning to Bloomingdale, where he lived four years, farming; in October, 1863, he removed to Monee and engaged at his trade until March 15, 1865, when he removed to Peotone and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, which he has since followed. He married May 21, 1866, Mary M. Offner; she was born in Crainthal, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Dec. 10, 1841; they have by this union five children—Theodore H., Mary, August C., Otto and Ludwig C. Mr. Dewitz has held the office of Town Trustee, and is now serving the fifth year as School Director.

JOHN ELLIOT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Peotone; born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in August, 1822; lived there until 20 years of age; he emigrated to America in 1842, landing in Kingston, C. W., where he engaged at his trade of stonemason for six years, until 1848, when he located in county of Huron, C. W., and engaged in farming and also working at his trade until 1875, when he sold out all his interest in lands and emigrated to Peotone, Will Co., Ill., and located upon his present place, where he has since lived; he owns 120 acres of well-improved lands, valued at \$40 per acre, which he has earned by his own hard labor. He married in October, 1851, to Isabella Habkirk, a native of Canada; they have two children by this marriage—Janette and William. Mrs. Elliot died in 1858. He married for his second wife Margaret Cowan; she was born in Scotland; they have four children by

this union—Agnes, Isabella, John and Elizabeth.

HENRY FEDDE, furniture, Peotone; born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 9, 1827, where he lived and worked at the trade of brickmason until he emigrated to America, landing in New York May 27, 1854, coming directly to Joliet, Will Co., Ill.; he worked at his trade for one year, then worked at the furniture business four years; he moved to Momence, Kankakee Co., where he started in the furniture business, which he followed for a period of eight years, when, in 1867, he settled in the furniture business at Peotone, Will Co., Ill., which he has since followed; he carries the only stock of furniture in Peotone. He married June 30, 1857, Miss Anna Hecht; she was born in Holstein, Germany; they are the parents of three children—John F., born Aug. 13, 1858; Henry, born May 5, 1860, died Aug. 15, 1861; Edward H., born Feb. 13, 1867.

SAMUEL GOODSPEED, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Peotone; born in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1812; he removed with his parents to Tioga Co., Penn., when 4 years of age; here he lived until 22 years of age, working upon a farm in summer and attending school in winter; he emigrated West in 1835, and located upon Fox River near Oswego for one year; then to Plainfield, Will Co., where he lived eighteen years; he located upon his present place in 1855; he owns 320 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, valued at \$16,000, which he has accumulated by his own hard labor and industry. He married May 24, 1835, to Caroline B. Clark; she was born in New York April 5, 1817. They had by this union six children, viz., John, Phoebe, Eunice, Emily, George and Henry. Mrs. G. died Feb. 23, 1847; Mr. G.'s second wife was Sarah M. Messenger, married January, 1848; she was born in Ohio Aug. 8, 1825. They had six children by this union, viz., Francis, Caroline, Edward, William, Harriet and Samuel. Mrs. G. died July 25, 1869. He married for his third wife Mrs. Harriet Bryan Nov. 20, 1869; she was born in New York Aug. 13, 1820. Mr. Goodspeed has held the office of School Trustee for upward of fourteen years and Supervisor for four years.

HENRY GATES, general merchandise, Peotone; born in Essex Co., N. Y., July

12, 1833; living there eight years, he removed to Orleans Co., Vt., where he lived and engaged in farming for a period of thirteen years; he emigrated to Illinois in 1854, and settled in Huykes' Grove, and engaged in farming in the summer and teaching school and carpentering in the winter for six years, when, in 1860, he went to Joliet and engaged in traveling, selling goods and collecting for six years; he then removed to Peotone, and engaged in buying and shipping stock to Chicago, and butchering for the home market for one year; then engaged in the painting business for two years, when he again resumed traveling, selling goods for two years; in 1871, he engaged in the general merchandise trade, which business he still continues. He married Oct. 31, 1860, Miss Eunice Goodspeed, daughter of Samuel Goodspeed; she was born in Will Co., Ill., May 5, 1840. They are the parents of three children, now living, viz., Florence L., Fred A. and Richard. Mr. Gates has been Justice of the Peace for four years and Town Clerk for six years.

C. H. GILKERSON, dealer in grain, lumber, lime, coal, cement, stone and drain tile, of the firm of Warden & Gilkerson, Peotone; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Sept. 20, 1848; emigrating West with his parents in 1854, they settled in Cass Co., Ill., then to Huykes' Grove, Will Co., where they lived and followed farming for a period of eleven years; in 1865, he removed to Peotone, and then, after attending the Monmouth Academy two years, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago; then returning to Peotone, in 1871, he purchased his father's interest in the above business, which he has since followed. The firm of Warden & Gilkerson, of which he is a member, do a large business, buying and shipping grain to Chicago and Eastern markets; they also supply all the lumber for Peotone and the surrounding country. He married June 18, 1872, Julia Sultzbaugh, oldest daughter of Phillip Sultzbaugh; she was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 3, 1854. They are the parents of three children, viz., Eda A., Susan M. and Phillip H.

DAVID MORRISON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Peotone; born in County Monaghan, Ireland, April 15, 1831, where he lived until 20 years of age, attending

school until 18 years of age, then engaged in farming two years, when he came to America, landing in New York May 12, 1851, where he lived four years, engaged in mercantile pursuits; then to New Jersey, as attendant in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum for two years; he emigrated to Illinois in April, 1857, and located in Carroll Co., where he farmed in summer and taught school in winter for a period of six years; he removed to Peotone Tp., Will Co., May, 1863; he owns 283 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre, which he has secured by his own hard labor and industry. He married March 30, 1857, Matilda Duncan; she was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, Feb. 6, 1835, and emigrated to this country in 1847. They have four children by this union, viz., William A., George A., David H. and Mary E. Mr. Morrison held the office of Assessor for three years in Carroll Co.; has held the following offices in Will Co., viz.: Justice of the Peace, which he now holds and has held for nine years; School Director for nine years, and other offices at different times. He has taught school three terms while living in this township.

ANDREW MELVILLE, physician and surgeon, Peotone; born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1840; when 5 years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Canada, where he lived until 17 years of age, engaged in his studies, when, in 1854, he commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years in Canada; in 1857, he went to New York and finished his studies; in March, 1862, he engaged with the Allan line of steamers as Emigrant Surgeon, running between Glasgow, Scotland, and New York, after which he went as Assistant Surgeon in the 79th Regt. of Highlanders from New York, remaining with the regiment eighteen months; on account of ill health he then resigned, returning to Canada; he graduated in June, 1864; then purchased in Prescott, Can., the drug jobbing business of his old preceptor, which he ran for three years; then practiced medicine for three years in Traverse City, Mich., when he came to Peotone in 1870, where he has since followed his profession. He married June 13, 1866, Catherine Melville; they are the parents of three children—Fred-

erick W. W., Andrew H. and Anna Bella.

DANIEL ROSS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Peotone; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 27, 1823, living there until 20 years of age, when he emigrated to England in 1843, and followed railroading and quarrying for nearly eight years in London, Liverpool and the Channel Islands. He emigrated to America in 1852, landing in New York Sept. 20, going to Quincy, Mass., where he remained a short time, then to Illinois, where he engaged in quarrying and railroading at Joliet and other points until 1854, when he located upon his present place, where he has since lived. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married April 6, 1858, to Annie Anderson; she was born in West Point, Orange Co., N. Y., May 24, 1840; her father was one of the pioneers of Will Co., securing his farm of 240 acres directly from the United States Government; they are the parents of six children, now living—Emma J., Charles A., David D., William G., Alexander and Luella J. Mr. Ross is now School Director in the district which he lives.

JOHN I. RICE, hay dealer, Peotone; born in Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 16, 1837, where he lived until 1844, when he removed with his parents to Wheatland, Will Co., Ill., and worked upon a farm until 1862, when he was engaged with the army as Government Agent in the Quartermaster's Department stationed at Pilot Knob, Mo., for one year, when he came North and contracted for the supply of hay to the Government, which business he followed for one year, shipping from Lockport and three other points in Illinois to St. Louis; in 1864, he again went South, and was Government Agent in the Quartermaster's Department until the close of the war, when he came North, and again located at Lockport in the lumber business for two years, when he went to Chicago and in the provision business, which he followed for two years, when, being burned out, he came to Joliet, and was for several months Steward of the Illinois State Penitentiary; in 1871, he came to Will Tp. and engaged in the raising, pressing, baling and shipping of hay to the Chicago and Eastern markets, which business he now

follows at Peotone and Monee. He married in Lockport Dec. 17, 1868, to Fanny Goodwin; she died October following. Married again June 11, 1873, Bella Milne, of Lockport; they have by this union one child—Robert M., born Oct. 14, 1875. Mr. Rice was Supervisor of Will Tp. for 1877.

ROBERT RAINS, hay dealer, Peotone; born in Duckinfield, Eng., June 21, 1831, living there until 1848, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York Jan. 14, 1848, going at once to New Jersey, where he engaged in boiler making until 1861, when he came West and settled in Peotone, Will Co., Ill., and engaged in farming until 1869, when he engaged in the hay business, being in the employ of O. Lippincott two years, then with J. C. Willey two years; he then entered into partnership with Michael Collins and purchased the above business, doing business under the firm name of Rains & Collins four years, when Mr. Sultzbaugh purchased the interest of Mr. Collins, and the firm changed to Rains & Sultzbaugh, under which style they still continue; they do an extensive business, buying, pressing, baling and shipping hay to Chicago and the Eastern markets. He married in New Jersey Sarah A. Foulston; she was born in England in 1829; they have three children by this union—Martha F., Ellen and Elizabeth. Mr. R. has held the office of Town Trustee for two years.

LUIS SCHMID, proprietor Peotone Hotel, Peotone; born in Sigmaringen, Hohenzollern, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1842, where he lived until 22 years of age engaged at milling; he emigrated to America in 1864, landing in New York May 3, being forty-seven days on the voyage; here he remained one year, being employed in a hotel and restaurant; coming to Chicago, he worked in a tannery one year, then locating in Peotone in 1866, where he worked at the carpenter trade for seven years, then, for two years, was engaged in mercantile pursuits; at the expiration of which time, he exchanged his residence for the Peotone Hotel, located just east of the depot, which he has since successfully run as a hotel for a period of three years. He married Nov. 20, 1869, to Miss Katharina Conrad, oldest daughter of Peter Conrad; she was born in Odenbach Rheinpfels,

Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 13, 1851; they are the parents of three children, viz., Julia C. D., Luida M. C. and Katharina A. D.

HUGH SMITH, merchant, Peotone; general merchant, of the firm of Schroeder, Smith & Collins; born in Johnstone, Scotland, Aug. 28, 1839, living there until 15 years of age; he emigrated with his parents to America in 1855; removing to Vermont, he lived seven years and followed farming; then to Saxonville, Mass., a short time, where he enlisted in August, 1862, in the 33d Mass. V. I., remaining with his regiment until the close of the war; he was in many severe battles, among them Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in the East; Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Dallas with the Western army, under Hooker; at the battle of Dallas, being severely wounded, he was granted a furlough, and, when sufficiently recovered, he again joined his regiment, and was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, and until the close of the war, when, being mustered out of service, he came West and located upon a farm in Will Co., Ill., for six years; then to Massachusetts one year; then returning to Peotone, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed. He married June, 1866, Amelia Gilkerson; she was born in Vermont; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Elmer T., Jessie A. and Amelia B.

EDGAR B. SHUMWAY, physician and surgeon, Peotone; born in Windham Co., Vt., June 27, 1851, removing with his parents to Londonderry, Vt., when quite young; where he lived until 15 years of age, when he attended the Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt., for five years; from there to the Chamberlin Institute and Female College, at Randolph, N. Y.; from there he came to Will Co., Ill., and taught school one term; then going to Chicago, he attended at Rush Medical College for three years, when he was interne one year at Cook Co. Hospital. He graduated at Rush Medical College in January, 1874; soon after he located in Peotone, Will Co., following his profession since that date with perfect success. He married May 25, 1875, Maggie A. Kearney; she was born in Racine, Wis.; they are the parents of one child living, viz., Edith May.

F. SCHROEDER, dealer in general merchandise, Peotone; born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 24, 1834, where he lived and followed blacksmithing until the age of 21, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York May 9, 1856; then coming directly West, he located in Elmhurst, Du Page Co., Ill., where he worked at his trade one year, when he removed to Monee, Will Co., and run a blacksmith-shop of his own for a period of eight years; then selling out, he lived upon his farm five months, when he removed to Peotone, and purchased a blacksmith-shop, but sold out soon after on account of ill health; he then engaged in general merchandise with F. Rathje, which business he still continues under the firm name of Schroeder, Smith & Collins; he is also, with Mr. Collins, largely engaged in buying and shipping grain, owning what is known as the Collins & Schroeder Elevator. He married Aug. 30, 1857, Elizabeth Conrad; she was born in Odenbach, Bavaria, Germany; they are the parents of seven children living, viz., Fredrick, Henry, William, August, Carrie, Ida and Elizabeth. Mr. Schroeder now holds the office of Town Trustee, and is serving his second term as School Director.

PHILIP SULTZBAUGH, hay dealer, firm of Rains & Sultzbaugh, Peotone; born in York Co., Penn., June 9, 1831, where he lived until 18 years of age, attending school in winter and farming in summer, when he went to Perry Co., Penn., and was engaged in driving a six-horse team for four years; then burning lime for two years; in 1857, he emigrated to Will Co., Ill., and engaged in farming for a period of fifteen years, during which time he also was engaged in the hardware trade for three years; in 1872, he engaged in general merchandise, under the style of Schroeder, Conrad & Sultzbaugh, which business he followed four years; then selling out, he engaged in buying, baling and shipping hay and straw to Chicago, and all the Eastern markets. He married Nov. 15, 1853, to Susan Burrill; she was born in Perry Co., Penn., March 5, 1831; they are the parents of three children now living, viz., Julia K., born in Pennsylvania Dec. 3, 1854; Sadie E., born March 26, 1860, in Will Co., Ill.; Alice J., born May 1, 1864, and three de-

ceased. Mr. S. has held office of School Director for six years, Road Commissioner and School Trustee, three years each, and is now serving his fifth year as Trustee of the town corporation.

WILLIAM YUNG, photographer, Peotone; born in Wasungen, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, Oct. 26, 1854, where he lived until 1871, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York June 1, 1871, coming directly West; he located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he lived one year, working at his trade as

mason; then to Chicago two years, where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he came to Peotone, Will Co., and engaged at his trade, which he has since followed; in 1876, he purchased his present residence, and, 1877, he purchased a photograph gallery, which he has since run, and also continued the business of masonry. He married Dec. 1, 1876, Miss Maggie Conrad, daughter of Peter Conrad; she was born in Cook Co., Ill., Sept. 10, 1857; they have one child by this union—August Louis, born Dec. 10, 1877.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BALTZ, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Minooka; was born in Attandorff, Alsace, France (now Germany), Dec. 28, 1820. He married Miss Thresa Dooszmann Dec. 31, 1855; she was born in Morschwaeller, Alsace, France, Dec. 8, 1830; they had nine children, seven living—John, Joseph, Lena May, Louisa, Caroline, Thresa and Lawrence. He lived in France thirty-five years; was engaged in farm labor, and was seven years in the French army, serving in Africa; he then came to the United States and settled in Buffalo, where he lived about eighteen months; he then came to Joliet; this was in 1855, and, in 1864, he came to his present place, and has lived here since; he came here in poor circumstances; he now owns 140 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor.

PETER A. BRONK, farming, Sec. 3; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Albany Co., N. Y., July 18, 1836. He married Miss Harriet Storrs Oct. 8, 1858; she was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1839; they had eight children, six living—Eugene J., Ephron, Edward C., Rossie, Prentice S. and Emmet. He lived in New York about eighteen months; he then moved to Illinois with his parents, who settled in Kendall Co., where he lived until 1865; he then moved to Manhattan Tp., Will Co., and engaged in farming, remaining there twelve years; in the spring of 1878, he came to his present place; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 240

acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor and management. His parents, Ephron Bronk and Mrs. Charlotte Van Dolfston-Bronk, were natives of New York; they settled in Kendall Co. in 1838, and died Sept. 22, 1865 and Sept. 22, 1869, respectively.

THOMAS CRAUGHWILL, farming; P. O. Joliet; born in Galway Co., Ireland, in 1828; he was raised on a farm until he was 20 years old; in 1848, he came to America and landed in Boston; he then went to Watertown and worked on a farm; in 1850, he went to Lockport, and remained there a short time; the same fall, he went to Plainfield; in 1853, he moved to Joliet and bought a farm, where he has resided up to the present time; he was the son of John and Mary Craughwill, both natives of Ireland. Was married Oct. 3, 1850, to Mary Lane, by whom he has seven children. Democrat, and Catholic. He served as School Director a number of years, and, in 1874, was elected School Trustee. He came to America with only a few pennies, and went bravely to work, and by good management he has succeeded in accumulating a fortune, and to-day he owns a beautiful and well-improved farm of 600 acres.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, farming, Sec. 13; P. O. Joliet; the above gentleman was born in County Down, Ireland, June 5, 1825. He married Miss Catherine A. McMurray Jan. 28, 1862; she was born in the same place July 3, 1841; they have six children—James, William

R., Maggie R. F., Alfred, Martha and Louisa. He lived in Ireland until about 1852, when he went to Australia and engaged in mining gold, meeting with fair success; he remained four years, and then returned to Ireland and followed farming until 1876, when he came to the United States, and, in April, 1877, he came to his present place.

WILLIAM A. DIX, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Minooka; the subject of this sketch was born in Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 17, 1828. He married Miss S. R. Richardson Jan. 27, 1859; she was born in Concord, Vt., April 6, 1831; they have four children, viz.: Lucy E., born June 12, 1859; Hattie E., born Jan. 31, 1861; Emma M., born Nov. 25, 1862, and William C., born April 13, 1868. He lived nearly eleven years in Vermont, when, with his parents, he moved to Bureau Co., Ill.; this was in 1838; they came the entire distance in a wagon; they engaged in farming, and remained there until 1861, when he came to his present place; he came here in fair circumstances; he owns over 200 acres, mostly in this township, which he has earned principally by his own labor; his parents, Moses Dix and Mrs. Lucy (Stearns) Dix, are living in Mendota, Ill.; his wife's parents, Stephen Richardson and Mrs. Erepta (Wilder) Richardson, are living in Bureau Co., Ill., where they settled in 1839.

WILLIAM FORAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Minooka; this gentleman was born in Kildare Co., Ireland, May 1, 1842. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Hayes Jan. 27, 1869; she was born in Will Co., Ill., May 26, 1844; they have six children, viz., Mary J., James, Margaret, Annie L., Alice E. and Fannie C. He lived in Ireland six years, when he came to the United States with his parents, who lived one year in New York City, and then moved to Kendall Co., Ill., and engaged in farming, where he lived until the spring of 1874, when he came to his present place; he started in poor circumstances; he now owns eighty acres here, well improved, and seventy acres in Kendall Co., which he has earned by his own labor and management.

JOAB GASKILL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Minooka; is a native of New Jersey; he was born July 6, 1805, and mar-

ried Miss Emily Green in August, 1829; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in the year 1810, and died in February, 1855; they had six children, viz., W. G., F. J., L. H., J. J., Anna M. and Miletus B.; the latter enlisted in the 104th Ohio V. I.; was in service about nine months, and died from sickness at Covington, Ky. Mr. Gaskill came to this county in 1869, and settled on his present place. In 1871, Mr. L. H. Gaskill moved here and took charge of the farm; he was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 4, 1834. He married Miss Cornelia Whittlesey Jan. 5, 1871; she was born in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1851; they have three children, viz., Emily A., Clara W. and Anna A. He lived in Ohio until he was 21, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Kendall Co. and engaged in farming. In 1862, he enlisted in the 127th I. V. I. as Orderly Sergeant; was in service until the close of the war, and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, etc.

JAMES MURPHY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Joliet; the above gentleman is a native of Roscommon Co., Ireland; he was born July 25, 1834, and married Miss Mary Ann Rourke Aug. 13, 1859; she is a native of the same place, and was born Aug. 15, 1841; they had ten children, seven living, viz., Mary E., William J., Patrick A., Thomas F., Thresa A., John A. and Mary H. He lived in Ireland until 1850, when he came to the United States with his parents, Patrick Murphy and Mrs. Catheron (Haley) Murphy, who settled in this township, where they engaged in farming; his father died in Joliet Nov. 15, 1877, and his mother died in this township in August, 1867; he started in poor circumstances, and now owns 160 acres in this township. He has held the offices of Collector two years and Assessor some seven or eight years; also, School Treasurer.

FRANCIS B. MURPHY, farming, Sec. 13; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Roscommon Co., Ireland, April 10, 1833. He married Miss Mary E. Brock Nov. 14, 1864; she was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1845; they have six children, viz., Patrick, Catheron A., Mary, Francis B., Thomas W. and Margaret E. He lived in Ireland until

1850, when, with his parents, he came to the United States and settled in this township, where he lived until 1855, when he went to California, remaining there three years, engaged in mining; he then went to British Columbia, and returned the same year to California and remained there until December, 1867, when he returned to Will Co., Ill., spending a few months in Troy Tp.; he then went to Reed Tp. and engaged in farming; remained three years, when he returned to Troy Tp., and has lived here since; he settled on his present place in 1875; he has held the offices of School Director, Collector and Town Clerk; he started in poor circumstances and now owns eighty acres which he has earned by his own labor.

D. J. RAVEN, mason and farmer; P. O. Minooka; the subject of this sketch was born in Berks Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1818. He married Miss Wilmina Wiles Nov. 15, 1842; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1819; they have three children, viz., Lucetta L., Martha S. and James D. He lived in Pennsylvania about twenty years, when he moved to Ohio and remained there until 1864; he then came to his present place, and has lived here since; he started in very poor circumstances and now owns fifty-four acres of land in this township, well improved, which he has earned by his own labor.

MICHAEL STEPHEN, farming, Sec. 19; P. O. Joliet; was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), May 22, 1835. He married Miss Mary M. Blattner Jan. 15, 1857; she was born same place in 1836; they had seven children, six living, viz., Mary J., John A., Mary A., Frank M., George S. and Annie M. He lived in Alsace about ten years when his parents came to the United States, and, in 1846, they came to Will Co. and settled in Joliet, and engaged in farming; in 1857, he came to his present place; he has been School Director and Road Commissioner; he started in poor circumstances and now owns 140 acres here and 240 in Kendall Co., which he has earned by his own labor. His parents, John Stephen and Mrs. Otillia (Hout) Stephen, are living in Joliet.

D. C. SEARLES, farmer and stock, Sec. 16; P. O. Joliet; the subject of this sketch was born in Summit, Ohio, Jan. 30,

1830. He married Miss Hattie Walker Oct. 21, 1866; she was born in Plainfield Tp., Will Co., Ill., July 8, 1836; they had four children, three living, viz., Maud L., born Oct. 8, 1867; Lynn W., born June 8, 1869, and Edna, Jan. 14, 1874. He lived in Ohio twenty-one years, when he came to Illinois and settled in Plainfield Tp., where he engaged in farming; remaining until spring of 1856, when he came to his present place; he has been Justice of the Peace eight years, and is now serving in his fourth term of Supervisor; he started in poor circumstances and now owns 700 acres in this township, which he has earned by his own labor. His parents, Amos Searles and Mrs. Hannah (Hulbert) Searles, came to Will Co. in the fall of 1851 and settled near Plainfield; they died April 5, 1871, and Feb. 9, 1866, respectively. His wife's parents, James Walker and Mrs. Jane G. (Walker) Walker, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee; Mrs. Walker came to Illinois in 1806, and passed through present Will Co. in 1820 and built a house where Plainfield now stands in 1829; Mr. Walker died in Plainfield Aug. 27, 1850; Mrs. Walker died in November, 1859, in Iowa, while on a visit. Her grandfather was a missionary among the Indians, and preached the first Protestant sermon in Chicago, also in St. Louis; he was of the Methodist denomination.

WILLIAM P. THOMSON, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Joliet. The subject of this sketch was born in West Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., April 22, 1843. He married Miss Helen A. Hadcock Dec. 25, 1867; she is a native of Watertown, N. Y., and was born Dec. 25, 1846; they have three children—Mary L., Earl W. and Sarah G. He lived in New York until 1872, except two years spent in California and Oregon, where he was engaged as civil engineer for the city of Portland; in 1872, he came to Illinois, and, in 1873, he settled on his present place; the only offices he has held have been connected with the school and road; he owns 240 acres in this township; in November, 1878, he was elected on the National ticket, Representative from the Fifteenth District.

MARSHALL TRUBY, grain, lumber and stock; P. O. Bird's Bridge; is a native of Armstrong Co., Penn.; he was born Nov.



Wm. Matthey
BRAIDWOOD.

18, 1819, and married Miss Mariah McCrackin Jan. 12, 1845; she is a native of Somerset Co., Penn.; they had ten children, four living—Mary A., Henry T., Libbie A. and Lillie M. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1851, being engaged in boating; he then came West to Illinois and settled in La Salle Co., where he remained one

year; he then moved to Joliet Tp. and engaged in farming, continuing ten years, when he moved into the city and engaged in the lumber business, remaining until 1870, when he came to his present place; in 1871, he was appointed Postmaster at this office.

CRETE TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. AHRENS, cabinet-maker; P. O. Crete; was born in Hessen, Germany, Feb. 22, 1836, and is the son of William Ahrens, of Germany, who was a shoemaker by trade. Mr. Ahrens commenced to learn the cabinet-making trade when a young man, in Germany, and served an apprenticeship of four years; after learning his trade, he was engaged in working in different parts of Germany, and, in 1858, with his brother John, emigrated to America; landed in New York City; came direct to Chicago; here he started, in a small way, in making chairs; this he followed about one year, then he commenced to have all the custom work he could do, and made a specialty of fine inlaid work, in which he ranks among the first in America, having had some of his work at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and received a medal and a certificate of award for originality in design of an extension table having a compartment within it for storing the leaves (which was patented, March 9, 1875, by George W. Ahrens); also, for very superior quality of inlaid work. Mr. Ahrens has now one of his fine tables at his store in Crete, which took the first premium at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and, without doubt, is pronounced as one of the finest pieces of work in America. Mr. Ahrens, in 1865, started in the wholesale business, as Ahrens & Madden, 151 Randolph St., Chicago, doing a very extensive business, but on account of health he sold out, and, in 1867, moved to Crete, Will Co.; here he has been engaged in the furniture business ever since; Mr. Ahrens is also engaged in the undertaking line; has one of the finest hearses in Will Co., manufactured by himself.

P. H. ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Crete; is one of the old settlers of Will Co.; was born in Rutland, Mass., Dec. 17, 1804, and is the son of Rubin Adams, of Massachusetts, a blacksmith by trade; when he was very young, with his parents, moved to Massachusetts, thence to New Hampshire, from there to Vermont. Mr. Adams, when he was about 23 years of age, learned the carriage-making trade. While he was in Vermont, he married Mary Clark, of Massachusetts; in 1845, with family, came to Illinois and settled on the present homestead; here he has lived ever since; he first settled on forty acres of Government land; his wife died soon after he settled here; he was married to Mary Canfield, of Massachusetts; sixteen children, ten by first wife and six by second; son Harrison was in the late war; enlisted in the 8th Ill. Cav; participated in some of the prominent battles; was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

C. H. BRASE, Principal of the German School, Crete. The subject of this sketch is a self-made man; was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 14, 1834, and is the son of Henry Brase, a tailor by trade. Mr. Brase attended the schools of Germany, and received a high-school education; he taught school in Germany in the winters of 1849 and 1850, this being his first experience in the teaching of school. In 1851, he emigrated to America, and his first school was taught in Morgan Co., Mo.; here he remained until 1865, then to La Fayette Co., Mo., engaged in teaching until 1873; he then came to Crete; here he has been engaged in teaching ever since; the Crete school is very popular and well patronized, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Brase in his excellent manner of teaching.

GUSTAVUS BRAUNS, merchant, Crete; is one of the best-known and highly respected business men of Crete; was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 24, 1832, and is the son of John A. F. and Henrietta (Bartels) Brauns, of Germany; father was a minister of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Brauns commenced his first experience in business life as a clerk in a dry goods store; here he served as an apprentice for five years; then in a wholesale notion house, specialty of silk ribbons; here he remained until 1855; he then started for America, landed in New York City Aug. 1, 1855; here he first found employment as agent for artists' outfits; then in a very large house-fitting establishment, and remained there until 1856; he then started West for Illinois; arrived in Chicago; here he remained about four months out of employment; he formed the acquaintance of a minister located in Crete, who advised him to go to Crete; he arrived in Crete in 1856, and accepted a clerkship with Charles A. Miller in a general store at \$10 per month and board; here was his first start, and from then up to the present date he has been very successful in business; he first entered business in Crete with his brother Leopold, known as L. & G. Brauns; these gentlemen also owned a branch house in Chicago, and did a very large business, but the panic of 1857 drove them to an assignment in 1858, but they, with hard work and good management, paid every dollar of their indebtedness; to-day Mr. Brauns owns one of the largest stores of dry goods, drugs and groceries to be found in Crete; also is owner of a large hay-press; has handled in two years 4,500 tons of hay; Postmaster; was appointed in 1860. A Republican in politics. Married Miss Sophia Deersen, of Germany; five children—four boys and one girl.

MOSES H. COOK, retired farmer; P. O. Crete; the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, is one of the old settlers; was born in Lenox, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1801, and is the son of Moses Harper and Polly (Pyson) Cook. Mr. Cook was the oldest child of nine children; was raised on his father's farm; in 1834, he started West and stopped in Ohio. Here he married Hannah C. Pixley, who was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 30, 1817, and is the daughter of Phineas

and Hannah (Curtis) Pixley, of Massachusetts; her father was a blacksmith by trade, and was a soldier of the war of 1812; he is now living in Lake Co., Ohio, at 89 years of age, being one of the oldest settlers of that county. Her mother died when Mrs. Cook was but a few days old. In 1838, with wife and one child, Mr. Cook moved to Illinois, and settled in Will Co.; here he first purchased forty acres of land at \$1.25, and farmed until 1865; he then moved to Crete; here he has retired from farming. Two sons in the late war, Myron H. and Joseph W., enlisted in the 8th Ill. Cav.; Myron H. was taken sick at Hope Landing, Va., and died March 20, 1863; Joseph W. participated in some of the prominent battles, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

SAMUEL CUSHING, Crete; was born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 23, 1799, and is the son of Theodore and Abigail (Jackman) Cushing; his mother was a native of New Hampshire; father of Massachusetts; was a mechanic and farmer; when Mr. Cushing was about 7 years old, he, with his parents, moved to Vermont; here he was brought up on his father's farm; at the age of 22, he commenced to learn his trade with his father as chairmaker; he went to Monroe Co., N. Y.; here he was engaged at his trade, chair making. Married twice; his first wife was Miss Rebecca Lee, who died; he then married Miss Elizabeth Stone; she was born in Massachusetts March 28, 1804, and is the daughter of Elias Stone, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; in 1838, with wife and two children, started West for Illinois in a two-horse wagon; came via Buffalo, N. Y.; here they took steamer to Detroit, Mich.; thence by wagon and team to Illinois, taking them some five weeks to make the trip; never traveled on Sundays, and always managed to stop over Sundays at points where there was a place of worship, that they might attend church and Sunday school; they first settled in Du Page Co.; here but a short time, then to Will Co., and settled in Crete Tp.; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming and chairmaking until about eleven years ago he retired. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing are members of the first Congregational Church of Crete; this Church they took a very prominent part in help-

ing to organize; the two children who came West with them were Henry T., who died July 14, 1878, and Charles S., now living at Hyde Park, Ill. Married twice; first wife, Sarah Foster, deceased; second wife, Mrs. Marcia Bruce.

CHARLES E. CARTER, editor and proprietor of the *Crete Enterprise*, Crete; was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., April 9, 1856, and is the son of Hiram and Amanda (Annis) Carter; father, from New York; Mr. Carter commenced to learn type-setting in Omro, Wis., in the *Omro Journal* office; here he remained about three years, then to Oshkosh, Wis., in the *Independent* office; then to Wausau, Wis., in the *Wisconsin Central* and *Wisconsin River Pilot* offices; was also engaged on the *State Journal*, of Madison, Wis.; this will show that Mr. Carter has had a large experience in the newspaper world, and any one who has perused the columns of the *Crete Enterprise* can see that Mr. Carter is thoroughly master of the pen; the first issue of the *Crete Enterprise* was Dec. 25, 1875, with a subscription-list of about one hundred and fifty; to-day it has 300 subscribers, and ranks among the leading papers of Will Co.; Independent in politics; to all who may want anything in the job-printing line, call in at the *Crete Enterprise* office.

R. G. COSSAART, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in New York, Sept. 29, 1824, and is the son of David and Ellenor (Griggs) Cossaart; father a native of New York; soldier of the war of 1812; mother from New Jersey; in 1850, moved to Oneida Co., N. Y.; here he was engaged in the manufacture of scythes, pitchforks and farming implements; in 1854, he came West to Illinois, and was engaged in working in different parts of Will Co. at the carpenter and joiner trade; in 1864, he moved on the present homestead; here he has remained ever since, engaged in farming. Married twice; first wife, C. Talmage, of New Jersey; second wife, Sarah McClain; have two children. Mr. Cossaart owns a fine, improved farm of 228 acres.

JOHN DODGE, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Crete Tp., Will Co., Ill., Aug. 11, 1840, and is the son of Enoch and Susan (Adams) Dodge, who were among the early settlers of Crete Tp., Will Co.,

Ill.; Enoch Dodge, a farmer, was born in Beverly, N. H., Dec. 8, 1795; with his parents, moved to Vermont; here he married in Eden, Vt., Nov. 26, 1818, Miss Susan Adams, born in Rutland, Mass., in 1803; in 1838, they emigrated West in a two-horse wagon; started Oct. 4, and arrived in Will Co., Ill., Nov. 26, 1838; they first lived in a log cabin on the Hewes farm; Mr. Dodge purchased 160 acres of Government land (the old homestead); here he made improvements, and moved his family on the farm, and engaged in farming throughout life; he died on the old homestead March 4, 1873, respected and honored by his fellow-men, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. Mr. John Dodge is engaged in farming on the old homestead. He married Martha Wilder, daughter of Almon Wilder, one of the old settlers of Will Co. Mr. Dodge enlisted in the late war, in the 9th Minn., Co. F, as Sergeant; mustered out at close of the war. Enoch enlisted in the 100th I. V. I.; participated in some of the prominent battles; mustered out at close of the war; now farming in Kansas.

ABRAM DARLING, retired; P. O. Goodenow; this gentleman is one of the successful men of Crete Tp., who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1817, and is the son of Reuben and Sophia (Goodenow) Darling; his father was a native of New York, engaged in farming; Mr. Darling was brought up on his father's farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Irwin, of New York, and, in 1853, with wife and four children, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Crete Tp., Will Co., east of Goodenow; here he first purchased 120 acres of land and set out in farming, and farmed until about 1872; he then moved to Goodenow; here he has remained ever since. Mr. Darling has held the office of Road Commissioner for the last fifteen years. One son, in the late war, Abram R., enlisted in the 100th I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Resaca, then transferred for duty at Indianapolis, Ind.; here he served until the close of the war; now living at Enterprise, Kan., engaged in the livery business.

GEORGE W. GOODENOW, grocer; P. O. Goodenow; the subject of this sketch is one of the best known men of Crete Tp.; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.,

April 1, 1824, and is the son of Franklin and Betsy (Smith) Goodenow, of New York; his father was a farmer; in 1835, with his parents, emigrated West to Indiana, and settled in La Grange Co.; here they remained until 1838; they then moved to Illinois and settled in Thorn Grove on 160 acres of Government land, \$1.25 per acre; here they commenced farming in a small way, being very poor; Mr. Goodenow has been very successful since he came to Illinois; had accumulated at one time 1,840 acres of land; laid out the present village of Goodenow; in 1870, here, with his son Frank, started a store; also in the hay-press business, which business they have been engaged in ever since; Mr. Goodenow's father died in 1870 at 70 years of age. Married twice; first wife, Annie Batchelor, of Bennington Co., Vt., died in 1859; married second wife, Mary Wiggins, of Cortland Co., N. Y.; eight children, six living.

FRANK J. GOODENOW, station agent and Postmaster, Goodenow; the subject of this sketch was born in Crete Tp., Will Co., Ill., June 15, 1848, and is the son of George W. Goodenow, of New York, who is one of the old settlers of Illinois, having made his home here in 1838. Mr. Frank J. was appointed Postmaster and Station Agent in 1870; these offices he still fills; is in partnership with his father in the grocery business; they also are engaged very largely in the hay-press business; have handled as high as 1,000 tons of hay in one year. Married in 1875 Miss Alice Hunt, of Sheronville, Hamilton Co., Ohio, by whom he has one child.

DANIEL E. HEWES, merchant, Crete; the subject of this sketch was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., March 22, 1830, and is the son of Luman and Lucy (Elwell) Hewes; his father was a farmer, and, in 1835, with wife and family, emigrated West via Detroit, Mich.; from thence they came by wagon to Illinois and settled in Cook Co., west of what is now known as Blue Island; here they remained until 1837, then came to Will Co., Ill., and settled in Crete Tp. Mr. Luman Hewes first purchased eighty acres of land and set out in farming, and remained on the farm until his death. Daniel E. Hewes was brought up on his father's farm, and engaged in farming from the

time he was able to handle the plow, and, in the winter months, attended the district schools of the period; here he received a common school education; he taught school one winter in Troy Tp.; in 1853, with his brother, B. F. Hewes, entered the mercantile business in the village of Crete; this business they have followed ever since; to-day they are the oldest as well as the most successful merchants of Crete. Mr. Hewes has held several offices of public trust in Crete Tp.—Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. In 1874 and 1878, he received the nomination for Senator from the Democratic party, but Mr. Hewes being a Democrat and Will Co. strong Republican, he was defeated. Married Miss Fedelia L. Wood, daughter of Willard Wood, one of the old settlers of Will Co.; have three children. Mr. Hewes' grandfather, William Hewes, participated in the Revolutionary war.

B. F. HEWES, merchant, Crete; the above-named gentleman is one of the oldest settlers of Crete Tp.; was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1828, and is the son of Luman and Lucy (Elwell) Hewes, who emigrated West to Illinois and settled in Cook Co. in 1835, and, in 1837, moved to Will Co. and settled in Crete Tp. Mr. B. F. Hewes was brought up on his father's farm, and farmed it until 1850; he then went to California; here he was engaged in mining for gold, and was very successful; returned home and purchased land; in 1853, he with his brother Daniel E. entered the mercantile business in Crete, and has been engaged principally in this ever since; also engaged in the brick manufacturing business, and proprietors of the Hewes House, which is the only good hotel in Crete. The Hewes Bros. are the oldest merchants in Crete, and own one of the leading dry goods, notions and general stores of Crete.

WALTER LOOCK, general manager of the Crete Manufacturing Co., Crete; was born in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 15, 1853; emigrated to America in 1871; he went to Fort Wayne, Ind.; here he was engaged in a large wholesale book and stationery house as book-keeper, thence to Chicago; from there he came to Crete, and, in 1878, was appointed General Manager of the Crete Manufacturing Co. This company is quite extensively engaged

in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc. It now gives employment to about fourteen hands. An immense business is done for so young a company; find sales for their goods in Joliet and surrounding country.

G. W. MINARD, M. D., physician, Crete; his gentleman was born in Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1825, and is the son of E. B. Minard, a farmer, who participated in the war of 1812. In 1841, Dr. Minard, with his parents, emigrated West to Illinois, and settled in Cook Co.; he first commenced the study of medicine in Crete under Dr. H. Hitchcock, now of Chicago, Ill.; he then entered the Indiana Medical College at La Porte, Ind.; here he received sufficient knowledge to commence the practice of medicine; he first located in Lake Co., Ind.; then, in 1849, he commenced the practice of medicine in Crete; here he has remained ever since; to-day is the oldest physician of Crete. He married Miss Melicent G. Brownell, of New York.

W. H. NEVENS, Principal of the Crete school, Crete; was born in Lewiston, Me., March 9, 1845, and is the son of Charles H. and Mariah (Pettengill) Nevens. Father was a farmer; here Mr. Nevens was brought up on his father's farm, and engaged in farming; in the winter months attending school; in 1862 and 1863, he taught his first school in Maine. In 1864, he enlisted in the 32d Maine V. I., and participated in the late war; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; was honorably discharged at the close of the war; returned to his home in Maine. Here he was engaged in going to school in 1866-67; then entered Bates College of Lewiston, Maine; here he received a full classical education; in August, 1869, came West to Illinois; taught school in Will Tp., Will Co., fifteen months; May, 1871, he came to Crete, and commenced teaching here; he has been ever since, excepting one year. The Crete school is conducted in a superior manner, showing conclusively the great advantages to be attained in employing a principal of the scholarly attainments and practical experience possessed by Mr. Nevens.

JOHN O'MEIER, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Germany Jan. 17, 1824, and is the son of John Conrad and

Sophia (Schweer) O'Meier, of Germany, who both died in Germany; his father was engaged in the manufacture of oil; here Mr. O'Meier was engaged in working in his father's factory; in 1844, he immigrated alone to America, and, August 24, landed in New York City, and came West; landed in Chicago Sept. 3, 1844, a stranger; he set out to find work, and commenced work on a farm at \$6 per month and board; here he remained until the spring of 1845; he then came to Will Co., and commenced to work for John Miller, in Du Page Tp.; he remained there and saved sufficient money to purchase eighty acres, in Crete Tp., of the present homestead; in 1848, moved to Crete Tp., and was engaged in renting a farm two years; then he had made sufficient improvements on his farm; he then moved on here; he has remained ever since; to-day owns one of the best improved farms of Will Co.; owns 380 acres in Will Co. and a half-section in Iroquois Co. Mr. O'Meier has held several offices of public trust; that of Supervisor since 1869, excepting three years; in these offices he has given entire satisfaction. A strong Republican in politics and a hard worker in the ranks. Married twice; first wife Annie Rinne; second wife, Ellen Scheiwe; thirteen children, ten living.

J. O. PIEPENBRINK, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Rodenburg, Germany, April 24, 1826; son of Henry H. and Lotto (Myer) Piepenbrink, of Germany; his father was a farmer; Mr. Piepenbrink was raised on his father's farm. He married Sophia Wille and, in 1849, with his wife and one child, immigrated to America, and landed in New York City; in May, 1849, came to Illinois; first purchased 135 acres of land in Crete Tp., Will Co., near the present homestead; here he set out in farming; to-day ranks as one of the most successful farmers of Will Co.; came here with only \$300; to-day owns over 700 acres of land, with fine improvements; Mr. Piepenbrink is engaged largely in the dairy and cheese manufacture, which factory is located on his farm. Eight children — Otto, Henry, Conrad, William, John, Philip, Ellen and Sophia.

JOHN O. PIEPENBRINK, Jr., farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Germany Jan. 5, 1847, and is the son of John O. and

Sophia (Wille) Piepenbrink, of Germany ; Mr. Piepenbrink, with his parents, immigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Crete Tp., Will Co.; was brought up on his father's farm; was engaged at work in Joliet a few years; returned to the farm and has been farming ever since. Married Miss Dora Arkenburg, of Germany, daughter of William Arkenburg, Sr.; has one child—William Otto.

ERNEST RINNE, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 4, 1836, and is the son of William and Sophia (Harsty) Rinne, of Germany; in 1844, with his parents, he came to America; came direct to Illinois, and settled in Chicago; here they remained about six years; then to Will Co.; here, Mr. William Rinne died on the farm, in 1874; Mr. Rinne farmed it until 1869; he then moved to Crete; has been engaged in the manufacture of brick, and in the hay-press business; the hay-press employs from three to four men, and turns out about seven tons a day, when in full running order; when Mr. Rinne first came to Crete, he was in the hotel business. Married Miss Mary Engelkenng, of Germany; ten children; seven living.

CHRISTOPHER SCHEIWE, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Rodenburg, Germany, Feb. 21, 1827, and is the son of Phillip and Sophia (Swining) Scheiwe, of Germany; his father was in the huckster business. In 1847, Mr. Scheiwe, with his brother John, emigrated to America; came direct to Chicago; was engaged in working on a farm on the Des Plaines River, and received \$8 per month, and board; in the winter months, he only received \$6 per month; he then came to Will Co., and settled near Lockport; then to Michigan; returned to Will Co.; his first purchase of land was in Crete Tp., 80 acres; here he set out in farming; to-day, with hard work and good management, he ranks among the successful farmers of Crete Tp.; owns 435½ acres of improved land; held several offices of public trust in Crete Tp.—Constable, Township Collector, and Justice of the Peace; Mr. Scheiwe is President of the Crete Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, of Crete, Ill. Married Sophia Lucke, of Germany; eight children.

JOHN SCHEIWE, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Rodenburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1822, and is the son of Philip and Sophia (Swining) Scheiwe, of Germany; his father was engaged in the huckster trade. In 1847, with his brother Christopher, he emigrated to America; first landed in Quebec, Can.; then direct to Chicago, Ill.; went to work on a farm; then on the canal, at \$1 per day; in 1851, he came to Will Co., and settled in Crete Tp., on the present farm; he first purchased 80 acres for \$70; Mr. Scheiwe, with good management, to-day owns a fine, improved farm, which ranks among the best improved farms of Will Co. Married in Cook Co., Ill., to Miss Mary Wamhafer, of Germany; she came to America at the same time Mr. Scheiwe did; four children. Member of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY TATGE, farmer; P. O. Crete; was born in Germany June 8, 1821, and is the son of Henry and Christina Tatge; his father was a farmer, and, in 1851, with his wife and family, emigrated to America, and landed in New York City; came direct to Illinois, and settled in Cook Co.; here his father and mother both died. Mr. Tatge's father gave him \$2,000; he then came to Will Co., and purchased 320 acres of land, for which he paid \$1,120; here he set out in farming; he first built a small frame house on the present farm; here, with good management, he owns 560 acres of land, with fine improvements. Married Catherine Olendorf, daughter of Conrad Olendorf, of Germany, who settled in Indiana; have had eleven children; six living. Member of the Lutheran Church.

ALMON WILDER, farmer; P. O. Crete; the subject of this sketch is one of the old settlers in this vicinity; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 21, 1806, and is the son of Rubin Wilder, a farmer, who was an officer in the war of 1812; when Mr. Wilder was about 4 years of age, he went to live with his grandfather; when he was 6 years old, with his grandfather, moved to Ohio; here he remained until 1837; while there, he learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed this business six or seven years. He was married in Ohio to Miss Annie Corey. In 1837, he came to Illinois and settled in

Cook Co.; here his wife died, about one year after they arrived; he was married the second time to Mrs. Louisa Raymond, of England. In 1841, he came to Will Co. and settled on his present homestead; here he has remained ever since. While here, he has held several public offices of trust; was Supervisor of Crete Tp. in 1851, 1852, 1853 and part of the term in 1855; held office as Assessor for seventeen years, and Collector; these offices he held in a very creditable and efficient manner. Republican in politics. Two sons in the late war—Edwin A., enlisted in the 100th I. V. I., served full time and participated in some of the prominent battles during the war; George H., enlisted in the 8th I. V. C.; these gentlemen did good service, and were honorably discharged at the close of the war.

EMIL WALTER, agricultural implements and saloon, Crete; this gentleman was born in Germany Feb. 12, 1842, and is the son of Charles and Augusta (Schmidt) Walter, of Germany; father was a minister of the Lutheran Church. In 1866, Mr. Walter came to America and landed in New York City; he came direct West to Illinois and settled in Chicago; here he was engaged as a traveling agent for the wholesale liquor house of Schmidt & Cramer for two and one-half years. He then entered the U. S. Regular Army, and served as Sergeant Major for five years in the Western and Southern States. He returned to Chicago, and entered the wine and liquor business for himself about one year; he then (in 1876) came to Crete; here he has been engaged in the saloon business; is also agent for reapers, cultivators, rakes, plows, seeders and corn-planters. Mr. Walter was elected, in 1878, to the office of Town Clerk. He married Miss Eliza Werner.

WILLIAM I. WOOD, livery stable, Crete; the subject of this sketch was born

in Crete, Will Co., Ill., March 4, 1846, and is the son of Willard and Diantha (Boardman) Wood, who were among the first settlers of Crete Tp.; Mr. Wood is engaged in the livery stable business. Married in 1871, to Miss Alvira Hewes, of Crete Tp., Will Co., Ill., by whom he has two children.

WILLARD WOOD; P. O. Crete; the subject of this sketch is one of the oldest settlers of Crete; was born in Randolph, Vt., Aug. 28, 1808, and is the son of Thomas and Ruby (Newland) Wood; father was a native of Massachusetts; was engaged in the iron foundry business, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; died at Colchester, Vt.; Mr. Wood was raised on a farm; studying law at Hyde Park, Vt., was admitted to the bar to practice law. In May, 1836, with wife and one child, started West for Illinois, via Detroit, Mich.; here he purchased a wagon and team, and arrived in Chicago in June, 1836; thence to Will Co.; here he first settled in Crete Tp., on 160 acres of land, and commenced farming in Will Co., and followed this business until, some thirteen years ago, he retired from farming. Mr. Wood was the first Postmaster, kept the first hotel and taught the first school in the village of Crete; has also held several offices of public trust—that of Justice of the Peace about twenty years, Supervisor for two terms, in 1854 and 1856, and County Commissioner; in these offices, he has acquitted himself in a very creditable and efficient manner. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics. Married Miss Diantha S. Boardman, of Vermont, daughter of Alfred Boardman, by whom they have had eleven children, seven living; one son in the late war—Willard S.; enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., and participated in some of the prominent battles; was honorably discharged.

DU PAGE TOWNSHIP.

HORACE BOARDMAN, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., July 25, 1819; in August, 1831, he came West with the family, his father

settling on the farm where his son now lives; of his father, who was one of the early pioneers of this section, much appears in the body of this work; he died

May 30, 1877, at the advanced age of 83 years, and his ashes rest peacefully in the beautiful little cemetery on the homestead; Horace remained at home till 28 years of age, when he moved to Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., for the purpose of engaging in lumbering; here he remained six years, and, in 1853, returned to Illinois; in the spring of 1864, he moved to Wisconsin, and remained three years; in March, 1867, he returned to Illinois, and has since resided at the old homestead. He was married May 25, 1843, to Laura A. Farr, a native of New York; she died April 16, 1846; his second marriage, to Emily Cowles, a native of New York, occurred Sept. 3, 1849; she died May 2, 1862; his third marriage, to Mrs. Isabella Lewis (Emerson), widow of Chauncey Lewis, was celebrated April 28, 1863; from first marriage, two children were born—Ellen A., Maria A.; from second, three—James C., Abby M., Walker B.; from third, six—George E., Fannie E., Frank H., Harry G., Edith L., Charles Roy. Owns 248 acres in Du Page Tp.; in addition to his farming, he also keeps a large number of cows for dairying purposes; on his farm, in 1846, was operated the first McCormick reaper ever used in the limits of Will Co.

FRANKLIN E. BARBER, farming and dairy; P. O. Lemont; was born in Du Page Tp., Will Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1835; his father came West to Illinois in the spring of 1832, and laid a claim where his son now resides; here he lived till the date of his decease, which occurred Dec. 19, 1876. Franklin E. was married Sept. 2, 1867, to Mrs. Adelaide Volentine, a native of New York State; he has five children—Emma E., Etta F., Edward F., Jessie A., and an infant daughter; Mrs. Barber has one child by her former husband—Mary J. His father was one of the early pioneers of Du Page Tp., and came to Chicago, or rather old Fort Dearborn, on the boat that brought Gen. Scott's army to do duty in the Sac war; of him mention is made in the body of this work; Mr. Barber owns the old homestead, 211 acres, valued at \$14,000. Has held the offices of Constable, Town Clerk and School Director. He is a successful farmer, and supplies a large quantity of milk to the cheese-factory now in successful operation near his residence.

GEORGE DIXON, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 25, 1832; he emigrated to America in 1851, and engaged in farm labor for G. R. Dyer; he remained with him six years, and then labored for a Mr. Ray for the same length of time; in 1856, he purchased 320 acres of land in Michigan; this he purchased chiefly for the timber upon it, and, in the great fire which occurred throughout that region a few years ago, he suffered a loss of \$3,000 to \$4,000; subsequently, he sold out and went to England, and, after a sojourn of nine months, returned to America, and, in 1869, purchased where he now resides. He was married Sept. 14, 1869, to M. Jennie Burgess, a native of Lincolnshire, England. Owns 160 acres, worth \$5,000. Mr. Dixon has led a somewhat romantic life since coming to America; while a young man, he was accustomed to spend the winter season hunting and trapping in Michigan, and always realized handsomely from his winter's sport; much of the time was passed with the Indians, and oftentimes he was far from the habitations of white men, surrounded by the beasts of the forest, with only the savage for a companion.

NORTON EATON, farmer; P. O. Du Page; was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 25, 1831; at the age of 14 years, he came West to Illinois, with the family, and settled in Kendall Co., near Au Sable Grove, and engaged in farming; in 1854, he moved to Du Page Tp., Will Co.; in 1861, he moved to his present residence. He was married March 25, 1858, to Esther A. Rathbun, a native of Ohio; she is the daughter of S. R. and Maria (Lander) Rathbun; four children have been born to them—Mary A., Carrie E., Gracie G., living; one died, Edith E. Owns 91 acres in Du Page Tp., valued at \$5,000. Mr. Eaton has held the offices of Assessor, Town Clerk, Constable, Commissioner of Highways, etc.

AUSTIN GODFREY, farmer; P. O. Lemont; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1822; he is the son of Henry and Kansas (Warren) Godfrey; his father came West to Illinois in the fall of 1833, and stopped a short time in Chicago; after a sojourn of two months on the Des Planes, west of Chicago, he came into

what is now Du Page Co., and settled in the timber on the Des Planes, pre-empting one-half section of land, part of which lies in Du Page, and the remainder in Will Co.; here he lived until his decease, in 1850. Austin remained at home, attending, with his brother, to the business of the farm, after attaining to manhood. He was married Dec. 25, 1847, to Lorenia Warren, a native of New York State; she died Nov. 27, 1853. His second marriage, to Lucy Denton, occurred Dec. 24, 1857; she is a native of Lower Canada. From first wedlock, two children—Emma A. (now wife of G. W. Potter), and William H., deceased; from second marriage, seven—Herbert A., Howard D., Abbie C., Carrie M., Arthur M., Guy R. and Roy S. Owns 675 acres of finely improved land, valued at \$40,000; has held the offices of Supervisor and Road Commissioner for the past fifteen years; he has kept from 60 to 70 milch cows, and for the most part ships his dairying to Chicago. Mr. Godfrey stands well to the front rank among the farmers of his section.

ROBERT GOUDY, farmer; P. O. Du Page; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1822; in the fall of 1843, he came West to Illinois, and settled in Du Page Tp., Will Co., and engaged in farm labor; in 1850, he moved to the I. & M. Canal, and attended lock, two and one-half miles north of Lockport, two years; he next engaged in running a boat, two years, for Norton & Co., and again returned to the lock, remaining five years; in 1859, he purchased one-quarter section of land in Du Page Tp.; this he improved and occupied in 1861; he purchased where he now lives, in the winter of 1867. He was married Oct. 15, 1848, to Ophelia Welch, a native of Ohio; two sons, William H. and Charles R., and two daughters, Mary and Julia, have been born to them; of these, only one, Julia, is living. Owns 100 acres of land, well improved, and worth \$7,000. At an early age, he learned the blacksmith's trade, but not having a fancy for the business he abandoned it for farming; has held the offices of School Director, School Trustee, and is at present Commissioner of Highways, his tenure of office extending over a period six and one-half years.

WILLIAM KING, retired farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 23, 1829; in 1848, he emigrated to America, and located in Bloomingdale, Du Page Co., Ill.; here he engaged in farming, one year; he next came to Du Page Tp., Will Co., and entered the employ of Jonathan Royce, Sr., for whom he labored two and one-half years; in March, 1852, he went to California, and engaged in mining and butchering; in 1857, he returned to Illinois, and purchased one-half of the farm originally entered by Robert Strong, and sold by him to Samuel Goodrich; direct from the hands of Goodrich it passed to Mr. King, and is now owned by him. He was married Jan. 27, 1857, to Hypsia Royce, daughter of Jonathan Royce; she is a native of New Hampshire; in 1870, he left his farm and moved to Naperville; in 1871, he started a tile and brick yard, which, to-day, is one of the best paying institutions of the town; in the spring of 1878, he sold out his interest in the factory, owing to ill health, and has since devoted himself to superintending his farm. Owns 360 acres in Will Co., valued at \$25,000; he also owns a fine property in Naperville; has held the office of Supervisor of Lisle Tp., Du Page Co., four years; is at present a member of the City Council.

ABNER ROYCE, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., June 13, 1826; he is a son of Jonathan and Polly (Emery) Royce; his father was one of the early settlers of Du Page Tp., having settled in the summer of 1835 where his son now lives; here he lived till the date of his decease, which occurred Dec. 14, 1863, at the age of 83 years; his faithful companion followed him April 25, 1875, at the advanced age of 91 years; his father was a very successful business man, and owned at one time between three and four thousand acres of land; he divided his vast accumulations of wealth among his children, and they are following in his footsteps to a successful life; Abner has always lived upon the old homestead, except a temporary absence of four years; in 1850, he went to California, and engaged in mining; in 1854, he returned home. He was married October 18, 1855, to Charlotte Phelps, a native of Essex Co.,

N. Y.; has six children—Elisha, Truman, Helen J., Irving, Lottie E. and Abner, Jr. Owns 985 acres in Will Co., valued at \$65,000; Mr. Royce has met with good success in all his undertakings.

JONATHAN ROYCE, farmer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., May 9, 1822; when 13 years of age, he came with the family to Illinois, his father settling on the East Branch of the Du Page in the summer of 1835; he remained at home until he had reached the age of 25 years; in 1847, he came upon his farm, and engaged in cultivating it some six years before his marriage. His union with Sarah A. Mather, a native of Essex Co., N. Y., was celebrated Oct. 18, 1853. His life has been largely and successfully devoted to agricultural pursuits; in the fall of 1873, he moved to Naperville, and entered the banking business in partnership with Willard Scott; in the fall of 1876, he returned to his farm, and entered again upon a farmer's life. Has five children—Jonathan F., George E., Asa M., Maria P. and Emma M. Owns about five hundred acres, valued at \$40,000; has held the office of Supervisor a number of terms; he deals largely in stock, buying and fattening a large number of cattle annually; his farm is the best improved and his buildings the most substantial of any of his entire neighborhood.

S. R. RATHBUN, farmer; P. O. Plainfield; was born in Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1805; in the spring of 1832, he came to Ohio, and settled in Orange Tp., Cuyahoga Co., where he opened up and improved 140 acres; in September, 1845, he came West to Illinois, and first settled in Du Page Tp., Will Co., near his present residence; in July, 1846, he moved into Wheatland Tp., and remained about twenty years; he then sold out and moved to Lake Co., where he resided two years; in February, 1868, he came to his present farm. He was married Sept. 27, 1827, to Maria Lander, a native of Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; has nine children living—Volentine, William M., Permelia, Bela F., Sabrina L., Mary J., Esther A., Alvin O. and Charles W.; has five dead—Hiram L., died Jan. 9, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.; he was a member of Co. D, 100th I. V. I.; he was in the march from Louisville to Nashville,

when Gen. Buell was in pursuit of Gen. Bragg; the others died in infancy. He owns 480 acres, valued at \$33,000; has held the office of Assessor in Wheatland Tp. two or three terms; also those of Commissioner of Highways, School Trustee, School Director; while a citizen of Ohio, he was a Justice of the Peace in 1840, and held the office of Deputy Sheriff and that of Constable.

THOMAS J. SPRAGUE, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1810; he remained at home until his majority, experiencing the life of a farmer's son; farming summers and attending school a short time during the winter; in 1837, he came West to prospect the country, and in March, 1838, he settled in Du Page Tp.; the first year, he tilled a farm owned by Joseph Bessey, and the following year labored on the I. & M. Canal on the section just below the Joliet Mound; in 1840, he purchased 160 acres on Sec. 22, Du Page Tp.; this he still owns, and here he resided about eighteen years; in the fall of 1858, he removed to his present residence, on Secs. 34 and 27. He was married Jan. 8, 1844, to Mrs. Lydia Godfrey, daughter of Shubel Swift; her father was one of the pioneers of Du Page Tp.; have had nine children—Charles, Elizabeth, Harriet, Thomas, Frank and Celia living; Lydia, Douglas and Thaddeus, deceased. Owns 590 acres, valued at \$30,000; has held the office of Township Collector and that of Assessor three or four terms. Mr. Sprague was without means when he came West, and by industry and good management has accumulated what he has; he is also extensively engaged in dairying in connection with his farming.

ROBERT STRONG, farmer; P. O. Naperville; Mr. Strong is the only surviving pioneer of the few that settled in Du Page Tp., in the early period of 1831; was born in Greensboro, Vt., April 28, 1806; when he was 8 years of age, his father moved to Susquehanna Co., Penn., and engaged in clearing land and farming; in 1819, the family moved to Chemung Co., Penn., and opened a farm where the town of Waverly now stands; in 1825, his father moved to Ogden, in Monroe Co., N. Y.; in 1831, Robert came to seek a home in the Far West and settled where he now resides, having purchased a claim of a half-

section of Selby & Walker; here, in company with his young and lovely bride, he commenced, amid the difficulties and privations incident to pioneer life, to carve out his fortune. He was married April 21, 1831, to Caroline W. Willey, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; she was born May 10, 1811; eleven children have blessed their union, four—Alfred W., Robert H., Mary A. (now widow of James N. George) and Albert M—are living; seven are dead. Owns 230 acres of land, valued at \$17,000. Has held the offices of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace eight years, School Treasurer sixteen years, with the enormous salary of \$10 for the first ten years. And here upon a portion of his original purchase made almost one-half of a century ago, he still lives, the only remaining landmark of those who settled in Du Page in 1831 or 1832; all the others have either rested from their labors or changed their locations; to him we are indebted for much of the early history of Du Page Tp.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Lockport; was born in County Cornwall, Eng., Jan. 18, 1807; he immigrated to America in March, 1825, and first settled in Schuylkill Co., Penn., when he engaged in mining and shipping coal to Philadelphia about two years; he next contracted and built a portion of the Portage Railroad across the Alleghany Mountains from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown; in 1834, he came to Illinois and settled in Chicago; in June, 1836, in conjunction with Chas. E. Boyer, he contracted four sections on the I. & M. Canal and commenced work thereon; in 1848, he built twelve miles of the Chicago & Galena Railroad between Chicago and Elgin; in 1850, they went to California and constructed the levee in front of Sacramento City; afterward they constructed a tunnel 1,900 feet long, bringing the waters of Bear River down to the flats of Ophir; in 1854, they contracted on deepening the I. & M. Canal, and finished the work in 1857; he located on present place of residence in 1846. He was married in 1832, to Susan Horner, a native of Pennsylvania; eight children have been born to them; of these, four are living—Julia, Stephen J., Susan and Carrie. Owns 500 acres of land, valued at \$40,000; he is at present Supervisor; has held the office of School Trustee and School Direct-

or. In all his public enterprises he has met with good success.

JONAS WALKER, farmer; P. O. Du Page; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., April 5, 1817; he is the son of James and Sally (Brewer) Walker; he left home at the age of 13 years and engaged at farm labor at \$8 per month; previous to his majority he worked two years in the city of Worcester in a wire-factory; in 1838, he came West and located in Greene (now Jersey) Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming for six years; in the fall of 1844, he came to Lockport, Will Co., and entered the employ of Hiram Norton, hauling flour to Chicago and bringing back goods; this he followed two years; he then opened up and improved the farm now owned by S. Wilson, and remained three years; he also opened up a farm on Sec. 16, Lockport Tp.; he lived in Lockport Tp., at various points, till 1855, when he moved to Du Page Tp., and bought a quarter-section about one mile south of his present residence; in March, 1859, he located on his present farm. May 6, 1840, he was married to Pualina H. Judd, a native of Indiana; nine sons and three daughters have been born to them—Henry, James, Charles, Pemelia, George, Clara, Hiram and Harley (twins), William, Walter, May and Albert; of these Henry, James and Albert are dead. Owns 250 acres in Will Co., and eighty acres in Iroquois Co. Has held the office of Road Commissioner five years, and also the office of Town Trustee.

SYLVESTER WARD, farmer; P. O. Lemont; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., May 29, 1831; he is the son of Hannibal and Jane (Hicks) Ward; in September, 1833, his father came West, and settled on the farm where his son now lives. Hannibal Ward died Dec. 23, 1874, and was buried on the homestead; Sylvester remained at home until his majority, his early life being that common to a farmer's son; in 1854, he went to St. Charles, Kane Co., and engaged in the manufacture of wagon-hubs. Mr. Ward improved the machine invented by his uncle, Justice Ward, for their manufacture, and brought it to such perfection that three hands could take the timber from the stump and make one hundred hubs per day; in the spring of 1857, in company with two

others, he purchased eighty acres of timber in Porter Co., Ind., and placed upon it a machine constructed during the winter of 1856, and again commenced the manufacture of hubs. Having sold out his interest, in the fall of 1859, in company with A. D. Shepard, he purchased a grist-mill at Leland, La Salle Co., and operated it two and a half years; in 1862, he returned to the old homestead, where he has since resided. He was married Feb. 22, 1860, to Lorina Johnson, a native of Michigan; have had two children—Ida S., born Feb. 11, 1861; she died Feb. 25, 1863; Eddie E., born Oct. 30, 1863. Owns 355 acres, valued at \$21,000. Has held the office of School Treasurer for the past ten years, Mr. Ward owns and operates a large cheese-factory erected at a cost of \$3,000, located about four miles north of Lockport.

J. S. WHITE, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Naperville; was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1835; during the same fall, his father moved to Joliet, Will Co.; here he died as early as 1845. His mother subsequently married

Capt. Harry Boardman, one of the pioneers of Du Page Tp. Young White came from the village to the farm and remained with his stepfather some seven years; at the age of 18, he left home for Chicago, where he engaged in clerking for Thompson & Wetmore in the dry goods business; here he remained two years; in 1854, he went to California, and engaged in mining and operating a train of pack-mules for carrying supplies; he remained in California four and a half years; on his return, he again engaged in farming; in 1874, he purchased where he now resides. His first marriage to Mary A. Farmer, a native of New York, was celebrated Dec. 10, 1860; she died in March, 1873. His second wife, Sabrina L. Smith, is a native of Ohio; their marriage occurred Sept. 4, 1874; three children were born from the first wedlock—Cornelia M., Willie and Carrie. Of these, only Carrie is living. Owns 313 acres, worth \$20,000. In addition to his farming, Mr. White deals largely in stock, buying and shipping to the Eastern market and to Chicago.

MONEE TOWNSHIP.

MRS. J. P. BOHLANDER, proprietress of American Hotel, Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in New Jersey Dec. 20, 1829, and is the widow of the late J. P. Bohlander, deceased, who was born in Germany Sept. 9, 1829, and who died Sept. 16, 1877; he was one of our early settlers in Will Co. They were married April 23, 1853; they have had seven children, viz., Alice V., Alda A., J. Frank, Rhoda, George W., Kate L. and Carrie M. The farm of Mrs. B. consists of thirty-three acres; farm and village property valued at \$6,000.

C. K. DANIELS, traveling agent of the American Bible Society, Monee; one of the early and most prominent settlers of the village of Monee; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1822; came to this State in 1862, and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his pursuits since 1867 have been, as aforementioned, in the interests of the American Bible Society. He was married Sept. 19, 1858, to Miss Cor-

nelia B. Sleeper, who was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., June 21, 1830; they have had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Florence E. and Carrie B.; deceased, George Clinton.

LABAN EASTERBROOKS, conveyancer, real estate and collecting agent and Police Magistrate, Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Bristol Co., Rhode Island, March 14, 1814; came to this State and settled in Monee, Will Co. in 1858. He was married to Miss Sabrina M. Wright, who was born in Washington Co., R. I., Jan. 2, 1830; they have had ten children, six of whom are living, viz., Mary L., Sabrina, L. Fillmore, William G., Isabella and Robert L.; deceased, Ellen M., Sarah G., Rosamond and Rebecca. Since Mr. Easterbrook's residence in the township, he has held offices of Township Clerk and School Director, and at the outbreak of the war was Assistant Enrolling Master.

HENRY HOHMANN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany Oct. 15, 1810; came to the United States in 1848, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in 1853; his farm consists of 350 acres, valued at \$14,000. He was married to Miss Mary Herveg, who was born in Germany May 28, 1826; they have had six children, four of whom are living, viz., Martin, Henry, Kate and Christina; deceased, Mena and August.

GUSTAVUS JORDANS, dealer in wines and liquors, Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Prussia Aug. 1, 1830; came to the United States in 1849, and to this State and settled in Monee, Will Co., in 1859. He was a participant in the late rebellion, having enlisted from and for Will Co. in the 82d I. V. I. as musician; he served three years, and was discharged with honor at the close of the war, 1865.

CHRISTIAN KOEPKE, proprietor of German House and sample rooms, Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany Dec. 2, 1840; came to the United States in 1853, and to this State in the same year and settled in Greengarden, Will Co.; he removed to Monee in 1869; since that time, his pursuits have been that of hotel and livery keeper, and proprietor of the German House sample and billiard rooms. He was married to Miss Mina Bueth, who was born in Germany April 19, 1842; they have had five children, three of whom are living, viz., Doretta, Lena and Willie; deceased, Henry and Mary. Since Mr. K.'s residence in Will Co., he has held the office of Constable in Greengarden Tp. four years.

SIMON MILLER, general merchant and grain dealer, Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany Oct. 9, 1834; came to the United States in 1849, and to this State in the same year; he has been a resident of Monee, Will Co., for the past thirteen years; his pursuits since his residence in the township have been that of a grain dealer and general merchant. He was married Jan. 19, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Bepperling, who was born in New York Feb. 19, 1840; they have had five children, three of whom are living, viz., Mary, George S. and August C.; de-

ceased, John and Charley. Mr. Miller is now holding the office of President of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated village of Monee.

FREDERICK PAULING, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1850, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in 1852; he is the father of Henry D. Pauling, of Monee Tp., whose farm consists of 133 acres, valued at \$5,000. He was married to Miss Mary Kolstedt, who was born in Cook Co., Ill.; they have two children, viz., William and Amelia.

CHARLES PRAGST, general hardware merchant, Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany Jan. 19, 1834; came to the United States in 1853, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; his present business has been his pursuit for the past nine years. He is now Clerk of the incorporated village of Monee.

A. ROHMEIER & BODEN, confectioners and tobacconists, Monee; both born in Germany, and early settlers in the county; their property in said establishment consists of one store, or place of business, and one Lot, No. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5, 6 and 7, in Block 1, and is valued at \$3,000.

CHRISTIAN SCHOENSTEDT, manufacturer of wagons, buggies, etc., and dealer in general farm machinery, Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany Jan. 30, 1837; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State in the same year; he has been a resident of Monee, Will Co., since 1859, and within that time his pursuits have been as above mentioned. He was married March 5, 1859, to Miss Louisa Guntz, who was born in Germany May 17, 1839. They have had seven children, six of whom are living—Fred, Anna, Leopold, August, Louisa and Otto; deceased, Rudolph.

PROF. FRANCIS STOFFLET, Principal in Monee Public School, Monee; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1841; came to this State and settled in Will Co., in 1874; and since that date, with the exception of one year, he has been a resident of the village of Monee. He was married to Miss Mary A. Sprague, Aug. 13, 1873; they have two children—Elmer and Harvey. Mr. S. was a volun-

teer in the late rebellion; he enlisted in the 153d Penn. V. I., served ten months and was discharged as time for enlistment expired. His principalship in the public schools has, with the exception of four years, continued since A. D. 1856.

H. H. STASSEN, SR., retired farmer; P. O. Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany Sept. 15, 1805, under King Peter of Oldenburg; came to the United States in 1854, and to this State and settled in Will Co. in the same year; he is the father of H. H. Stassen, Jr., of Greengarden Tp. The farm of Mr. S. consists of seventy-seven acres, valued at \$4,000. He was married to Miss Meta Ulreachs, now deceased, who was born in Germany March 11, 1808, and who died Sept. 3, 1865; they have had eight children, four of whom are living, viz., Mary, Henry, Matilda and Mena; deceased, Anna, two infants and Diedrich.

AUGUST SCHIFFER, general merchant and grain-buyer, Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany; came to the United States in 1855, and to this State in 1857, and, in 1858, he settled in the township of Monee; his pursuits, since his residence in the township, have been that of a general merchant and dealer in grain; he is the builder and owner of the first elevator in this township. He has held the office of Postmaster from 1861 to 1866. He was married to Miss Anna Schurz; they have six children, viz., August, Antoinette, Charles, Otto, Annie and Minnie.

WILLIAM SIEFKER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Monee; one of our early settlers; was born in Germany March 15, 1825; came to the United States in 1848, and to this State in the same year; his farm consists of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000. He was married to Miss Mary Holder, who was born in Russia; they have three children, viz., Lewis, Mary and William. Since Mr. Siefker's residence in this township, he has held the office of School Director four years, and Roadmaster one year.

PHILIPP TRIEM, merchant tailor, Monee; one of our first settlers in Monee; was born in Germany Jan. 6, 1832; came to the United States in 1854, and to Illinois and settled in Chicago, where he remained two years, when he removed to Monee, where he has since resided; his profession since his residence in this township has been that of a merchant tailor. He was married to Miss Eliza Demmal, now deceased; they have had six children, only one of whom is living, viz.; Rosa.

ADAM VATTER, JR., insurance and lightning-rod agent, and partner in the firm of Vatter & Merz, pop manufacturers, Monee; one of the early settlers; was born in Germany March 11, 1852; came to the United States in 1855, and to this State, and settled in Monee with his father's family in the same year. He was married to Miss Bertha Kettering, who was born in Chicago April 9, 1853; they have had two children, one of whom is living, viz., Julia; deceased, an infant.

WILTON TOWNSHIP.

CHANCEY CLINTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Wallingford; owns 230 acres. Born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1825; at an early age, his parents removed to Pennsylvania; resided there until 1865; he then emigrated to this place, and has lived here ever since. Has been married twice; first, to Mary W. Ostrom; she died in January, 1854; left one child—Emily; she is married, and at present resides in Indiana. His second marriage was with Harriet A. Hullar Jan. 21, 1858, in Pennsylvania; have two children by this union

—Ella May and Milo E. Has held the office of Road Commissioner and Postmaster, the former six and a half years, and the latter four years.

REV. ORVILLE C. DICKINSON, minister, Sec. 15; P. O. Wilton Center. Baptist; Republican. Owns sixty acres; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1836; went with parents to Michigan when 8 years old; resided there twelve years; attended the High School at Battle Creek three years; came here about the year 1856; was ordained in August, 1860; re-

sided and preached in Wilton Tp. ever since, with the exception of three years that he was Pastor of a church at Bloomingdale, Mich.; he has preached continuously at this place since 1872. Married Susan Beedle, daughter of Rev. Emory Beedle, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; she was born Sept. 1, 1837; have no children of their own; have an adopted child of the name of Lizzie. Mr. D. carries on farming in connection with his other duties; had two brothers in the late war—Anson and Albert; they served in the 12th I. V. I.; Anson received a mortal wound on the 22d of July, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga., and died Aug. 3, following.

JABEZ HARVEY, merchant, Sec. 9; P. O. Wilton Center. Republican. Owns thirteen acres in village of Wilton Center. Was born Jan. 20, 1831, in Canada East; came with his parents to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1837, and to New Lenox in 1838, and then to where Wilton Center now is in 1841; was raised a farmer. Married Sarah Jane Weliver Dec. 6, 1853; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1832; Mr. H. went to California by land in 1850; remained there three years; in March, 1858, engaged in the mercantile business in this place, and has continued it ever since; in 1864, Mr. H. made a trip to the headwaters of the Missouri River, where he spent the summer, returning home by the way of Salt Lake and the plains, the same year. Was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1872, and served two sessions. Mr. H. has four children—Everett, Ettie, Judd and Jay C.; Judd accompanied his father to Springfield, and acted in the capacity of page during the second session. Mr. H. was elected Justice of the Peace in Wilton Tp. in 1858, and has held that office continuously nearly ever since; held the office of Township Treasurer fourteen years, which office he still holds; was appointed Postmaster in 1875, at the time the office was established, and has held that office ever since.

JERRY KENISTON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Wilton Center. Republican; Baptist. Owns 150 acres. Was born in Vermont March 2, 1829; came with his parents to this township in 1854, and has resided here ever since, with the exception of one year in New York. Was married twice—first to Martha Ann Tiffany; she

died Jan. 24, 1862, about three years after marriage; left no children. Mr. K. enlisted in Co. H, 100th I. V. I., in August, 1862; served as a private until after the battle of Stone River; he was then promoted to the office of Second Lieutenant for meritorious conduct; he participated in the battle of Chickamauga; was taken prisoner there and sent to Libby Prison; was there seven months; then to Camp Oglethorpe two months; then to Charleston two months (under fire); then to Columbia; from there to Wilmington, N. C.; was liberated March 2, 1865; after his return home, he settled down to farming where he now resides. Married Martha Lynde in Vermont Feb. 21, 1866; have five children—Henry, John Lynd, Laura A., Charles Herbert and Carroll. Served as Supervisor three years in succession; on the 5th of November, of the present year, was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket.

WILLIAM MASON, farmer (deceased), Sec. 25; P. O. Peotone; born in Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 14, 1815; was raised a farmer; at the age of 20, he entered the British army; he joined the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's own regiment); he served nearly five years. Was married twice—first, to Fanny Farrer in 1843; she was born in England Nov. 17, 1818, and died Sept. 4, 1862; by this union they had nine children—Denny, Sarah, Joseph, Mary (the two latter deceased), William, Joseph and Mary (twins, named after the two deceased), Esther and Fanny. Came to this State in 1849; stopped near Oswego one year; in 1850 came here and settled where he resided at the time of his death, which sad event occurred Nov. 29, 1875; his second marriage was with Jane Temple April 25, 1864; she was born July 3, 1826, in Bennington, Vt. Denny was in the U. S. Navy, and served three years under Commodore Porter; during the greater portion of his time he was on the gunboat Blackhawk; was with her when she burned; he was then sent to the Eastern Department and remained there until his muster-out at the end of the war. Mrs. Mason had three brothers in the Union army during the late war; one died in Andersonville; his name was Ira.

SAMUEL G. NELSON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Wallingford; owns 105 acres; born in

Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., May 8, 1827; resided in that State with his parents until 1846; then to this town the 25th of December, 1846. Married twice; first to Abigail Meacham, who died Aug. 29, 1854, aged 24; left one child—Elizabeth H., born in September, 1853; she now lives with her father; is a school teacher; his second marriage was with Sarah A. Thomas May 1, 1856; have had six children—Celia Jane, born July 1, 1857; William T., born May 21, 1859, died Aug. 24, 1873, from injuries received from the kick of a horse; Sarah Ellen, Oct. 28, 1861; Mary M., born Oct. 8, 1866; James M., Jan. 1, 1872; Laura B., Nov. 29, 1875. Enlisted in August, 1862, in the 100th I. V. I., as private; elected First Lieutenant at the organization of the regiment, August, 1862; promoted to Captain Nov. 21, 1863, and to Major March 24, 1865; served full term; in all the principal battles in which his regiment was engaged, including Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta campaign and Franklin; was badly wounded at Missionary Ridge, in the left hip; carried the ball three days; it was extracted, and he now has it in his possession. Held the office of Supervisor five years, which office he now holds; has held the office of Justice of the Peace about seven years.

JOHN POOLEY, veterinary surgeon and farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Peotone. Methodist; Republican. Owns 120 acres. Born in the county of Norfolk, England, June 6, 1808; served apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and studied veterinary surgery; he practiced the latter in England, and also in this country, with success. Married Mary Miller Nov. 12, 1830, in Methwold, England; she was born Feb. 4, 1810. Mr. P. came to this country in 1855; lived in Oswego, this State, six years; then to the place where he now resides. They have had twenty children, fourteen of whom lived to grow up; four of those fourteen are now dead, viz., William, Martha, John and Julia; the names of those living at present are Clara, Mary, Ellen, Sarah, Mariah, Susan, Bessie, Robert, Sophia and Emma; John was a soldier in the late war; he was a member of Co. A, 127th I. V. I.; he died in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., March 18, 1863;

William was also a member of the same company, and served in all the principal engagements which the regiment was engaged in up to the time of his death, which occurred July 28, 1864, on the right of Atlanta; he was killed by a chain-shot striking him in the side; William was a true soldier, and his loss was deeply felt by all of his comrades; he was personally known by the writer of this sketch, who was also a member of the same regiment, and was near him when he fell; William's remains, also the remains of a young man from Oswego, of the name of Murdoch (who was in the same company and fell in the same battle), were buried side by side in one grave, and covered by the bloody ground where they fell.

FREDERICK ROBBINS, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Wilton Center. Liberal Republican. Owns 164 acres in Wilton Tp.; also 200 acres in Wayne Co., Iowa. Born in Pennsylvania May 15, 1812; when 4 years old, went with parents to Ohio; resided there until he was 22; then to Indiana; stopped there fourteen years; then to Michigan four years; then to this town in 1851; stopped at Twelve-Mile Grove the first winter, then to the place where he now resides. Married Nancy M. Woodward March 9, 1843; she was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 18, 1818; have had seven children, four now living—Kate, Isaac, William and Fanny; the names of those that died were John, David and Edward. Oliver Sanford, a boy raised in the family, was a soldier in the 2d Wis. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Antietam. Mr. R. has held the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director.

WILLIAM E. TEMPLE, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wilton Center. Owns 120 acres. Born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 6, 1833; came to this State in 1853; settled in this town in 1856; served as a soldier in the late war in Co. H, 100th I. V. I. Married Jane Robinson March 5, 1867; she was born March 19, 1839; have five children—Ervin I., Otis M., Farmer E., Cora A. and Frances A. Mr. T. was badly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, from the effects of which he will probably never recover; his health has been very poor ever since. Mr. T. had a brother in the same company and regiment; he was taken prisoner the same day that the sub-

ject of this sketch was wounded, and sent to Andersonville; after suffering nine months in that prison-pen he died, thus adding another name to the long list of martyrs of human liberty. James T. Douglas, a nephew of the above, was also in the same company and regiment; he was wounded June 3, 1864, during the Atlanta campaign; was sent to the hospital, and remained there until his muster-out; he was drowned in 1867 while bathing in Samuel Goodspeed's pasture.

JOHN WHITE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wallingford; owns forty-nine acres; was born in Sligo, Ireland; came to this country, with his parents, at the age of 7; in September, 1861, he enlisted in the

42d I. V. I., and served continuously with the regiment until the battle of Resaca; at that battle he lost his right arm; at that time he was First Sergeant. Mr. White's name is always mentioned with pride by his brother soldier; up to the time of receiving his wound he was always prompt to the call of duty. Mr. W. was engaged in the memorable siege of Island No. 10, Corinth, Stone River and Chickamanga. Mr. W., since the war, married Mary, a daughter of John Malone, Esq.; they have seven children—Margaret, Lizzie, John, Annie, James, Mary and Luke. Mr. W. is engaged in farming, which business he has been engaged in since the war.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN HACK, merchant, Eagle Lake; was born at Hohen Vicheln, State of Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 1, 1825; came to America in 1864, and located in Washington Tp., four miles south of Beecher, on a farm of 160 acres, which he still owns. Was appointed Postmaster of Eagle Lake Postoffice in May, 1878. Married Miss Sophia Lüt in March, 1852; the names of their children are as follows: Herman, Henry, Carl or Charles, Frank and Emma.

SAMUEL LOEBSTEIN, merchant and stock dealer, Beecher; was born in Jebenhausen, State of Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 13, 1830; came to America in 1860; stopped in Dyer, Lake Co., Ind., ten years, where he dealt in live-stock; then he came to Washington Tp., where he has remained ever since, following his present business. In 1870, he married Miss Anna Hess, the oldest daughter of Mr. L. Hess, the former proprietor of the Hess House, Chicago; Emma and Fannie are the names of their infant children. Mr. Loebstein owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres, two and one-half miles southeast of Beecher.

TIMOTHY L. MILLER, cattle-breeder; P. O. Beecher; Mr. Timothy L. Miller, Hereford cattle-breeder, was born in Middletown, Conn., April 7, 1817; moved to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1842, and engaged in the manufacture of paper;

moved to Chicago in 1856, and engaged in the insurance business till 1870, when he moved to Washington Tp., where he now resides upon his stock-farm of about eight hundred acres and pursues the breeding of fine stock. The town of Beecher was laid out by him in spring of 1870. He married Miss Abigail Starr Elliott March 2, 1842, in Middletown, Conn.; she was born at Gilead, Conn., Sept. 29, 1819, and died in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1858; they had five children, four living—Catharine E., born Oct. 6, 1843 (now Mrs. G. B. Woodward, of St. Paul, Minn.); Abby E. (now Mrs. Frank Gould, of Chicago), born April 12, 1846; Mary P., born Jan. 3, 1848 (now Mrs. A. C. Reed, of Evanston); Timothy E. born Sept. 23, 1850; one deceased—Henry Charles, born Feb. 7, 1858, died Jan. 3, 1861. Married second wife, Miss Anna E. Hodges, at Rockford, Ill., June 6, 1861; she was born at Clarendon, Vt., July 22, 1828; one child by her—Abby Hodges, born here July 16, 1865, died Aug. 2, 1865.

LOUIS METTERHAUSEN, teacher, Beecher; proprietor of the Metterhausen Hotel; was born in Gilten, State of Hanover, Germany, Jan. 21, 1840; taught school in the above State and in the city of Bremen; came to the United States in 1865, landing at New York; followed his profession in the States till at last he loca-

ted in Washington Tp. in 1869, at what is now known as Beecher; was its first Postmaster, conducting a general store at the same time, till 1875; since then he has followed his present vocation. Married Miss Mina Klusmeyer May 6, 1871; Carl, their oldest, was born April 6, 1872; Charlotte was born Feb. 9, 1876.

CHARLES F. RUDEN, physician and surgeon, Beecher; was born in Prussia, near Berlin, Jan. 26, 1832; received education at the University of Berlin, which

institution conferred the title of M. D. upon him in 1854; came to America in 1855, stopping at New York City one year; located in Will Co. in 1857, where he has been practicing homeopathy ever since; he also keeps the largest stock of drugs in Beecher. Was married to Louisa Shilling in 1866; she only lived till 1869. Married again in 1870 to Miss Ida Wagener at Frankfort Station in Will Co., Ill.; their children are Libby, Eddy, George and Louisa.

WILL TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE DENBY, farmer; P. O. Monee; born May 20, 1816, in Yorkshire, Eng., where he lived until 1852, when he came to the United States, and, after living a short time in Kankakee Co., he settled in Cook Co., Ill., where he lived until the spring of 1869, when he moved to his present home on his farm; he was engaged on the Illinois Central Railroad a large portion of the first twenty-two years after he came to this country. He was married Dec. 23, 1844, to Miss Anne Athern, of Yorkshire, England; their children now living are Emma, Charles, Amy and Robert; his wife, Anne, died in 1863, and, on May 28, 1864, he was married to Mrs. Jane Jackson, daughter of John Daft, of Staffordshire, England; they have four children—Almira, Maggie, Ada A., and George. Mrs. Jackson had, when married to Mr. Denby, two children—Lucy R. and Annie Jackson. He has a good farm of 160 acres, valued at \$8,000.

JAMES DOOCY, farmer; P. O. Peotone; born in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1853; when but 2 years old, his parents removed with him to Grundy Co., this State, and afterward brought him to this

county, where he has lived since his childhood. Was married July 27, 1874, to Johanna Hurley, who was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1857; they have two children—Willie and Julia.

CHARLES J. O'NEIL, farmer and fine-stock breeder; P. O. Peotone; born in the township of Alban, Canada West, March 6, 1839; in early childhood he removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill., where they remained about two years and then moved to Kane Co., Ill.; here spent some seventeen years of his life when he returned to Chicago, where he lived until the fall of 1873; he then removed to his present home, "Wide Range Farm," which he had purchased the spring before; this is a splendid high rolling prairie farm of 640 acres (being Sec. 20), with fine buildings, and beautifully, centrally located on a high knoll, overlooking the whole farm and giving a fine view of a wide surrounding country. Was married April 26, 1872, to Miss Mary J. McDonough, of Ottawa, Ill., who was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1848; they have three children—Mary C., Daniel C. and John.

DIRECTORY OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adv.....	Adventist	fdry.....	foundry
agt.....	agent	gro.....	grocer
Bapt.....	Baptist	lab.....	laborer
bkpr.....	bookkeeper	Meth.....	Methodist
bwr.....	brewer	mfr.....	manufacturer
brklayr.....	bricklayer	mach.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mkr.....	maker
Cath.....	Catholic	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Ch.....	Church	min.....	minister
Co.....	Company or County	phot.....	photographer
com. mer.....	commission merchant	phys.....	physician
Cong.....	Congregational	Presb.....	Presbyterian
Dem.....	Democrat	pr.....	printer
dlr.....	dealer	ptr.....	painter
dgst.....	druggist	prop.....	proprietor
Episcopal.....	Episcopal	Rep.....	Republican
Evang.....	Evangelist	Rev.....	Reverend
I. V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	sec.....	section or secretary
I. V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	slsmn.....	salesman
I. V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	Spir.....	Spiritualist
far.....	farmer	supt.....	superintendent
		treas.....	treasurer

JOLIET TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. JOLIET.)

Abrams, Henry, engineer.	Arnold, G., grocer.
Abrams, Henry, laborer.	Assenmacher, Henry, mason.
Achenbach, Henry, cigar manufacturer.	Ashley, J. R.
Adler, P. P., butcher.	Atkins, A. W.
Adler, Jasper, butcher.	Atkinson, Wm., hotel proprietor.
Adler, Jacob, butcher.	Austin, Horace.
Adams, Anna E.	Ayres, H. H.
Adams, Mecagah L., grain.	Bakewell, William.
Adam, Wm., wire-fence manufacturer.	Barker, Peter, laborer.
Adams, Wm., lumber dealer.	Bassam, Thomas.
Adams, W. L., grain dealer.	Bartlow, Wm., carpenter.
Adelman, Peter, merchant.	Bacon, R. J.
Adderly, William.	Bangman, John.
Allison, A., printer.	Barney, Amanda.
Alpaugh, J., laborer.	Barney, Edward, <i>Sun</i> office.
Alpine, Fanny.	Barton, J. T., barber.
Alfrick, F., blacksmith.	Barton, Janette E.
Alexander, M., General Roadmaster.	Baer, D. C., grocer.
Albright, Christ F.	Bassett, William, farmer.
Allen, B. F.	Baehm, Conrad, stone-cutter.
Ammerson, Christian.	Barber, O.
Amos, Washington.	Barber, Francis C.
Anderson, Thomas.	Barber, R. E., attorney.
Andrews, A., laborer.	Bauer, Wm., laborer.
Anderson, C. A., laborer.	Bauer, N. N., laborer.
Anderson, Peter, laborer.	Bartlett, Roxanna.
Anderson, S., tanner.	Baker, John, laborer.
Andrews, A.	Baker, F. L., laborer.
Apgar, M. Lewis.	Baker, L. S., insurance agent.
Arnstein, Frederick, mason.	Baldwin, Jesse, farmer.
Arsenmacher, Henry.	Baldwin, H. B.

Bursan, Thomas.
 Bartholme, Joseph, farmer.
 Bartholme, Martin, laborer.
 Barthelome, Joseph, laborer.
 Bannon, M. W., stone dealer.
 Bannon, P. R., merchant.
 Bannon, P. W., grocer.
 Barnes, Henry, laborer.
 Barnes, Nathaniel, farmer.
 Barnes, Henry, laborer.
 Barnes, James, laborer.
 Bailey, Leon R., tailor.
 Bailey, F. K.
 Bailey, Fredrick, laborer.
 Barrett, Thomas.
 Barrett, Wm. F., hardware.
 Barrett, Ann.
 Barrett, Jesse, laborer.
 Barrett, Miles S., blacksmith.
 Becker, John.
 Bernard, Burns.
 Belz, John.
 Bevitich, George W.
 Beuttenmuller, Carlina.
 Berow, Lewis, farmer.
 Bergel, Michael, farmer.
 Berger, Thomas L., farmer.
 Bez, Margaret, Mrs.
 Belles, Charles.
 Besmins, Nicholas.
 Bedford, J., engineer.
 Bierscheidt, Bernard, saloon-keeper.
 Beamer, Gasher, laborer.
 Bergan, Martha.
 Benzen, Catharine.
 Bean, John.
 Bettylyon, A. J., plasterer.
 Bennett, Henry B., liveryman.
 Bennett, Matthew, laborer.
 Bennett, George, weaver.
 Belden, Samuel O., laborer.
 Bear, Dawson C.
 Bears, Charles, carpenter.
 Berry, Wm., laborer.
 Berry, Catharine.
 Beach, G. R., laborer.
 Beach A. E.
 Bickford, J. W., carpenter.
 Billings, Herman, laborer.
 Bierscheidt, Bart, laborer.
 Birgel, Michael, farmer.
 Birgel, Francis, laborer.
 Bigin, Ann.
 Bissell, M. C., capitalist.
 Bissell, A. A., machinist.
 Bickerton, John R.
 Bishop, Wm. W., lumber dealer.
 Bishop, J. M., lumber dealer.
 Blatchford, E. W.
 Blackburn, John, carpenter.
 Bleimeich, H.
 Black, James, keeper in I. S. P.
 Blaesser, Louis, carpenter.
 Blumel, Jos., saloon-keeper.
 Blaas, Xavier, saddler.
 Boyd, Mary E., farmer.
 Bond, Samuel, farmer.
 Boerser, Adam, laborer.
 Bowers, Jacob L.
 Bowers, Uriah.
 Bowers, Wm., carpenter.
 Boos, Jeremiah, mason.
 Botch, Jacob, laborer.
 Botch, Jacob,
 Bowlan, James, baker.
 Bowlan, James, laborer.
 Bowlan, Patrick, laborer.
 Boyle, Thomas, laborer.
 Bover, Norman, laborer.
 Boylan, R. G., laborer.
 Boran, Philip.
 Boyne, Delia.
 Bowman, John A., blacksmith.
 Boehme, Hugo, engineer.
 Boas, E. A., prison guard.
 Brinkerhoff, M.
 Bradbury, W. H., laborer.
 Brockman, Christ, laborer.
 Brevitz, A. J., laborer.
 Brahm, Adam, stone-cutter.
 Braden, Jane.
 Brooks, W. S., hardware merchant.
 Brooks, W. A. S., hardware.
 Brayton, H. M.
 Brandzer, John, laborer.
 Brownson, David.
 Braun, Joseph, saloon-keeper.
 Braun, C. C., marble-cutter.
 Brophy, Mary.
 Brison, Hiram, laborer.
 Bressingham, John, laborer.
 Breidert, Jacob, mason.
 Bridert, Catharine.
 Breidert, Philip, mason.
 Brannon, Dominick.
 Brannon, Thomas, laborer.
 Bruce, James, farmer.
 Bruce, Mary.
 Brackan, Daniel.
 Bray, Mary.
 Bray, Ellen.
 Bray, Edward M., druggist.
 Brazil, Philip, farmer.
 Brockway, Henry S., carpenter.
 Bradford, Chauncey.
 Briggs, Samuel.
 Brightman, James P., laborer.
 Brown, Oliver, laborer.
 Brown, Harriet.
 Brown, J. D., druggist.
 Brown, Lewis, cigar-maker.
 Brown, Nancy Ann.
 Brown, R. S., carpenter.
 Brown, Warren.
 Brown, S. J., carpenter.
 Brown, Joseph, saloon-keeper.
 Brown, John, tanner.
 Brown, Max, saloon-keeper.
 Brown, Cornelia.
 Brown, Margaret.
 Brown, S., farmer.
 Brown, Erastus, teamster.
 Brown, F. C., druggist.
 Bust, Jannette.
 Burson, T. C.
 Burchard, John.

Butterman, John.
 Busk, C. H., butcher.
 Busk, John E.
 Burden, Alex, tailor.
 Button, Henry J., railroad conductor.
 Burton, Byron B., carpenter.
 Buhill, Martin, laborer.
 Burns, Robert, blacksmith.
 Burns, Thomas, blacksmith.
 Buckley, Michael, laborer.
 Bunzy, Leroy.
 Butler, John, shoemaker.
 Butler, Catherine.
 Bush, Frank, butcher.
 Bush, Charles H., butcher.
 Bush, Harriet.
 Bush, Harriet, Mrs.
 Bush, C. H.
 Buck, Henry, saddler.
 Buck, Michael, saddler.
 Buck, John E.
 Burke, Thomas.
 Burke, James, laborer.
 Burke, Bernard, liveryman.
 Burke, Bridget.
 Byron, Patrick, laborer.
 Campbell, George, stone dealer.
 Campbelle, J. H., carpenter.
 Campbell, B., farmer.
 Campbelle, George M., clerk.
 Campbell, Hugh, laborer.
 Cavanaugh, Pat, laborer.
 Cammerman, Ann.
 Caton, Wm. P.
 Carlin, Mary.
 Carlin, Wm. H.
 Calbert, Joseph, laborer.
 Carty, Timothy.
 Cassan, George L., laborer.
 Carrens, Michael.
 Caren, James, laborer.
 Carey, H.
 Carter, John.
 Carpenter, Henrietta.
 Carpenter, E. D., Mrs.
 Carpenter, Philo, capitalist.
 Carson, James, grocer.
 Calmer, Elizabeth.
 Callais, James, laborer.
 Cameron, Wm., farmer.
 Canella, Wm., laborer.
 Calvin, P., laborer.
 Calhoun, A. M.
 Carrington, Henry, laborer.
 Carrington, Henry.
 Carson, Eliza.
 Callahan, Michael, laborer.
 Callahan, Math.
 Casey, Ada.
 Casey, Ada J.
 Casey, August, laborer.
 Casey, John R., Dr.
 Casseday, H. C.
 Casseday, G. W.
 Casseday, Francis, stone dealer.
 Cagwin, H. A.
 Cagwin, F. L., banker.
 Cagwin, F. L., grain dealer.

Cagwin, Abijah, grain dealer.
 Cantrill, L. M., clerk.
 Carroll, Jane A.
 Carroll, Richard.
 Cimmerman, Wm., farmer.
 Chandler, D. F.
 Chapman, Henry W.
 Chapman, Permelia.
 Chidsey, John.
 Chidsey, Isaac, laborer.
 Chittenden, G. N., merchant.
 Check, Margareth.
 Charleston, Mary.
 Chesbro, L., laborer.
 Chase, E. T.
 Childs, R. M., agent.
 Chamberlin, George, undertaker.
 Clark, H., conductor.
 Clark, Warren F.
 Clark, William, laborer.
 Clark, John W.
 Clark, Warren.
 Clark, B. B., merchant.
 Clark, R. D., wagon-maker.
 Clyde, John, farmer.
 Clifford, Cath.
 Clifford, John, farmer.
 Cleveland, M. C.
 Cleverdon, Thomas, farmer.
 Clemens, M. M.
 Clear, John, laborer.
 Clarkson, John, carpenter.
 Claves, Levi M., capitalist.
 Cleghorn, Ed, tanner.
 Collin, Scott.
 Collins, Frank, laborer.
 Collins, Isaac, laborer.
 Collins, Peter, blacksmith.
 Collins, Edward, clerk.
 Collins, Jos., laborer.
 Collins, Thomas, laborer.
 Collins, Anna.
 Cowley, Nicholas, laborer.
 Cochrane, Michael, laborer.
 Coonan, Ed, laborer.
 Conlan, Ann.
 Condroy, William, laborer.
 Cornwall, A. B., farmer.
 Colburn, S. A.
 Colburn, T. P., hardware merchant.
 Coon, Ezra S.
 Coughlin, Michael, laborer.
 Conway, Jane.
 Cobb, W. H., watchmaker.
 Conroy, John, laborer.
 Conroy, Thomas.
 Comstalk, Adam, surveyor.
 Comstalk, Esther.
 Corcoran, Wm., laborer.
 Corcoran, James, laborer.
 Corcoran, Patrick, laborer.
 Coppel, John.
 Coplanz, J. P., laborer.
 Connors, Thomas, teamster.
 Connors, James, laborer.
 Conklin, R., Mrs.
 Cornell, James L., rag-buyer.
 Cornea, Jeremiah.

Cotton, J. E.
 Coke, Henry W., collar-maker.
 Cooper, A. J.
 Cooper, John.
 Cook, Nathan, stone-mason.
 Cook, M. L., liveryman.
 Cox, Michael, laborer.
 Cox, Daniel, brewer.
 Crandall, Jane.
 Creed, Patrick, laborer.
 Creder, Joseph, laborer.
 Cronin, John, laborer.
 Cross, Ellen C.
 Crogwell, John, laborer.
 Crogwell, John, Sr., farmer.
 Crogwell, John, Jr., farmer.
 Crow, James, laborer.
 Crow, Henry.
 Crow, James, laborer.
 Crowley, Emma R.
 Cuff, Sarah.
 Cullen, James, laborer.
 Cummings, Eliza.
 Cummings, S. W., farmer.
 Culver, J. J., butcher.
 Curry, John, farmer.
 Culbertson, Thomas, laborer.
 Culbertson, Thomas, farmer.
 Cunningham, George, laborer.
 Cunningham, Michael, laborer.
 Cunningham, Ed., laborer.
 Cunningham, Henry, laborer.
 Custer, J. H.
 Cushing, James, drayman.
 Curran, P.
 Curran, Robert, laborer.
 Cutter, Nehemiah H.
 Curtiss, Rozanna.
 Cutting, Jos. E., painter.
 Cutting, Abigail, painter.
 Dames, John, furniture.
 D'Arcey, John, farmer.
 D'Arcey, John R., farmer.
 Daley, Patrick.
 Daley, John, clerk.
 Daggan, Mary.
 Dalton, John, laborer.
 Dalton, Dennis, laborer.
 Daniels, A., laborer.
 Dalphias, Motins, laborer.
 Darwin, John, farmer.
 Dawson, Patrick, laborer.
 Dawson, Michael, laborer.
 Dawson, Ann.
 Daggett, A., doctor.
 Dailey, Eugene, undertaker.
 Davidson, Wm., stone dealer.
 Darey, Patrick, laborer.
 Davis, Margaret E.
 Davis, Morgan, laborer.
 Davis, Elizabeth.
 Davis, Samuel.
 Davis, Wm., laborer.
 Davis, John, laborer.
 Davidson, George, laborer.
 Davidson, Wm., stone dealer.
 Davidson, Ann.
 Davidson, Joseph, stone dealer.
 De Long, Francis, teamster.
 Dewes, Joseph, farmer.
 Demoney, Eliza.
 Deitz, Valentine, saloon-keeper.
 Deitch, Lorenzo.
 Demmond, Sophia.
 Delaney, John, laborer.
 Delaney, Patrick, laborer.
 Delaney, A., laborer.
 Deline, J. M., laborer.
 Dever, Anna.
 Derby, John.
 Deutch, F., tobacconist.
 Devine, Margaret.
 Devine, Patrick.
 Devine, Barney, laborer.
 Degman, Bernard, engineer.
 Dean, Wm. H.
 Dennis, James C., mason.
 Dishmun, Rebecca.
 Dingley, Wm., shoemaker.
 Dillman, L. E., manufacturer.
 Dillman, W. S., clerk.
 Dickenson, Ellen.
 Dickson, James, laborer.
 Dibell, Dorrance, attorney.
 Divine, Frank, laborer.
 Dillon, John, farmer.
 Dillon, Barney, laborer.
 Dillon, Patrick, laborer.
 Downey, J. B., blacksmith.
 Downey, Thomas, blacksmith.
 Downey, Peter, blacksmith.
 Downy, Martha.
 Dobson, Michael, carpenter.
 Doyle, J., laborer.
 Doyle, Michael, laborer.
 Doyle, Ann.
 Doyle, John, blacksmith.
 Donally, Simon, farmer.
 Donnelly, James, labor.
 Donnelly, Timothy, farmer.
 Donnelly, Bridget.
 Doney, Sophia.
 Doolittle, R., Justice of the Peace.
 Doag, Thomas, farmer.
 Doll, Jonathan, laborer.
 Dougherty, Charles.
 Dougherty, Bernard, laborer.
 Dolan, Martin.
 Donahue, Timothy, laborer.
 Doney, Napoleon, peddler.
 Doran, Mrs.
 Dorman, Henry, laborer.
 Donaldson, Mrs.
 Doud, James, laborer.
 Doud, Patrick, laborer.
 Drant, Albert, shoemaker.
 Drant, Ellen.
 Dressler, Valentine.
 Dressler, Hellen.
 Drew, Caroline.
 Drew, Edward M.
 Drinkhon, John.
 Droidsden, George, laborer.
 Dromgham, August, laborer.
 Dunbar, A. P.
 Ducker, James, merchant.

Duffy, Michael, laborer.
 Dullard, Patrick, laborer.
 Dummermoth, J. H., Street Com.
 Dummermoth, Hannah.
 Duncan, John.
 Duncan, E., Mrs.
 Duncan, David, laborer.
 Dunning, A. S., merchant.
 Dunning, Margaret.
 Dunham, John.
 Dunn, Michael.
 Du Puy, Caroline.
 Du Puy, M.
 Durath, E.
 Durham, John, laborer.
 Durham, John.
 Dwyre, Michael, laborer.
 Dygert, Abram, gardener.
 Dyer, George R.
 Eagen, Ann.
 Eames, E. H.
 Eastman, F. L.
 Ebner, Joseph, farmer.
 Edwards, James L., laborer.
 Edmunds, J. W., blacksmith.
 Edgworth, Ab. B., agent.
 Eder, Henry, brewer.
 Eich, Peter, farmer.
 Eicholzer, Emil, carpenter.
 Eick, Peter, farmer.
 Eichoff, Aug., saloon-keeper.
 Elwood, J. G., Mayor.
 Ellis, A. N., doctor.
 Elderkin, Joseph.
 Elderkin, Jephth.
 Engler, Paul.
 Engler, Philip, farmer.
 Engiman, John, farmer.
 Enright, M.
 English, John.
 Erhard, John, farmer.
 Erhard, James, laborer.
 Erhardt, George C., agricul. implements.
 Erb, Wm., groceries.
 Erb, Pantalone, saloon-keeper.
 Erickson, E., carpenter.
 Etheridge, Edmond, laborer.
 Evans, Wm., laborer.
 Evans, Josiah.
 Eyle, John.
 Farrell, P., laborer.
 Fahrman, M., butcher.
 Fanning, Henry, saloon-keeper.
 Farrington, Mrs.
 Farget, P.
 Frasee, Bernard, stone-mason.
 Fay, Barney, laborer.
 Fay, Matthew, laborer.
 Fay, John, laborer.
 Fahrner, J., doctor.
 Fant, Patrick, grocer.
 Fagoberg, P. A., laborer.
 Fahay, Patrick, saloon-keeper.
 Farow, John, laborer.
 Farley, Elizabeth.
 Farley, Philip, laborer.
 Faust, Fred., butcher.
 Fellows, Lucy A.

Fellrath, Joseph, laborer.
 Fender, Joseph, Jr., laborer.
 Fender, Joseph, laborer.
 Ferris, James, printer.
 Fettelhohn, T.
 Fetz, Michael, mason.
 Ferguson, John, laborer.
 Fell, Jesse W., laborer.
 Fiddler, James, laborer.
 Finney, James.
 Fish, Henry, banker.
 Fiske, O. W.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas, laborer.
 Fishburn, Dan., capitalist.
 Fishburn, John.
 Finerty, Mary.
 Finnerty, James W., laborer.
 Fisher, Eberhardt.
 Fisher, Prosper, laborer.
 Fitzpatrick, Alice.
 Fitzpatrick, Patrick, farmer.
 Fitzpatrick, James.
 Flack, Mortimer A.
 Flask, J. J.
 Flackscham, Louis, boatman.
 Flager, Catharine.
 Flaught, Geo. W., carpenter.
 Flannagan, Terrance, laborer.
 Flanders, J. R., State's Attorney.
 Flood, Honora.
 Fodack, Joseph, laborer.
 Fogle, Jacob, laborer.
 Foley, T. H., laborer.
 Foley, John H., laborer.
 Folke, J. W., physician.
 Folker, R., Mrs.
 Follansbee, Daniel, laborer.
 Fonda, Abram, laborer.
 Foot, Sam., book-keeper.
 Ford, Hugh, laborer.
 Ford, T. P. agent.
 Ford, D., laborer.
 Foster, Geo. B.
 Fox, O., merchant.
 Frauenhoff, Julius, molder.
 Frederick, Joseph, farmer.
 Frederick, Hilanus, laborer.
 Frederick, Joseph, laborer.
 Frederick, Peter, farmer.
 Freeman, Dennis, laborer.
 Freeman, Edmund, laborer.
 Frey, Margaret.
 Fromholz, F., stone-cutter.
 Fuller, Buel A., attorney.
 Fuller, G. W., printer.
 Furlong, Rich., saloon-keeper.
 Furlong, Michael, laborer.
 Futrell, Samuel, laborer.
 Gable, Mary.
 Gaffney, John, carpenter.
 Gaines, Thomas, laborer.
 Gainor, John, laborer.
 Gallizien, Philip, merchant.
 Gallagher, Patrick, laborer.
 Gans, Peter, laborer.
 Garrett, Milton, farmer.
 Garrett, Wm., laborer.
 Garrettson, Martha.

Garber, Michael, tanner.
 Garrity, Christie.
 Gardner, Henry A.
 Gardner, Anna, Mrs.
 Garnsey, Charles B., attorney.
 Gatchell, Antone.
 Gaulden, James.
 Gavican, John, laborer.
 Gerolman, G. N.
 Ghegan, Ann.
 Ghalager, Michael.
 Ginther, John George.
 Giblyn, Michael, laborer.
 Gibbons, Miles, laborer.
 Gibbon, Michael.
 Gibson, James, laborer.
 Gilbert, D. C., farmer.
 Giles, Joseph, laborer.
 Gilmore, E.
 Gilleger, P.
 Gill, Mary.
 Gillespie, P., laborer.
 Gleason, John, laborer.
 Gleason, John, Sr., laborer.
 Gleason, Wm., grocer.
 Glass, Lydia.
 Glepman, August.
 Glenforick, A., laborer.
 Godfrey, Austin, carpenter.
 Goebel, Anthony, tanner.
 Goldfuss, John, laborer.
 Golden, James, laborer.
 Golyer, Mrs.
 Gougar, Wm., farmer.
 Gooding, James, Mrs.
 Goodman, H.
 Goodenough, W. H.
 Goodspeed, Charles, banker.
 Goodspeed, James, editor and proprietor
Joliet Republican.
 Gorges, Mat., carpenter.
 Gorges, John, shoemaker.
 Gorman, L.
 Gorman, James O., merchant.
 Gordon, Wm.
 Gottschalz, August, farmer.
 Gotschell, Casper, stone-cutter.
 Gowan, John, laborer.
 Grace, Wm., laborer.
 Grady, Jane.
 Graeber, Michael, tanner.
 Grant, Wm., laborer.
 Gras, Charles, laborer.
 Gratz, Joseph, laborer.
 Gray, John, tanner.
 Gray, Nicholas, laborer.
 Gray, James, laborer.
 Gray, Mitchell, laborer.
 Gray, George, laborer.
 Gray, C.
 Gregg, Wm., laborer.
 Green, Lucy L.
 Green, George L.
 Green, Hart D.
 Green, George M., laborer.
 Green, John.
 Green, Edward.
 Greenwood, John, farmer.

Grey, John, tanner.
 Grey, Lawrence, laborer.
 Griffin, Peter, laborer.
 Griffin, James, laborer.
 Griffin, William, laborer.
 Grill, Charles, laborer.
 Grinton, Sarah A.
 Grinton, Anna.
 Grinton, William, real estate agent.
 Gross, John, stone-cutter.
 Gross, Alexander, stone-cutter.
 Gross, Arnold, mason.
 Gross, Henry, laborer.
 Gunlock, John.
 Gurrison, Joseph.
 Haughton, Patrick, laborer.
 Hammony, L. J.
 Hanly, J.
 Hanley, Patrick, laborer.
 Hanley, Catherine.
 Hausser, George.
 Hausser, Simon, stone dealer.
 Hausser, Vincent, saloon-keeper.
 Hartshorne, H., clerk.
 Hatchman, Norman, molder.
 Haven, Philo.
 Haven, J. M.
 Haven, James, laborer.
 Hauck, Gabriel, tanner.
 Hauck, Ann C.
 Hogan, John, laborer.
 Hagen, Henry, blacksmith.
 Hart, Mary Ann.
 Hawkins, Ed., laborer.
 Hayward, Lewis J.
 Hartman, John, mason.
 Hatch, E. D., woodworker.
 Hartung, Joseph, undertaker.
 Hartong, Patrick, laborer.
 Hartong, Joseph, laborer.
 Halsey, N. H.
 Haley, Jane.
 Haley, Patrick C., attorney.
 Havanaugh, T., laborer.
 Hand, Mathew, dentist.
 Haughton, P., laborer.
 Hartigan, John, policeman.
 Hartigan, Dennis, laborer.
 Hamill, Margaret.
 Harney, Mary.
 Halway, Charles.
 Hagar, E. C., attorney.
 Harless, B. A.
 Harless, Mrs.
 Hahnlein, William, laborer.
 Hahnlean, Charles, laborer.
 Hasey, Charles O., operator.
 Hasey, Eliza A.
 Hay, Mathew.
 Hardy, Henry, laborer.
 Hardy, E. E.
 Hardy, Otis, capitalist.
 Hanson, John H., attorney.
 Hanson, J. W., laborer.
 Harris, Mark.
 Hayes, William, watchman.
 Hack, Christian, machinist.
 Hadsell, M. J., farmer.

Harrigan, Mary.
 Hallem, J. W., laborer.
 Harms, John.
 Harvey, Francis, laborer.
 Hassen, Michael.
 Hayden, Patrick, laborer.
 Hawley, W. B.
 Hamilton, Margaret.
 Hamilton, Amos, laborer.
 Hanna, James A.
 Hanna, John, laborer.
 Harrington, Michael, laborer.
 Harrington, Benjamin.
 Harrington, P., laborer.
 Harrington, Harriet.
 Harrington, Henry, laborer.
 Hamrakan, William, laborer.
 Hagan, Thomas, laborer.
 Havaland, Margaret.
 Haviland, Francis, livery stable.
 Herholzer, Martin, plasterer.
 Helmel, S., laborer.
 Hennett, Edward.
 Heise, A. W., physician.
 Heber, Albert, laborer.
 Heatherwick.
 Heatherwick, John, farmer.
 Henry, J.
 Henry, J. A., capitalist.
 Henderson, H., Mrs.
 Henderson, J. E., printer.
 Henchen, August, stone-cutter.
 Hewer, Peter, laborer.
 Hettigan, C., laborer.
 Hearbach, George, carpenter.
 Hebert, Mary Ann.
 Hebert, Joseph, teamster.
 Herbert, Francis.
 Healey, Ann. Mrs.
 Hester, Joseph, laborer.
 Heintzelman, David, engineer.
 Heffernan, Ellen.
 Heath, William J., Justice of the Peace.
 Herschberger, Daniel, wagon-maker.
 Hendricks, D. P., attorney.
 Hennessy, David, laborer.
 Hennessy, Joseph, laborer.
 Hibner, John, Jr., farmer.
 Hibner, James C., farmer.
 Hibner, F. A., farmer.
 Hibner, John, farmer.
 Hibner, T. A., farmer.
 Hirater, H., farmer.
 Hiner, Owen, laborer.
 Higinbotham, H. N.
 Higby, Henry.
 Higbee, Henry.
 Hill, Francis M., clerk.
 Hill, W. J.
 Hill, Hellen.
 Hill, Charles A., attorney.
 Hill, John W., laborer.
 Hill, William S.
 Hills, Fanny, Mrs.
 Hills, John W., boiler-maker.
 Higgins, Amanda D.
 Higgins, Burr, engineer.
 Hixson, John, merchant.

Hicks, Obadiah, laborer.
 Hicks, Kate.
 Horner, Jacob, carpenter.
 Holland, Wm., laborer.
 Holland, Ellen.
 Hosmer, G. H., doctor.
 Hoperick, Peter, farmer.
 Hollister, Mary.
 Houghton, G. W.
 Hoefner, A., saloon-keeper.
 Hoeffner, H., laborer.
 Hoffner, Sophia.
 Honerhaw, Wm., laborer.
 Holden, Frank, farmer.
 Horan, Patrick, Constable.
 Horan, James, laborer.
 Horn, P., laborer.
 Hoag, T. C., laborer.
 Hobbs, Thomas, laborer.
 Hobbs, Perry J., insurance agent.
 Howk, Henderson.
 Horks, Anthony, tailor.
 Horton, F., laborer.
 Holsworth, John, blacksmith.
 Hogan, Ed., laborer.
 Holt, Frank, laborer.
 Holderman, Catharine.
 Hollister, Mary.
 Hoffman, Frank, insurance agent.
 Hoffer, Benedict.
 Hoffer, D. H.
 House, R., wagon-maker.
 Humphry, Horace, founder.
 Hugh, L. D., laborer.
 Hughes, Pat., laborer.
 Hull, Nicholas.
 Hull, Wm., laborer.
 Hull, Cornelia A.
 Hulbert, E., merchant.
 Hulbert, E., Mrs.
 Hurley, C., clerk.
 Hubbard, Joseph S.
 Hubbard, Wm. H., carpenter.
 Hyde, George W., miller.
 Hyde, Mary J.
 Hyde, Jonas.
 Hyland, James, farmer.
 Hyland, N. H., farmer.
 Hunter, Thomas N.
 Hunt, John, brakeman.
 Hunt, John J., laborer.
 Hutchins, T. H., attorney.
 Hutchins, Thomas, attorney.
 Hutchins, W. H., farmer.
 Hunter, Elijah.
 Hurd, Edward.
 Hummel, J. D.
 Humble, Francis.
 Hurmel, Nicholas, brewer.
 Ibal, Casper, mason.
 Ingersoll, Benjamin, laborer.
 Ingersoll, T. H., farmer.
 Ingalls, L. E., real estate.
 Ingersoll, Hanna E.
 Jahn, Joseph, laborer.
 Jahn, George, stone-cutter.
 Jacquer, Michael, laborer.
 James, Wm., laborer.

- Jacobs, L. C., painter.
 Jackson, Julia A.
 Jackson, Fred. A., clerk.
 Jackson, Thomas, farmer.
 Jennings, Ellen.
 Jenkins, H. L.
 Jenkins, James, laborer.
 Jenks, David C.
 Jessen, C. P., laborer.
 John, Susanna, farmer.
 Jones, George, cashier.
 Jones, Willard F.
 Jones, George.
 Johnson, J. P.
 Johnson, Heinrich.
 Johnson, A., laborer.
 Johnson, John, laborer.
 Johnson, John, carpenter.
 Johnson, August.
 Johnson, Orin, carpenter.
 Johnson, R. S.
 Jugrich, J., laborer.
 Juks, L. C.
 Jungler, Peter, laborer.
 Kaniger, John, farmer.
 Kaeffler, Nic, laborer.
 Kaiser, Herman, laborer.
 Karen, J. M.
 Karen, P. A., laborer.
 Kueffner, Adam, laborer.
 Kachelhoffer, Michael, tailor.
 Kachelhoffer, X., tailor.
 Kanne, James, laborer.
 Kaffer, Francis, teamster.
 Kastner, C., laborer.
 Kastner, Wm., baker.
 Kavenaugh, Joseph, laborer.
 Kane, Ann R.
 Kane, Betsey.
 Keyer, Ed., laborer.
 Keeler, Tobias.
 Keen, James C.
 Kenney, James, laborer.
 Kennedy, Michael, laborer.
 Keller, Joseph, carpenter.
 Keisnerr, John.
 Keyes, Edward, druggist.
 Keegan, Mary.
 Keegan, Thomas, laborer.
 Kerchival, James C., farmer.
 Keip, Philip, saloon-keeper.
 Keir, James.
 Kessling, George, laborer.
 Kerrigan, Owen, laborer.
 Kerwin, Patrick, farmer.
 Kerwin, John, farmer.
 Kelly, Robert T., Town Clerk.
 Kelly, Mary W.
 Kelly, Thomas J., laborer.
 Kelly, J. B., laborer.
 Kelly, M., laborer.
 Kelly, Wm., laborer.
 Kelly, Ann.
 Kelly, Boss.
 Kelly, Patrick, laborer.
 Kelly, James, laborer.
 Kelly, Timothy, laborer.
 Kelley, Edward, laborer.
 Kelley, Margaret.
 Kelley, F., laborer.
 Kivings, M., farmer.
 Kipp, Philip, saloon-keeper.
 Kipp, A. P.
 Kinney, A.
 Kilburn, Patrick, laborer.
 Kinsella, S. A., farmer.
 Kier, James, farmer.
 Kinnie, Mary A., jewelry, etc.
 Kirkham, Henry, farmer.
 Killmer, George, farmer.
 Killmer, Harriet.
 Killien, John, laborer.
 Kirk, Mary A.
 Kirk, Philip, merchant.
 Killeen, James, laborer.
 Killeen, Wm., laborer.
 Kimball, Dan., laborer.
 Kimball, Charles P.
 King, Jeremiah, laborer.
 King, John P., coal dealer.
 King, Maurice J.
 King, Anna M.
 King, Jeremiah, farmer.
 Kleneman, Anton, farmer.
 Klemme, John, blacksmith.
 Kline, M., laborer.
 Knowlton, D. W., banker.
 Knowlton, Calvin, banker.
 Knifall, P., laborer.
 Knoerzer, Erasmus, saloon-keeper.
 Knox, Augustus F., attorney.
 Korse, Nicholas, farmer.
 Korst, Nickolas, farmer.
 Konig, Frank, laborer.
 Korcillius, Adeline.
 Kramer, Ignatz, saloon-keeper.
 Krause, Michael, laborer.
 Kraus, Julius, jewelry, etc.
 Kraker, Joseph, shoemaker.
 Krings, Michael, farmer.
 Krings, Nickolas, farmer.
 Kronmeyer, Wm., stone dealer.
 Krichall, H., plasterer.
 Krusella, F. B., farmer.
 Krusella, F. A., farmer.
 Krusella, F. D., farmer.
 Kuntzell, John, laborer.
 Kuntz, John, farmer.
 Kurtz, Elizabeth.
 Kurtz, Charles, farmer.
 Kunzman, Adam, laborer.
 Kunzman, Joseph, laborer.
 Kunzman, John, laborer.
 Larker, Joseph, laborer.
 Latz, Joseph, mason.
 Lambert, Charles.
 Lambert, John, keeper I. S. P.
 Langdon, Mary.
 Lacey, Patrick, laborer.
 Laraway, Charles, farmer.
 Laib, Christ.
 Lapham, David.
 Lawrence, Richard.
 Lawrence, Ed., laborer.
 Lawrence, Charles, farmer.
 Lawlor, Wm., laborer.

Lawlor, Michael, laborer.
 Lawlor, M., farmer.
 Lagger, Sebastian, banker.
 Lagger, John, laborer.
 Lang, M. G.
 Lang, John C., editor.
 Layfield, Francis, carpenter.
 Layfield, C. W., carpenter.
 Laderbach, Adam, laborer.
 Lamping, George, Sr.
 Lamping, Robert, farmer.
 Laverne, E. F., laborer.
 Larkin, James, laborer.
 Larkin, Thomas, farmer.
 Lean, A. M.
 Leisser, John, laborer.
 Leisen, John, farmer.
 Leissen, John.
 Leonard, James, farmer.
 Lehman, L., musician.
 Lehman, Marcus, carpenter.
 Lehman, Paul, farmer.
 Lehman, Paul, laborer.
 Leffler, Caroline, farmer.
 Ley, John, farmer.
 Lesser, Michael, gardener.
 Lellman, F. L., saloon-keeper.
 Leach, Michael, laborer.
 Leach, L., manufacturer.
 Lendor, F., laborer.
 Leichtenwalter, Wm., laborer.
 Lennon, John, marble cutter.
 Lewis, John, painter.
 Lewis, C. A.
 Leizer, John, laborer.
 Leahy, Ann.
 Leavey, John, druggist.
 Lennon, John, grocer.
 Lefontaine, F. X., ice dealer.
 Leyman, Charles L., mason.
 Leyman, H.
 Lincoln, M. A., laborer.
 Lindell, J. B., Pastor.
 Line, Patrick.
 Little, Mary J.
 Limperich, Joseph, laborer.
 Limpert, John, carpenter.
 Logan, George, grocer.
 Lowrey, Wm., laborer.
 Loga, August, laborer.
 Lowe, Samuel, laborer.
 Lott, Jacob.
 Louks, Thomas, carpenter.
 Lots, Henry, laborer.
 Long, Thomas, farmer.
 Lufkins, Stephen.
 Lufkin, Stephen.
 Lyford, H. M., merchant.
 Lyford, S. G.
 Lyman, George.
 Lyman, John, farmer.
 Lyon, L. M., laborer.
 Lynch, Patrick, farmer.
 Man, Charles, laborer.
 Mahn, George.
 Massey, Hiat.
 Massey, George, carpenter.
 Marti, Jacob, laborer.

Malcomb, Jesse.
 Maloney, D., peddler.
 Macomber, M. J., Mrs.
 Maxwell, Jane.
 Malcone, Mrs.
 Maney, David.
 Mahan, H., laborer.
 Madden, John, laborer.
 Mahan, Francis.
 Maher, Martin, laborer.
 Maher, Thomas, laborer.
 Matteson, Joel A.
 Matteson, Fred. W.
 Mahoney, John, grocer.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah, grocer.
 Malroney, John, laborer.
 Mager, Christian, blacksmith.
 Martin, Michael, laborer.
 Martin, John, laborer.
 Martin, George B.
 Martins, Frederick, laborer.
 Marcan, Ann.
 Marion, John.
 Manley, Thomas, farmer.
 Manley, Ann.
 Malone, Wesley, farmer.
 Marshall, Martin, laborer.
 Marshall, S. T.
 Marshall, Ralph W.
 Marshall, A. O., attorney.
 Marsh, F. E., grain dealer.
 Marsh, H. N., station agent.
 Mason, Elizabeth M.
 Mason, T. A., lumber dealer.
 Mason, D. C., laborer.
 Mason, Patrick, laborer.
 Mason, George A., farmer.
 Mason, Daniel C.
 Mack, John, carpenter.
 Mack, Timothy.
 Mack, U., merchant.
 Mack, J. L.
 Mack, Adelaide.
 Mack, John, shoemaker.
 Mack, Adelia.
 McAnna, P.
 McAndrews, Patrick, laborer.
 McBride, Mary.
 McCormick, John, laborer.
 McCanna, Charles, laborer.
 McCanna, John, laborer.
 McCanna, Daniel.
 McCann, Edward, laborer.
 McCann, Martha J.
 McCawlliff, Mary.
 McClintock, Alex, farmer.
 McCabe, Hugh, laborer.
 McCahey, M., laborer.
 McClasky, Michael, laborer.
 McCarthy, Elizabeth.
 McCarty, P., laborer.
 McCarty, Charles, laborer.
 McCoy, Owen, laborer.
 McCoy, T., laborer.
 McCoy, Oben.
 McConchin, John.
 McConchie, John, engineer.
 McConchie, Ann.

- McCreery, J., laborer.
 McCunn, H., farmer.
 McCulloch, Alex, engineer.
 McDaniel, George, farmer.
 McDaniels, George.
 McDowell, Walker.
 McDowell, Walter, laborer.
 McDougall, D., Dr.
 McDonald, Walker, farmer.
 McDonald, George.
 McDonald, Wm., teamster.
 McDonald, John, gardener.
 McDonald, E.
 McDade, Dennis, laborer.
 McDade, Chauncey, nurseryman.
 McElgrew, Peter.
 McElgrew, William.
 McElhern, Daniel, farmer.
 McElhaney, Patrick, laborer.
 McEvoy, M., tinner.
 McFargo, Elizabeth.
 McFadden, James, drayman.
 McFadden, John, laborer.
 McGee, John, laborer.
 McGee, Edward, laborer.
 McGuire, H. H., laborer.
 McGuire, H. H., carpenter.
 McGrath, James, laborer.
 McGraw, Michael, laborer.
 McGann, Dan, laborer.
 McGinnis, John, blacksmith.
 McGinnis, John, laborer.
 McGovern, Peter, laborer.
 McGovern, John, laborer.
 McGowen, John.
 McGovney, Thomas G.
 McHerron, George, laborer.
 McHugh, Felix, farmer.
 McHugh, Thomas, laborer.
 McHugh, James, laborer.
 McHugh, Patrick, laborer.
 McHugh, B., Mrs.
 McIntosh, Sarah, teacher.
 McKinzey, Geo., coal dealer.
 McNinney, Henry, laborer.
 McNamee, Owen, farmer.
 McNiff, John, laborer.
 McPartlin, Hugh, laborer.
 McPartlin, James, laborer.
 McPherson, James, engineer.
 McPhilips, Barney.
 McQuirk, John, laborer.
 McQuade, Owen, laborer.
 McQuire, John.
 McRoberts, Josiah, Judge of Cir. Court.
 McVey, James, laborer.
 Meil, August, farmer.
 Meilley, A. E., laborer.
 Meachem, Benjamin.
 Messer, Louise.
 Meredith, J., laborer.
 Melter, John.
 Mehr, John.
 Melchoir, August, carpenter.
 Meeker, A. B., Supt. Rolling-Mills.
 Meir, Michael, mason.
 Meyer, Michael, mason.
 Meyer, Michael, farmer.
 Meyers, W. H., farmer.
 Merrill, C. H., clerk.
 Mead, A. B., Dr.
 Meacheur, Harriet E.
 Meers, Dennis, hardware merchant.
 Metzger, Conrad, mason.
 Metzger, Gabriel, laborer.
 Miller, John, insurance agent.
 Miller, W. F.
 Miller, John, clerk.
 Miller, H.
 Miller, James.
 Michael, John, farmer.
 Millsbaugh, Isaac, Justice of the Peace.
 Milley, John, mason.
 Milk, William.
 Miner, W. S., house-mover.
 Middlebrook, A. L.
 Mitchell, Catharine.
 Mitchell, L. C.
 Miles, Ellen.
 Mick, John.
 Mills, William, farmer.
 Moes, Mary A.
 Moran, John, laborer.
 Moran, James, laborer.
 Moran, Thomas, laborer.
 Moran, Michael, laborer.
 Moore, O. R., carpenter.
 Moore, Clement J., carpenter.
 Moore, Thomas, farmer.
 Mock, John, carpenter.
 Mock, Joseph, farmer.
 Monakan, P., laborer.
 Monakan, J., saloon-keeper.
 Morgan, Michael, laborer.
 Morgan, W. H., pattern-maker.
 Morgan, M. L., laborer.
 Morgan, T. W., laborer.
 Morris, Jacob, laborer.
 Morrissey, Ann.
 Morrissey, Andrew, laborer.
 Morrissey, John, laborer.
 Morrissey, James, express messenger.
 Mooney, Emmet, saloon-keeper.
 Moriety, John, laborer.
 Molenpah, Fred, tailor.
 Moffat, James.
 Moreland, John C., merchant.
 Monahan, John, laborer.
 Morarty, Miles, laborer.
 Mollitore, Joseph, carpenter.
 Montieth, Charles.
 Morrison, Ann, L.
 Moses, Abbie.
 Mork, C., machinist.
 Mossman, F., carpenter.
 Munday, Wm., laborer.
 Mulligan, Margaret.
 Muller, William.
 Mulrooney, Wm., laborer.
 Munson, G. S., laborer.
 Munn, S. W., attorney.
 Muschel, Xavier, laborer.
 Munsey, Jonathan, laborer.
 Muncy, Jonathan, farmer.
 Murray, Patrick, laborer.
 Murray, Mary T.

Mupps, Wm., Jr., farmer.
 Mupps, Robert.
 Mupps, Wm., auctioneer.
 Munch, F., coal dealer.
 Munch, H., farmer.
 Murphy, H.
 Murphy, Patrick, engineer.
 Murphy, Lawrence, laborer.
 Murphy, Thomas, laborer.
 Murphy, H., laborer.
 Murphy, D. Y., laborer.
 Murphy, Martin, laborer.
 Murphy, F. D., laborer.
 Murphy, Michael, tailor.
 Murphy, J. P., Justice of the Peace.
 Murphy, P. W.
 Murphy, J. D.
 Murphy, Wm., mason.
 Munroe, Geo., grocer.
 Munroe, G., merchant.
 Mullen, Dennis, mason.
 Mullen, Wm., laborer.
 Mullen, Bridget.
 Myers, Claud.
 Nalte, F., farmer.
 Naur, Nicholas.
 Newkirk, Charles, farmer.
 Newkirk, Charlotte.
 Neydeggar, Samuel, painter.
 Nelson, Lewis H., laborer.
 Nelson, C., laborer.
 Nelson, Charles, engineer.
 Nelson, George.
 Neubold, T., machinist.
 Niver, H., carpenter.
 Niver, H., painter.
 Nicholson, Francis, tailor.
 Nickel, Henry, farmer.
 Niles, S., laborer.
 Nobles, Elisha, farmer.
 Noonan, Catharine.
 Nowlan, John, laborer.
 Norton, James, plasterer.
 Norton, D.
 Norton, Pat, laborer.
 Nolan, Mary A.
 Nolan, James, laborer.
 Nuischitz, John, laborer.
 O'Berman, Herman, farmer.
 Oberman, Herman, stone-cutter.
 Oberman, John F., stone-cutter.
 Oberlin, Edward, Guard.
 O'Bryen, Thomas, Marshal.
 O'Brien, John.
 O'Brien, Matthew, laborer.
 O'Brien, Wm., laborer.
 O'Brien, Jane.
 O'Brien, Kate.
 O'Connor, Catherine.
 O'Conner, S., laborer.
 O'Connell, Charles, painter.
 O'Connell, Mary.
 O'Connell, Patrick, laborer.
 O'Connell, Hanna.
 O'Connell, Charles.
 O'Daniel, Peter, laborer.
 O'Donnell, Thomas, laborer.
 O'Donnell, John.

Offerman, Frank, farmer.
 Ogilve, J., laborer.
 Ogden, M. D., physician.
 Ogden, M. B., Dr.
 O'Harra, James, laborer.
 O'Leary, Timothy, farmer.
 O'Leary, Anthony J., laborer.
 Olney, C. C., marble-cutter.
 Olin, Benjamin, County Judge.
 O'Malley, C., laborer.
 O'Mahoney, John.
 Onderdonk, John.
 O'Neil, Thomas, laborer.
 O'Neil, Edward, farmer.
 O'Neil, Michael, laborer.
 Oonovan, Jerry, laborer.
 Opeld, John, farmer.
 O'Riley, James.
 O'Rumble, Thomas, well-borer.
 O'Rumble, Thomas, Jr., laborer.
 Ostrander, Wm., farmer.
 Osborne, P. Q., farmer.
 Oswald, Erhard.
 O'Toole, Dennis, laborer.
 Otter, Adam, carpenter.
 Paris, Mrs.
 Paul, James, Sr., farmer.
 Patchel, John, clerk.
 Pasold, Catharine.
 Pasold, John, stone-cutter.
 Paesold, J. F., shoemaker.
 Pasol, Ferdinand, shoe merchant.
 Palmer, Jacob, laborer.
 Palmer, Ella.
 Palmer, Martha.
 Parent, Albert, engineer.
 Paige, Charles, laborer.
 Patrick, J. F., farmer.
 Patrick, J. E., farmer.
 Parther, Christ, farmer.
 Page, Seneca.
 Parker, Wm., laborer.
 Parker, Johanna.
 Park, Mary.
 Park, D. S., carpenter.
 Parke, Joseph, laborer.
 Parks, G. D. A., attorney.
 Patterson, J. G., merchant.
 Patterson, Harriet, Mrs.
 Patterson, Thomas H., lime dealer.
 Pelkey, Wm., Constable.
 Pederson, O., tailor.
 Peter, F., laborer.
 Peter, Smith, laborer.
 Peters, Henry, saloon-keeper.
 Perkins, Lydia.
 Perkins, Joseph.
 Pease, Sidney R., carpenter.
 Pettigrew, John, laborer.
 Peterson, Ole, stone-cutter.
 Phine, Alexander, laborer.
 Phelps, Egbert, attorney.
 Pickerell, Wm., laborer.
 Pickle, Mrs.
 Pickards, Richard, farmer.
 Pierce, E., Surveyor.
 Pierce, Robert M., engineer.
 Pierce, Sanford, student.

- Pinneo, J. D.
 Pinney, D. H., attorney.
 Picket, Cicily.
 Pond, G. W.
 Pond, D. W., grocer.
 Powers, John, laborer.
 Powers, Winefred, laborer.
 Pohl, Henry, Sr., trimmer.
 Pohl, H. R., clerk.
 Posta, Ignatz, laborer.
 Powles, Daniel B., laborer.
 Potter, George W.
 Potter, Elvia.
 Potter, Harriet A.
 Porter, Edward, laborer.
 Porter, Edwin, brewer.
 Porter, J., painter.
 Porter, C., painter.
 Prior, Mich.
 Preston, Thomas, tanner.
 Preston, Maria L.
 Pratt, Lydian C.
 Pratt, Hiram.
 Pratt, Mary A.
 Purvis, William, laborer.
 Py, Joseph, laborer.
 Py, Mary.
 Quirk, Bridget.
 Quilty, Maurice, laborer.
 Quiggle, J. W., well-driller.
 Quiggles, George W.
 Quin, Mortimer, laborer.
 Quinn, Michael, laborer.
 Quinn, Patrick, laborer.
 Raub, Maria A.
 Raub, N. J., laborer.
 Raub, John, laborer.
 Raucher, Maria.
 Rawley, A. G.
 Ray, Edward, horse-doctor.
 Raynor, George C., physician.
 Rademaker, Thomas, farmer.
 Rath, F., laborer.
 Rafferty, Catherine.
 Raka, Henry.
 Randall, A. S., attorney.
 Randall, S. W., attorney.
 Rapple, Fred., butcher.
 Rapple, Michael, farmer.
 Redmond, Thomas.
 Reuneck, John.
 Reuben, John H., railroad conductor.
 Reid, John, farmer.
 Reed, S. B., civil engineer.
 Reed, Lucius J., carpenter.
 Reed, Charles, farmer.
 Reed, Samuel B., farmer.
 Reilley, Patrick.
 Reithger, S., laborer.
 Reeves, Marshall.
 Rees, D. A., marble-cutter.
 Reichmann, Mary.
 Reichman, Joseph, butcher.
 Reinhart, John, store.
 Reitz, Wm.
 Reamer, Gustus, carpenter.
 Reiger, John, laborer.
 Regan, Honora.
 Rhine, Jacob, laborer.
 Rhodes, Margaret.
 Ridgway, Caleb J.
 Riley, T. H., laborer.
 Riley, Thomas, laborer.
 Ritzel, Henry.
 Rindelman, Mrs.
 Rigdon, Thomas, farmer.
 Rickey, A., saloon-keeper.
 Richart, Fritz, carpenter.
 Richart, John, grocer.
 Risley, Minerva P.
 Richmond, I. T., Mrs.
 Richard, David, farmer.
 Richards, Charles, physician.
 Richards, John, farmer.
 Richards, C., farmer.
 Richards, George, laborer.
 Robinson, Frank, saloon-keeper.
 Robinson, Nancy A.
 Robinson, A. J., merchant.
 Robinson, John H., farmer.
 Robinson, Margaret.
 Robinson, James.
 Robinson, Mary A.
 Robinson, Frank, grocer.
 Robinson, John.
 Roberts, Pratt.
 Roberts, John.
 Robertson, Robert.
 Rove, Samuel, farmer.
 Ross, L. E., farmer.
 Ross, J. P., farmer.
 Ross, Joseph.
 Ross, William H., laborer.
 Roundtree, Daniel, laundryman.
 Rose, Robert.
 Rodgers, Alexander, farmer.
 Rodgers, Michael, laborer.
 Rodgers, Oscar F.
 Roper, Jane.
 Roff, Daniel.
 Rowley, H. H., Mrs.
 Rockey, George E., planing-mill.
 Roke, Henry, laborer.
 Rohaker, H., mason.
 Rooney, John, laborer.
 Rogan, John clerk.
 Rowland, F. M.
 Rowell, Hopkins, capitalist.
 Rudcliff, Y. M., farmer.
 Rupert, Anthony, machinist.
 Rubb, Henry, wagon-maker.
 Rudy, J.
 Rudge, Henry.
 Rudge, Samuel.
 Russell, Phebe.
 Russell, Elizabeth J.
 Russell, Christina.
 Russell, Amos C.
 Rubenstein, Lorenz, farmer.
 Rubenstein, Lawrence, farmer.
 Rudd, David, farmer.
 Rudd, Rossiter, farmer.
 Rudd, Rossiter, laborer.
 Rudd, Sandford, machinist.
 Rudd, Barak, farmer.
 Ryan, Mrs.

- Ryan, John, merchant.
 Ryan, John, shoemaker.
 Ryan, James, laborer.
 Ryan, Patrick, laborer.
 Ryan, J. H., laborer.
 Ryan, David, laborer.
 Ryan, Charles L.
 Ryne, George W., laborer.
 Savage, S. F., Mrs., bookstore.
 Sans, Christian, Pastor.
 Sanders, M., laborer.
 Sanders, L. J., laborer.
 Sartoris, Mary.
 Sawyer, Susan.
 Sawyer, Henry J., Supt. I. S. P.
 Sampson, Mrs.
 Salter, George B., dentist.
 Sane, R. R., laborer.
 Semahan, M.
 Sandiford, Thomas.
 Sandiford, R., manufacturer.
 Schall, Austen J., laborer.
 Schall, Miles, laborer.
 Schall, Phillip, merchant.
 Scott, Rosetta.
 Scheulke, Michael, laborer.
 Schmeir, John.
 Scammond, J. Young.
 Schroom, Fred.
 Scheick, Henry, saloon-keeper.
 Scutt, H. B., wire fence.
 Schanan, W., Miss.
 Schorie, John, laborer.
 Scollay, Bridget.
 Schreffler, Henry, tinner.
 Schwertle, Peter, laborer.
 Schup, John, carpenter.
 Schroder, F. W., druggist.
 Schubert, John, marble-cutter.
 Schott, Jacob, painter.
 Schoedler, Frank, trimmer.
 Scheidler, Maria.
 Schurtz, M. W., laborer.
 Scheidt, John, candy-factory.
 Schosser, Godfred, stone-cutter.
 Schaller, Philip, mason.
 Schick, John, laborer.
 Schwartz, Xavier, laborer.
 Schmeiser, John, shoemaker.
 Schriver, John, laborer.
 Schott, Rose T.
 Schoop, D. R.
 Schreimer, Nicholas, wagon-maker.
 Schweiver, Michael.
 Schutter, Anthony, laborer.
 Schwars, Julius, laborer.
 Schmears, August, laborer.
 Schutts, John, farmer.
 Schwitzer, Conrad, carpenter.
 Schultz, Henry, stone dealer.
 Schwab, Maria.
 Schoff, John.
 Schmitz, Ignatz, molder.
 Schneider, Michael.
 Schneider, John B., laborer.
 Seitz, Matilda.
 Seitz, Stephen, laborer.
 Seitz, Anthony, plasterer.
 Searles, F., clerk.
 Searles, M. E., clerk in P. O.
 Sehring, Fred, brewer.
 Seibenthil, William, laborer.
 Seeley, J., keeper in I. S. P.
 Seeley, George, laborer.
 Seeley, James, laborer.
 Seeley, Jonas, laborer.
 Sexton, Dennis, laborer.
 Sees, George, stone-cutter.
 Semmerer, A., laborer.
 Sennett, Edward.
 Seneca, H.
 Selser, Frederick, laborer.
 Seivert, Vinsen, farmer.
 Seivert, Vincent, mason.
 Seigel, George, farmer.
 Seward, Calvin, farmer.
 Seivart, John, merchant.
 Shaffer, Paul.
 Shaffer, Henry, Baker.
 Shaw, Fayette B.
 Shaw, Clark J.
 Shaw, Alex.
 Shaw, J. B.
 Shaw, James, laborer.
 Sheridan, Dennis, laborer.
 Sheridan, Patrick, laborer.
 Shayer, Leroy,
 Sharp, A. B., axle grease.
 Shirk, Henry, saloon-keeper.
 Shields, John, laborer.
 Shreffler, A. H., book-keeper.
 Shoop, Louisa.
 Shepley, Wm., laborer.
 Shuttler, J. F., laborer.
 Shubert, Conrad, stone-cutter.
 Shiffer, Fred.
 Shelley, J. L.
 Shaffner, Benjamin, coal-dealer.
 Shanahan, P., Justice of the Peace.
 Shanam, W., Miss.
 Shussler, Joseph, carpenter.
 Shutts, Henry.
 Short, Mary J.
 Short, Terrance, laborer.
 Short, Barney, laborer.
 Short, T., laborer.
 Short, Patrick, laborer.
 Sime, John, mason.
 Silks, R., laborer.
 Simons, S. O., grocer.
 Simons, Anna.
 Sing, Adam, farmer.
 Simpson, B., farmer.
 Simpson, Luke, shoemaker.
 Simpson, B., laborer.
 Simongton, Wm., farmer.
 Sido, Stephen, blacksmith.
 Sindsey, Adaline.
 Simonds, Philip.
 Sloan, John, laborer.
 Sloan, Bridget.
 Sloan, Catharine.
 Slimm, Wm., mason.
 Slim, Wm., laborer.
 Sleeper, D. C.
 Smith, Andrew, farmer.

- Smith, Rose, Mrs.
 Smith, Henry, laborer.
 Smith, I. D., laborer.
 Smith, Wm., farmer.
 Smith, Emely N.
 Smith, Wm., Mrs.
 Smith, Catharine.
 Smith, Nicholas.
 Smith, Michael, laborer.
 Smith, Floretta.
 Smith, Dwite, carpenter.
 Smith, E. N.
 Smith, Christopher, laborer.
 Smith, Orange R., carpenter.
 Smith, John, laborer.
 Smith, Paul, Jr.
 Smith, P., laborer.
 Smith, Andrew, stone-cutter.
 Smith, Patrick, farmer.
 Smith, D. Y., carpenter.
 Smeecker, Margaret.
 Smalley, Henry, laborer.
 Smalley, John, laborer.
 Snapp, Henry, attorney.
 Snapp, A.
 Sohn, Andrew.
 Souman, Adam, laborer.
 Spears, Wm. E., carpenter.
 Spear, James B., grain dealer.
 Spretzer, Frank, merchant.
 Spangler, John.
 Spangler, Agnes S.
 Spangler, Henry.
 Spangler, W. A., plasterer.
 Spencer, R.
 Spaulding, David E., laborer.
 Springer, F., clerk.
 Spoor, Harlow H., plasterer.
 Squires, Isaac.
 Steffen, Christian, laborer.
 Steffen, Henry.
 Star, A. R., nurseryman.
 Starbuck, Irene, flour and feed store.
 Steinburg, Mary E.
 Stege, William, laborer.
 Stanton, Johanna.
 Stanton, David.
 Stanton, Nicholas, blacksmith.
 Staffen, Paul.
 Stapleton William, shoemaker.
 Staehle, C. W., bookbinder.
 Stemman, Regina.
 Stoddard, Betsey.
 Stock, John, saloon-keeper.
 Stockmeier, John, mason.
 Stoops, Joseph, carpenter.
 Stalder, Nicholas, laborer.
 Stowe, Louise P.
 Stanley, F. G., laborer.
 Steel, William A., stone dealer.
 Steel, Susan M.
 Strickland, Maria.
 Strickland, Leon, laborer.
 Staley, Ignatz, laborer.
 Strong, William A., Jr., capitalist.
 Strunz, John.
 Stewart, William.
 Stewart, Ezra H., dentist.
 Stevens, W. D., carpenter.
 Stevens, H. D.
 Stevens, W. W., attorney.
 Stevens, Nancy.
 Stevens, Albert, horse dealer.
 Stevens, H. K., capitalist.
 Stevens, Benjamine, farmer.
 Stephens, Sebastian, shoemaker.
 Stephens, J., Sr.
 Stephens, Orrin.
 Stephens, Joe, saddler.
 Stephen, John, Jr., farmer.
 Stender, John, laborer.
 Stearns, Harmon, carpenter.
 St. Julian, Joseph, saddler.
 St. Julien, J. I., saddler.
 St. Ange, Louis, laborer.
 Sullivan, Dennis.
 Sullivan, John, laborer.
 Sullivan, Owen, laborer.
 Sullivan, Paul, laborer.
 Sullivan, Ed., laborer.
 Sullivan, James, laborer.
 Sunderland, Patrick, laborer.
 Sulland, John, laborer.
 Sutton, James, butcher.
 Swan, Joseph R.
 Swan, C. B., well-borer.
 Swartout, Con.
 Tait, Michael, laborer.
 Tait, Michael, farmer.
 Talbot, Edward, butcher.
 Talbot, Rich.
 Tatge, Conrad, manufacturer.
 Tarbell, J. F., heater.
 Taylor, J. W., carpenter.
 Taylor, John W.
 Taylor, Henry, quarryman.
 Taylor, Tiberias.
 Telfer, F. W., laborer.
 Terrence, J. L.
 Teeling, James, laborer.
 Terry, F. E., manufacturer.
 Tea, Mark B.
 Themes, Nicholas, marble-cutter.
 Theiler, John, grocer.
 Thompson, Ann.
 Thompson, S. F.
 Thompson, E., Mrs.
 Thornton, Carey, laborer.
 Thornton, S. J., laborer.
 Thayer, H. L.
 Thayer, Leroy, capitalist.
 Tipper, William, laborer.
 Tonner, William, City Clerk.
 Tonner, Mrs.
 Townsend, Thomas.
 Toorney, Ed., farmer.
 Tracy, Michael, laborer.
 Tracy, Nicholas.
 Treat, Francis.
 Tramor, Thomas, laborer.
 Troy, Patrick, drayman.
 Troy, James, laborer.
 Tighe, N. D., saloon-keeper.
 Trickanan, John.
 Trutchler, Charles, teacher.
 Tripp, James M., laborer.

Traver, John, farmer.
 Tuck, Lucy A.
 Turnstein, Lewis.
 Twohey, Mathew, saloon-keeper.
 Tyler, E. M.
 Tyrell, Thomas, shoemaker.
 Tyrell, Ann.
 Unmack, William, farmer.
 Ulm, Lawrence, barber.
 Ulrich, Michael, shoemaker.
 Ulrich, Henry A.
 Vanderburg, William S.
 Vanderlip, P. A.
 Vance, G. L., merchant.
 Valker, John, laborer.
 Valker, Mary.
 Van Allen, Charles F., railroader.
 Van Allen, Myron, laborer.
 Van Auken, Jacob C.
 Van Horn, Garrett.
 Van Kuel, C., farmer.
 Van Vlake, Frank L., mill-wright.
 Verly, Fanny.
 Venhoff, Andrew, laborer.
 Vessel, Conrad, stone-cutter.
 Vincent, Joseph, butcher.
 Vinson, Mary C.
 Vougt, Francis, laborer.
 Voght, Jacob, laborer.
 Voight, Charles, laborer.
 Voelker, Mary, Mrs.
 Volker, Mary Ann, farmer.
 Volker, John, farmer.
 Walker, Henry.
 Watson, J. S., Mrs.
 Watson, Isaac, blacksmith.
 Waldfogle, Felix, wiper.
 Waldfogle, A., farmer.
 Waldfogle, Benedict, farmer.
 Wall, B. W., laborer.
 Walls, James, foreman I. S. P.
 Wade, Desire, merchant.
 Waterman, D. M.
 Walch, Robert, grocer.
 Walch, Robert, merchant.
 Walch, Martin, baker.
 Warren, Caleb, railroad conductor.
 Warren, Wm.
 Warren, J. M., stone-mason.
 Wagner, Martin, laborer.
 Wagner, Christian, teamster.
 Wagner, Ignatz, laborer.
 Wagner, Anthony, stone-cutter.
 Wagner, Alois.
 Wagner, Ferdinand, farmer.
 Wagner, Michael, laborer.
 Wagner, F., laborer.
 Wagner, M. W., stone-cutter.
 Warner, L. L.
 Warner, Joseph, mason.
 Wallen, Helen, A.
 Wallace, F., laborer.
 Wallace, B. W.
 Walworth, Henry.
 Walworth, Henry R.
 Waterson, John, agent.
 Watkins, Jonathan, farmer.
 Ward, George H.
 Ward, Charlotte B.
 Ward, Hugh, laborer.
 Ward, Louisa.
 Ward, Hugh, farmer.
 Weibel, Nicholas, stone-cutter.
 Weyerman, John, saloon-keeper.
 Westherbee, M., farmer.
 Webb, Mary.
 Weidinger, George.
 Webster, Olivar, carpenter.
 Wendle, John, stone-cutter.
 Weidlands, Benedict, laborer.
 Westphall, Martin, banker.
 Westphall, Luella J.
 Weaver, James R.
 Wernman, Hubert.
 Wertmuller, Charles, laborer.
 Werlin, Anthony, farmer.
 Werlen, Peter, laborer.
 Weber, Peter W., Justice of the Peace.
 Weber, Sussana.
 Weed, Nelson, druggist.
 Welsh, John E., engineer.
 Welsh, Patrick.
 Weeks, C. H., farmer.
 Weeks, Jane.
 Weeks, Horace, master in chancery.
 Weishaar, J., clerk.
 Werner, Charles, Jr., stone dealer.
 Werner, J. V., saloon-keeper.
 Werner, Charles, stone dealer.
 Werner, Adam, stone dealer.
 Werner, Jacob F., mason.
 Werner, C. A., stone dealer.
 Wergler, John.
 Whalen, Pat., laborer.
 White, S. S., farmer.
 White, Wm., laborer.
 White, L. K., clerk.
 White, Ann.
 White, B. K.
 White, Jesse O.
 White, Jeremiah.
 White, Samuel H., painter.
 White, James S., carpenter.
 Whitson, Benj., laborer.
 Whittier, George, limekiln.
 Whittier, Nancy.
 Wheeler, Lorinda C.
 Wheeler, Jennie.
 Wierman, John, saloon-keeper.
 Wilt, Anthony.
 Wiggins, A. J., laborer.
 Williamson, L. M., laborer.
 Wise, James.
 Winberry, John, laborer.
 Winkler, Wm., painter.
 Wicharr, J., clerk.
 Wiser, Elizabeth.
 Wilds, Mich., laborer.
 Wixome, Mrs.
 Wigle, George, laborer.
 Wilcox, J. F., clerk.
 Wilcox, G. W., laborer.
 Winters, D., carpenter.
 Winters, Eben M., farmer.
 Winter, C. A., carpenter.
 Winkie, Frank, stone-cutter.

Winke, Christopher, laborer.
 Wilson, M. J.
 Wilson, Charles L., horse-trainer.
 Wilson, Ed., laborer.
 Wilson, John F.
 Wilson, Janette.
 Williams, Solomon, engineer.
 Williams, W. T.
 Williams, James, laborer.
 Williams, A., painter.
 Williams, Robert.
 Williams, Jane.
 Williams, J. C., agent.
 Williams, Alson.
 Williams, Charles A., doctor.
 Williams, S. L., farmer.
 Williams, Nicholas, farmer.
 Williams, J. A., farmer.
 Williams, Michael, farmer.
 Williams, H. H., laborer.
 Williams, Sarah L.
 Wood, Wm. C., insurance agent.
 Wood, J., laborer.
 Woodruff, Luther, farmer.
 Woodworth, Thomas, molder.

Woodruff, F. W., Cash. First Nat. Bank.
 Woodruff, George, banker.
 Worthing, W. A.
 Worthington, S. A., Mrs.
 Worthington, M., Mrs.
 Worrell, Lorinda.
 Worrell, Charles, merchant.
 Wright, E. A.
 Wunderlick, Ann M.
 Wunderlich, Arnst, stone-cutter.
 Wyne, Thomas B.
 Wyt, John, laborer.
 Wyneman, P., saloon-keeper.
 Wyatt, Wm. S.
 Yack, S., barber.
 Young, Henry, confectioner.
 Young, James, painter.
 Young, Edward, painter.
 Young, Mansfield, merchant.
 Zarley, Calneh, printer.
 Zarley, William H., County Clerk.
 Zirkel, Ferdinand, marble-cutter.
 Zipf, Andrew, farmer.
 Zipf, Frank, farmer.
 Zipf, Theobald.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. WILMINGTON.)

Anderson, J. H., farmer.
 Althouse, Albert G., farmer.
 Althouse, Sarah.
 Althouse, Naomi.
 Althouse, William, teamster.
 Aldrich, D. H., carpenter.
 Alexander, George, farmer.
 Allen, E. J., farmer.
 Allen, Edw., lumber dealer.
 Alden, Hiram O., Jr., mine boss.
 Brophy, James, liveryman.
 Banyard, B., merchant.
 Baker, Minor, farmer.
 Baker, Leroy A., Constable.
 Burns, C., farmer.
 Butler, Henry, farmer.
 Bogart, William, merchant.
 Bardwell, Fred, farmer.
 Babcock, J. R., farmer.
 Boyle, Patrick, farmer.
 Butcher, John, laborer.
 Bennett, Jemina.
 Beesley, E. J., farmer.
 Bowen, E. W., physician.
 Banyard, V., merchant.
 Buck, Geo. A.
 Burton, Joseph, trader.
 Baskerville, R., merchant.
 Bovee, Charles, agent "County History."
 Burke, Philip, mason.
 Blood, H. N., soda manufacturer.
 Bowen, Francis T., Mrs.
 Brouschette, Joseph, mason.
 Burton, Thomas, trader.
 Brodie, Peter, teamster.
 Burke, Hugh.

Brown, Edw., laborer.
 Brown, Edwin, laborer.
 Brown, O. W.
 Brown, Hansen.
 Baxter, Ellen.
 Barnes, Thomas, laborer.
 Butler, Thomas.
 Cattell, Charles W., farmer.
 Crate, John R., farmer.
 Corbin, Peter, farmer.
 Camp, S. C., Postmaster.
 Curhen, Michael.
 Case, N. H., merchant.
 Clarkin, Andrew, laborer.
 Cooper, James, farmer.
 Cotton, Geo., carpenter.
 Crist, R. H., carpenter.
 Campbell, John, farmer.
 Claves, Levi M.
 Carroll, M., merchant.
 Carroll, Torrence, sexton.
 Carter, W. J., Assessor.
 Conley, Thomas, bricklayer.
 CONLEY, E. D., EDITOR ADVOCATE.
 Cobb, D. C., banker.
 Copps, Charles, farmer.
 Clark, Thomas, saloon.
 Camp, Samuel C., Postmaster.
 Coggsell, B. B., merchant.
 Conroal, D., cooper.
 Conley, Thomas, mason.
 Custer, E. D.
 Cullon, Anna.
 Church, Charlotte.
 Corbett, Thomas, laborer.
 Chambers, George, laborer.

Missing Page

Missing Page

Dowse, Stephen.
 Dunn, James, farmer.
 Dewitt, George, farmer.
 Dunham, J. H., Chicago.
 Dugan, John, laborer.
 Darley, Michael, laborer.
 Dorsey, Thomas, saloon.
 Dunlap, Clarissa.
 Daniels, John H., Chicago.
 Dowling, John, laborer.
 Dowling, Edw., laborer.
 Davis, Wm. T., laborer.
 Dwyre, Mary.
 Deloat, Albert, gardener.
 Donohue, Edw., merchant.
 Demorest, J. P., carpenter.
 Dickerson, J. A., carpenter.
 Dugan, John, laborer.
 Evans, Henry, farmer.
 Ford, Daniel, farmer.
 Freas, John.
 Ford, James, laborer.
 Fogarty, Anna.
 Fuller, Delivan, saloon.
 Ferguson, Jeremiah, blacksmith.
 Fuller, M. W., Mrs.
 Fisher, Bryan, miller.
 Fisher, John C., miller.
 Gavigan, James, farmer.
 Geelan, Henry, farmer.
 Goodenough, John, farmer.
 Gaffney, Bartley, farmer.
 Gavican, James, farmer.
 Gurney, Henry, prop. livery stable.
 Gall, Jonathan, miller.
 Goodwin, William.
 Gurney, R. H., livery stable.
 Gardner, Jane.
 Gray, George W.
 Glenney, John, farmer.
 Gooding, James M.
 Gooding, Alonzo, farmer.
 Hill, John.
 Heneberry, John, farmer.
 Hays, Dennis, farmer.
 Hart, William, drayman.
 Harbottle, W. M., merchant.
 Hooper, Edw., farmer.
 Hazard, Catharine, milliner.
 Hudson, Henry, farmer.
 Holister, Henry, laborer.
 Haley, Martin, mason.
 Hunter, David, miner.
 Henneberry, T. M., poultryman.
 Hine, Patrick.
 Henderson, J. D., merchant.
 Hurley, J., laborer.
 Hall, Oscar M., laborer.
 Herriot, John, teamster.
 Holmes, C. B., carpenter.
 Hutchinson, A.
 Hill, Andrew, retired.
 Heck, Philip, saloon.
 Hadsell, William.
 Hilburn, Milton, molder.
 Irish, George, laborer.
 Jacquentlt, Alice.
 Johnson, Mary.

Johnson, Howard, iceman.
 Jackson, Joseph, plasterer.
 Jackson, R. J.
 Jackson, J. A., painter.
 James, Willis, laborer.
 Jones, H. K.
 Jones, George, engineer.
 Jones, D., miner.
 Jessup, John S., merchant.
 Knapp, Orrin, teamster.
 King, Bernard, farmer.
 Kahler, John, tailor.
 Kirk, Patrick, farmer.
 Kelley, Felix, City Marshal.
 Krause, August, merchant.
 Klemefelter, A. N., carpenter.
 Kinslar, Edw., laborer.
 Keeley, Michael, plasterer.
 Knight, John.
 Kavanaugh, Thomas, farmer.
 Larson, Peter, laborer.
 Lang, Philip, farmer.
 LeCaron, Henry, physician.
 Lamping, W. M., farmer.
 Lacy, C. B., Mrs., farmer.
 Luther, Charles, farmer.
 Luther, J. J., farmer.
 Lines, S. D. B., Constable.
 LeDoyt, Roswell, carpenter.
 Lee, W. M., laborer.
 Lyon, A. I., restaurant.
 Lord, Mary.
 Mallon, Charlotte.
 Maloney, J., farmer.
 McGee, Mary.
 McArthur, A. L., farmer.
 McRea, W. M., farmer.
 McCabe, Michael, shoemaker.
 McLaughlin, Mary, Chicago.
 McIntosh, A., farmer.
 McManus, John R., saloon.
 McCormick, Hugh, engineer.
 McGinnis, W., farmer.
 McGoveren, B., blacksmith.
 McIntosh, T. S., painter.
 McKeon, Philip, merchant.
 McGovern, Mary.
 McCormick, Nancy C.
 McGovern, Barney, laborer.
 Maloney, James R., farmer.
 Morgan, Moses, farmer.
 Mowray, James B., farmer.
 Mallon, John, Jr., farmer.
 Morrison, Mary A., farmer.
 Mitchell, Anna.
 Monell, S. L., merchant.
 Mallon, Charlotte, farmer.
 Morrill, Moses, farmer.
 Mitchell, Frank, farmer.
 Merriman, D. J., physician.
 Martin, Joseph, farmer.
 Monteith, David R., butcher.
 Monteith, Catharine.
 Merrill, John, attorney.
 Moran, John, laborer.
 Mailee, John, shoemaker.
 Moore, Wm., blacksmith.
 Moulton, F., C. & A. R. R. conductor.

Miller, Peter F., laborer.
 Miller, J. F., Mrs.
 Nelson, John, laborer.
 Newhall, H., farmer.
 Noble, W. H., painter.
 Neal, Isaac.
 Norton, Michael, laborer.
 Nausbaum, J. G., wagon-maker.
 Osborn, N. N., farmer.
 O'Brien, John, farmer.
 O'Mara, Wm., farmer.
 Patter, Huldah.
 Perry, James A., farmer.
 Pauling, Francis, broom-maker.
 Patterson, John, miller.
 Purcell, Thomas, laborer.
 Quinn, Jeremiah, Jr., farmer.
 Reynolds, Michael, farmer.
 Ryan, Mary.
 Roderick, Eli, farmer.
 Roat, Andrew, carpenter.
 Roteng, E.
 Ritchie, Alex, farmer.
 Roberts, H. N., cashier bank.
 Robinson, Thomas, carpenter.
 Roderick, Joseph, farmer.
 Rockwell, Stephen, farmer.
 Rote, Andrew, carpenter.
 Robson, W., farmer.
 Robson, Eliza.
 Russell, J. B. F., farmer.
 Rosenberger, John, laborer.
 Reeves, Thomas, merchant.
 Rilly, James.
 Ray, Wesley P., coal dealer.
 Scanlan, Dennis, farmer.
 Scott, Ellen.
 Scarlett, A. A., Mrs.
 Scanlan, James, farmer.
 Scully, William, Chicago.
 Schyler, Philip, painter.
 Scanlan, Dennis, farmer.
 Schneider, R.
 Schneider, Edward, tinker.
 Schermerhorn, P. P., farmer.
 Shields, Luke, retired.
 Shields, Frank, farmer.
 Shields, Frank, merchant.
 Shelby, Patrick, farmer.
 Sibert, Z., tailor.
 Slusser, William D., farmer.
 Smith, Dennis, drayman.
 Small David, Jr., merchant.
 Small, Daniel, lumber dealer.
 Small, Dell, lumber merchant.
 Smith, Lewis H.
 Smith, Thomas, farmer.
 Smith, N., Police Magistrate.
 Smith, E. P., farmer.
 Snyder, Reinhart, farmer.
 Stork, Edward, baker.
 Steadman, R., Mrs.
 Stagg, James, carpenter.
 Steffan, Henry, saloon,
 Stagg, Benj., carpenter.
 Stephenson, L. L., clerk.
 Stillwell, George, cigar stand.
 Steffen, Henry, butcher.
 Stewart, M. N. M., banker.
 Stewart, John, merchant.
 Starkweather, James, farmer.
 Sullivan, J., laborer.
 Taylor, M. L., harness-maker.
 Terrill, Michael, farmer.
 Teerney, Michael, farmer.
 Thomas, Mary.
 Thompson, Maria,
 Thompson, Robert, coal dealer.
 Thompson, Jane.
 Thompson, J. C., Mrs.
 Thompson, John, prop. boarding-house.
 Thompson, David C., wagon-maker.
 Thornton, Thomas, laborer.
 Thornton, John laborer.
 Titus, Leander, carpenter.
 Tinney, Francis, teamster.
 Tinslar, G. I., attorney.
 Tinslar, Lawrence.
 Tollington, Robert, merchant.
 Trett, S. E., physician.
 Tyroll, M., farmer.
 Tuttle, M., retired.
 Turner, A.
 Underwood, M. J., laborer.
 Vander Bogert, W. H., butcher.
 Vetter, F., farmer.
 Vogle, Geo., farmer.
 Wagner, Thomas, farmer.
 Watkins, Wm., clerk.
 Walsh, Mamie.
 Watson, L. H.
 Wade, John, farmer.
 Watson, Charlotte S., restaurant.
 Watson, Morrill, farmer.
 Waters, John, painter.
 Warner, Sarah.
 Warner, Isabella.
 Warner, Helen.
 Washburn, Elizabeth.
 Walsh, Wm., saloon.
 Webber, Jeremiah, farmer.
 Whealon, Michael, farmer.
 Whealen, James, merchant.
 Wheeler, Ephinelas, teamster.
 White, John D., poultryman.
 White, C., Mrs.
 Whitten, James, banker.
 Wikey, T. J., clerk.
 Wilard, E. R., physician.
 Wilson, D. F., lumber merchant.
 Wilkins, Abram, liveryman.
 Williard, E. W., druggist.
 Wise, Hiram A., merchant.
 Wood, John, farmer.
 Woodstock, Ellen.
 Wright, Abner, plasterer.
 Wurtz, Daniel, marble-cutter.
 Young, James L., Justice.

REED TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. BRAIDWOOD.)

Allen, W.
 Allen, T., miner.
 Allen, Peter, miner.
 Allen, E.
 Argyle, Joseph, miner.
 Armstrong, Isabella.
 Armand, John, mine boss
 Alter, James M.
 Atkinson, Wm., miner.
 Applenwhite, George, miner
 Applenwhite, John, miner.
 Alsahan, August, miner.
 Alcoo, Peter, miner.
 Allison, Robert, miner.
 Bailey, A.
 Ball, James, miner.
 Barr, Peter, saloon.
 Barr, Andrew, clerk.
 Backus, John B., physician.
 Barsdale, Robert, teamster.
 Barber, Frank, saloon.
 Barrowman, James, miner.
 Barrowman, Alex, miner.
 Barrowman, Margaret.
 Barrey, D., saloon
 Bain, Robert, Street Commissioner.
 Bain, James, miner.
 Batler, John, miner.
 Bamrick, John, saloon.
 Bamrick, James, miner.
 Bates, Samuel, miner.
 Baskell, John, miner.
 Basher, Alphar, miner.
 Ballantine, Kelso, saloon.
 Bell, William, miner.
 Bell, W. R., miner.
 Bell, Joseph, miner.
 Bell, Robert, miner.
 Beba, P., miner.
 Betz, George.
 Bertrand, Julius, miner.
 Bertrand, Gustav, laborer.
 Beland, John, teamster.
 Besk, John, miner.
 Beck, John, miner.
 Bessler, John, Jr.
 Bennett, James O., farmer.
 Bennett, J. D.
 Besanda, Thomas, miner.
 Berine, William, miner.
 Beadle, A. E., painter.
 Bertrand, Gustav, miner.
 Bluet, Josiah, miner.
 Blood, H. W., soda manufacturer.
 Boyle, M., saloon.
 Boyle, Hugh, miner.
 Boyles, Francis, miner.
 Booth, Martha C., milliner.
 Boylston, C. D., farmer.
 Braidwood Dairy Association.
 Braidwood, James, coal operator.
 Braidwood Coal Co.
 Bradbury, Agnes.

Braeley, John, farmer.
 Braden, William, miner.
 Broadbent, John, clerk.
 Brennan, Ann.
 Britton, Simon, miner.
 Brogan, M., miner.
 Brown, Hugh, miner.
 Brown, W. B.
 Brown, R. B., miner.
 Brown, James.
 Button, William.
 Burt, Robert, saloon.
 Burt, James, miner.
 Butler, George, miner.
 Burke, Richard, laborer.
 Burke, Hannah, farmer.
 Burzeh, B., miner.
 Burges, Frank, miner.
 Burrill, James, miner.
 Burr, Ferris, carpenter.
 Carlisle, William, baker.
 Carney, Edward, miner.
 Carney, Lewis, miner.
 Carney, Patrick, saloon.
 Canton, John.
 Calwell, Thomas, teamster.
 Cairns, Catherine.
 Campbell, William, clerk.
 Castello, Antrina, saloon.
 Casey, James, miner.
 Campbell, William, plasterer.
 Canvey, M., miner.
 Callahan, Michael, miner.
 Cardwell, Henry, miner.
 Carroll, Bridget, farmer.
 Cheney, W., miner.
 Cheeney, Vinzel, miner.
 Cheeney, Peter.
 Christy, Patrick, Mrs.
 Charles, William, saloon.
 Chaney, James, miner.
 Charlton, C. K., druggist.
 Cherry, James, miner.
 Chigworth, William, miner.
 Cheerlier, Althouse, miner.
 Clark, Philip, mine boss.
 Cleveland, F. G., farmer.
 Connors, T., butcher.
 Coal Co., C., W. & V.
 Costello, Anthony, saloon.
 Cook, Thomas, miner.
 Cook, Thomas, farmer.
 Cook, Sampson, miner.
 Coley, Nicholas, laborer.
 Connors Thomas, farmer.
 Connea, James.
 Connors, William, butcher.
 Conner, Thomas, butcher.
 Connolly, Edward.
 Connolly, Thomas.
 Conroy, Joseph, miner.
 Cox, Henry, miner.
 Cox, Frank, miner.

- Cox, John., Sr., retired.
 Cox., John, Jr., weigh boss.
 Cox, William, miner.
 Crossin, James, miner.
 Crane, Edwin A., clerk.
 Creely, John, Sr., miner.
 Craig, John, miner.
 Craig, James, clerk.
 Craig, Bartly, miner.
 Criense, Andrew, miner.
 Cruise, Mary.
 Crinse, Henry, miner.
 Criss, John, Sr., miner.
 Crombie, John, miner.
 Cunningham, William, miner.
 Cuckley, Joseph, miner.
 Currey, Peter, miner.
 Dawney, J. B.
 Daublin, J., miner.
 Davidson, Adam, teamster.
 Davidson, Edward, miner.
 Dawning, J. D., farmer.
 Daugherty, Dennis, miner.
 Dando, Mishak, Police Justice.
 Darley, Edward.
 Davis, Evan, miner.
 Davis, W. D., saloon.
 Davis, John O., shoemaker.
 Davis, W. S., saloon.
 Davis, William T.
 Dennison, David, miner.
 Dennison, Thomas, miner.
 Dennison, Williamson, miner.
 Dennison, William, miner.
 Dennison, John L., miner.
 Devine, James, laborer.
 Dergan, Patrick, miner.
 Demblon, Joseph, miner.
 Delmarl, Ann.
 Derlisorus, John, miner.
 Demmar, John.
 Delmarle, Lewis, merchant.
 De Cleres, Lucian, saloon.
 Derickson, George, miner.
 Dinsmore, William, miner.
 Dixon, Robert, miner.
 Dimblyn, Joseph, miner.
 Dillon, Charles, miner.
 Donahue, Edward.
 Donahue, John, County Treasurer.
 Dobbs, James, machinist.
 Donlen, John, laborer.
 Donan, Thomas.
 Donnell, Edward O., miner.
 Dougherty, Charles, miner.
 Donelly, J., clerk.
 Doty, Eli H., farmer.
 Doyle, John, farmer.
 Douglas, William, miner.
 Dugan, G., miner.
 Dugan, Michael, miner.
 Durham, Thomas, weigh boss.
 Duffey, William, miner.
 Durkin, Frank, miner.
 Dunn, James, miner.
 Dunn, Thomas, laborer.
 Dunmore, Wm., miner.
 Duffey, Miles, miner.
 Dunlap, A., farmer.
 Dunlap, Robert, miner.
 Drurey, Wm. P., miner.
 Draton, Wm.
 Dwyre, James, farmer.
 Dwyre, Patrick, farmer.
 Dyer, Wm., farmer.
 Dyer, Geo., laborer.
 Earl, David, miner.
 Ebbitt, R., merchant.
 Edna, John, miner.
 Elliott, Adam, miner.
 English, Luke, miner.
 English, John, miner.
 Erison, Peter, miner.
 Evans, James, laborer.
 Evans, Jenkins, miner.
 Eureka Coal Co.
 Farmer, Geo., miner.
 Falling, Patrick, miner.
 Farley, J., miner.
 Fay, Peter, miner.
 Ferguson, Wm., miner.
 Ferguson, James, miner.
 Feeney, John, miner.
 Felyn, A., miner.
 Felton, E. W., merchant.
 Felton, C. W., merchant.
 Fishback, Freeman, farmer.
 Flengler, A., miner.
 Floynn, Michael, laborer.
 Forsythe, John, farmer.
 Fort, John, miner.
 Fox, Samuel, miner.
 Frew, Henry, miner.
 Freer, John, mechanic.
 Francis, David, miner.
 Franck, Joseph, miner.
 Frost, John, mechanic.
 French, J. L., farmer.
 Fundy, John, miner.
 Gatley, Barney, engineer.
 Gardner, J. B., teamster.
 Garrity, Patrick, merchant.
 Gardner, J. B., teamster.
 Geddis, John, Constable.
 Gisera, Frank, miner.
 Ghelain, Frank, miner.
 Glupp, James, miner.
 Glenny, Dennis, farmer.
 Gornley, Pat., miner.
 Goodrich, L. H., merchant.
 Goodrich, H. C., clerk.
 Golfinger, Nathan, merchant.
 Goldfinger, Catherine.
 Graham, David.
 Granger, R.
 Granger, Wm., miner.
 Grace, Michael, miner.
 Gray, John, miner.
 Greene, Wm., miner.
 Greene, Theo., engineer.
 Greggs, James, miner.
 Hanley, Pat., laborer.
 Hamilton, R. J., farmer.
 Hall, Geo., laborer.
 Hafford, James, miner.
 Hafford, Wm., miner.

Harrison, John, far.
 Harellick, Joseph, miner.
 Harvy, Wm., far.
 Hanchet, John L., farmer.
 Havlick, A., miner.
 Harris, Ruben H.
 Hamell, Thomas, laborer.
 Harwood, Peter, miner.
 Hanna, Isaac, miner.
 Harup, Robert, miner.
 Haley, Catherine.
 Harvey, Francis, farmer.
 Haskinson, Ann.
 Harbottle, P.
 Hackett, Margaret.
 Hall, Thomas, miner.
 Halier, Peter.
 Hale, Frank.
 Hay, James, miner.
 Handlin, John, dairyman.
 Heep, John, miner.
 Henler, Jacob, miner.
 Henneberry, Thomas, saloon.
 Hecherbottom, Elijah, miner.
 Heilman, Herman, Justice.
 Hill, Wm., miner.
 Hillard, John, engineer.
 Higgins, John, laborer.
 Higgins, Barney, farmer.
 Hlavin, Frank, saloon.
 Howe, Siston, laborer.
 Howe, W. H., carpenter.
 Holderworth, Richard, miner.
 Howard, Thomas.
 Howat, Alex., miner.
 Howell, G., farmer.
 Hoar, Wm. H.
 Huston, Robert, merchant.
 Huttley, Desire, milliner.
 Husband, David, merchant.
 Hunt, Jonathan, carpenter.
 Hubbard, James.
 Hynd, John, miner.
 Hynes, Mary.
 Ilick, George, miner.
 Jack, William, merchant.
 Jack, William, Jr., merchant.
 Jones, Ann E.
 Jones, David D., miner.
 Jones, John, miner.
 Jones, Wm. R., miner.
 Jones, Axna, miner.
 Jones, George, engineer.
 Jones, Mrs.
 James, John, clerk.
 Jones, Phil, miner.
 Jones, J., miner.
 James, John, clerk.
 Jeffrey, Joseph, miner.
 Johnson, George, saloon.
 Kane, Timothy, farmer.
 Kane, Nicholas, miner.
 Kane, J., saloon.
 Katel, Michael, miner.
 Kasperick, Albert, miner.
 Kaiser, Alvis, miner.
 Kelley, M., merchant.
 Kelley, Neeley, miner.

Kelley, Thomas, miner.
 Kerr, David, miner.
 Kerns, Charles, teamster.
 Keffe, Dennis, carpenter.
 Keenan, James, miner.
 Keenan, Daniel, miner.
 Keenan, Abner, farmer.
 Keevers, William, miner.
 Kennard, Thomas, teamster.
 Kicheely, John, miner.
 Kirzel, Frank, miner.
 Kidmore, James, miner.
 Kilpatrick, James, miner.
 Kirkpatrick, John, miner.
 Kirkpatrick, Alex, miner.
 Kline, Adam, miner.
 Knempash, Antoine, miner.
 Kottas, Michael, miner.
 Kottas, James, miner.
 Krist, John, Jr., miner.
 Kreemock, Anton, miner.
 Krumpash, Gabriel, miner.
 Kucia, John, miner.
 Kucera, Frank, miner.
 Kuckler, Alber, miner.
 Laska, V., miner.
 Lalles, Daniel, miner.
 Lacaust, F., miner.
 Larzlot, John, miner.
 Lackie, George M.
 Lexhararoux, Desire, miner.
 Lexhararoux, Peter, miner.
 Lewis, H. H., miner.
 Levis, Joseph, miner.
 Leviska, Frank, miner.
 LeClergal, L., saloon.
 Lindsay, Thomas, miner.
 Littlejohn, Finley, saloon.
 Lowe, Henry, farmer.
 Lovejoy, A., laborer.
 Long, John, baker.
 Love, Andrew, miner.
 Lofka, Joseph, saloon-keeper.
 Loyd, D., miner.
 McArthur, James, saloon.
 McClenan, Frank, miner.
 McClarky, William, miner.
 McCooley, R., miner.
 McDonald, Peter, miner.
 McDonald, Pat, laborer,
 McDermott, Peter.
 McElroy, John, saloon.
 McEvery, John, miner.
 McFeeley, Smith, laborer.
 McFardin, Mrs.
 McGinby, James, farmer.
 McGarvey, William, miner.
 McGrath, John, Sr., miner.
 McGrath, John, Jr., miner.
 McGrath, Perry, miner.
 McGurk, John, miner.
 McIntyre, Thomas, miner.
 McIntyre, John, miner.
 McKeon, Phil.
 McKinney, Samuel.
 McKinley, Robert, miner.
 McLane, Robert, miner.
 McLindon, H., miner.

McMurty, Samuel, teamster.
 McManus, Owen, laborer.
 McNeeley, William, miner.
 McNutty, William, miner.
 McVane, Michael, miner.
 McVicker, John, engineer.
 Matone, Antoine, miner.
 Mason, Agnes.
 Mannon, Thomas H., miner.
 Malcom, Mrs.
 Masier, Ira, farmer.
 Maltby, Wm., Superintendent of mine.
 Mack, James, miner.
 Macram, Frank, miner.
 Matine, Austin, miner.
 Marceles, Lewis, laborer.
 Marsh, I. R., merchant.
 Mearsler, Louis, miner.
 Meyer, Frank, barber.
 Merideth, William, miner.
 Medder, B., Mrs., farmer.
 Miles, John, miner.
 Mitchell, Rebecca.
 Mills, Eli, miner.
 Mills, Alice B.
 Micklijohn, Robert, miner.
 Micklijohn, John, teamster.
 Milachek, Matz, miner.
 Moran, Thos., merchant.
 Morris, David D., merchant.
 Morris, James H., miner.
 Morris, Joseph, miner.
 Morgan, M., farmer.
 Mooney, Wm., City Attorney.
 Mulrooney, R., miner.
 Muldowney, Patrick, City Marshal.
 Mulligan, James, miner.
 Nelson, Simpson, carpenter.
 Nehane, Albert, miner.
 Nell, J., butcher.
 Neack, Joseph, miner.
 Nicholas, Nicholas, miner.
 Nicholas, Thomas, miner.
 Nichol, John, miner.
 Noel, F., miner.
 Noonan, John, farmer.
 O'Brien, Patrick, miner.
 O'Connell, Charles, butcher.
 O'Donnell, Con., saloon.
 O'Dell, Wm. H.
 Oliver, Oscar, miner.
 O'Neil, Edward, miner.
 O'Neil, Thomas, blacksmith.
 O'Neil, Mary.
 Ovenocker, H., miner.
 Pascol, Alf., miner.
 Patterson, Agnes.
 Patterson, Alex., merchant.
 Pappleton, Henry, miner.
 Paden, David, miner.
 Pavino, Spinter, miner.
 Palmer, Thomas.
 Palmer, A. F.
 Parson, Wm., miner.
 Parson, Henry, miner.
 Pale, Joseph, laborer.
 Parkinson, H. H., editor *Braidwood Republican*.

Pettigrew, Thomas, miner.
 Pettitt, T. T., clerk.
 Peart, Joseph, mine boss.
 Peart, John, miner.
 Perousie, J. H., miner.
 Pfingston, Henry, farmer.
 Phelps, E., laborer.
 Phillips, David, miner.
 Phillips, Richard, miner.
 Pinkera, John, miner.
 Pickering, Geo., miner.
 Pinkway, John, miner.
 Posta, Ignatz, merchant.
 Powell, Margaret.
 Powell, Daniel, miner.
 Powell, Stephen, miner.
 Powers, James, miner.
 Prebil, J., miner.
 Proven, John, miner.
 Prier, A.
 Price, Benjamin, miner.
 Prifle, Matthew, miner.
 Prould, Agustine, miner.
 Quiring, John, farmer.
 Ramsey, Richard, mine boss.
 Raise, Wm., miner.
 Rapelge, A. W., miner.
 Rankin, Wm., retired merchant.
 Rankin, Dunkin, merchant.
 Ranvill, S., carpenter.
 Ranville, S., carpenter.
 Ray, Thomas, mine boss.
 Raudek, Joseph, saloon.
 Ruddy, Wm., laborer.
 Rawhi, J., miner.
 Ray, Thomas, mine boss.
 Reckson, Wm., miner.
 Reakin, D., miner.
 Reese, John, miner.
 Richardson, Thomas, miner.
 Richards, F. G., farmer.
 Riley, Joseph, miner.
 Riley, Thomas, farmer.
 Rodt, Joseph, miner.
 Roe, Thomas, farmer.
 Roe, Charles, plasterer.
 Roe, James, miner.
 Roe, Thomas, farmer.
 Rodgers, Saphonia, farmer.
 Rosser, Richard, miner.
 Rodtt, Anton, miner.
 Routt, John, miner.
 Rooney, Timothy, miner.
 Rouse, Antrim, Mrs.
 Rock, John, miner.
 Rock, Michael, miner.
 Runcie, John, miner.
 Russell, Jane.
 Ryder, Charles, farmer.
 Sandal, James, miner.
 Savage, E. P.
 Saulsby, Wm., saloon.
 Schwarz, James, miner.
 Schubert, Anton, miner.
 Schomann, Joseph, miner.
 Scullins, Patrick, butcher.
 Scullan, Nicholas, miner.
 Seahan, Johan, farmer.

Sebick, John, miner.
 Sessmilick, L., miner.
 Sevans, Levi, miner.
 Sebart, M., miner.
 Secola, Antoine, miner.
 Sherman, W. B., merchant.
 Shumach, Joseph, miner.
 Shipton, Wm., plasterer.
 Shannon, John, laborer.
 Shiback, John, miner.
 Shannahon, Dennis, miner.
 Sherman, Katharine.
 Short, L.
 Shank, John, butcher.
 Sherwood, Frank, carpenter.
 Shields, Frank.
 Shields, Nathaniel.
 Sharp, Alex., miner.
 Sharp, Charles, miner.
 Sismik, T., miner.
 Sismilik, John, miner.
 Sinkiah, James, miner.
 Sickalr, T., Mrs.
 Simms, George.
 Sicklar, Thomas, Mrs.
 Skinner, John, miner.
 Skelton, George, miner.
 Slack, Frank, miner.
 Smith, T., carpenter.
 Small, David.
 Small, Daniel.
 Spinning, A., carpenter.
 Stranck, Frank, miner.
 Stassen, F., miner.
 Strathurs, James, miner.
 Strathurs, John, miner.
 Stoddard, John, miner.
 Stean, James, miner.
 Stean, William, miner.
 Stewart, John, brakeman.
 Stewart, Robert, miner.
 Stewart, William J., Constable.
 Stewart, William, miner.
 Stewart, David, miner.
 Stewart, James, farmer.
 Stewart, Peter, farmer.
 Stewart, J., miner.
 Sterritt, William, miner.
 Stackett, Leonard, miner.
 Strong, Robert.
 Stevenson, John, miner.
 Stevens, Henry K., farmer.
 Stevens, John B., miner.
 Stanton, Alex, miner.
 Stark, John, miner.
 Sutliff, Thomas.
 Sutterly, M. H., express agent.
 Sweet, B., clerk.
 Tagpe, William, miner.
 Taylor, Thomas, miner.
 Terry, H. C., laborer.
 Thomas, Sarah.
 Thomas, William S., miner.
 Thatcher, William, miner.
 Thompson, Evan W., miner.
 Tillburn, M. R., miner.

Tisdell, B., laborer.
 Tilley, Joseph, miner.
 Talka, S. Frank, miner.
 Toval, William, farmer.
 Tomasie, Anton, miner.
 Toy, Nettie.
 Touhey, James, merchant.
 Trotter, Robert, engineer.
 Trainor, Joseph, miner.
 Trosser, Frank, miner.
 Treman, Joseph, miner.
 Tracy, John, saloon.
 Treslett, Lawrence, farmer.
 Tuttle, L. G., farmer.
 Tuttle, W., farmer.
 Tyler, Burt.
 Utley, H., farmer.
 Ulman, Virgil.
 Underwood, M. J., Mrs.
 Varley, Joseph, weigh boss.
 Vangampiller, Hannah.
 Vandermorde, Enos, miner.
 Vacha, E., miner.
 Vacha, L., miner.
 Vandavoor, C., miner.
 Vandavoor, E., miner.
 Venango, Reuben, miner.
 Vignery, Gusalabice, miner.
 Vickers, William, miner.
 Virgnesy, G., miner.
 Vincent, Julian, carpenter.
 Way, Price.
 Waid, Leonard D.
 Walkyard, Ann.
 Wanat, John, miner.
 Wandles, R., miner.
 Watson, James T., miner.
 Watson, James, miner.
 Walker, John, saloon.
 Walker, John, miner.
 Walsh, Robert, miner.
 Walsh, Thomas, teacher.
 Warrick, Martin, miner.
 Ward, John H., plasterer.
 Welsaschal, Joseph, miner.
 Welschall, Frank, miner.
 Wernigher, Eli, laborer.
 Wear, James, miner.
 Westmoreland, Thomas, laborer.
 Wheeler, Benjamin, miner.
 White, William, blacksmith.
 Whitfield, Charles, farmer.
 Wilson, David, miner.
 Wiper, James, miner.
 Winters, C. S., merchant.
 Willey, George, miner.
 Wilmott, William, miner.
 Williams, John B., miner.
 Williams, David, weigh boss.
 Williams, Owen, miner.
 Williamson, John, miner.
 Young, George, laborer.
 Young, Thomas.
 Young, John, Supervisor.
 Zimmerman, Henry, miner.
 Zima, Frank, miner.

LOCKPORT TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. LOCKPORT.)

- Alexander, James H., farmer.
 Adams, Henry, farmer.
 Adelman, Christopher, mason.
 Adelman, Peter, Mrs., farmer.
 Allen, Chester, farmer.
 Anderson, A. S., grain dealer.
 Anderson, Oliver, laborer.
 Anderson, A. S., grain dealer.
 Arnold, Mary.
 Arnold, Sidney V.; P. O. Joliet.
 Arnold, J. H., Mrs.
 Arnold, John W., merchant.
 Ashley, Morgan, farmer.
 Ayers, Nancy.
 Ayers, Mahlone, farmer.
 Aur, Anton.
 Bolan, Maurice, laborer.
 Bohle, Joseph, shoemaker.
 Burns, Lucinda.
 Burke, James, laborer.
 Bedford, John, engineer.
 Baldwin, D. C., carpenter.
 Baldwin, John, farmer.
 Boyer, Julius, quarryman.
 Bentley, Robert, clerk.
 Brown, Robert, carpenter.
 Baldwin, D. C., merchant.
 Baumgartner, Charles, mason.
 Brass, R. J.,
 Byrne, Mary A.
 Bond, James, painter.
 Booven, Louis, shoemaker.
 Bradley, Wm., druggist.
 Bork, Henry, miller.
 Butler, A. C., clerk.
 Bacon, C. H., physician.
 Baker, James S., carpenter.
 Barnes, E. V., blacksmith.
 Brown, Abraham, clerk.
 Burdick, A. S., painter.
 Baldwin, John, farmer.
 Bailey, Wm. M., farmer.
 Bruce, James, farmer.
 Begley, John, farmer.
 Boger, J. A., Mrs.
 Brown, W. H., carpenter.
 Burke, M., laborer.
 Bremborn, Mary.
 Bressel, Joseph, laborer.
 Bergan, Martin, laborer.
 Brown, Wm. H., carpenter.
 Boyle, James, cooper.
 Brown, Dolly.
 Brennan, Mary.
 Bannon, Elizabeth.
 Brainard, John, laborer.
 Brown, Morris.
 Burt, Emeline.
 Blessing, Frank, laborer.
 Backus, John, carpenter.
 Bowen, B., carpenter.
 Brown, Samuel, laborer.
 Berkey, Fidel, laborer.
 Blumel, Joseph.
 Burt, C. A., Mrs., nurse.
 Bayne, James.
 Baumgartner, Louis, farmer.
 Boilling, Anthony, farmer.
 McGinn, Patrick, mason.
 Benton, J. W.
 Baker, James S., carpenter.
 Baker, James E., farmer.
 Beck, John, farmer.
 Burt, Wm. S., farmer.
 Begley, John, farmer.
 Bronson, Cyrus, farmer.
 Cammeron, Wm., blacksmith.
 Clark, Homer, trader.
 Clark, Barrett B., merchant.
 Confrey, Ellen.
 Craggs, John.
 Calstrune, Charles, shoemaker.
 Cowell, Walter, farmer.
 Collins, Homer, farmer.
 Clay, Charles, carpenter.
 Carey, James E., laborer.
 Curren, John, printer.
 Curtis, I. B., agr. dealer; P. O. Joliet.
 Cox, Wm., carpenter.
 Cook, Mary.
 Chaxell, Charles, musician.
 Connors, Andrew, laborer.
 Colwell, Geo., laborer.
 Crigne, Frank, blacksmith.
 Cronan, Joshua, carpenter.
 Confrey, Matthew, laborer.
 Cowan, Margaret.
 Chamberlain, S. S., furniture dealer.
 Casey, James E., merchant.
 Chattes, Mathias.
 Cheney, Wm., teamster.
 Coyne, James, farmer.
 Corcoran, W. W., farmer.
 Colvin, Charles.
 Culver, Amos, Jr., farmer.
 Campbell, H. C., carpenter.
 Confrey, Mat., laborer.
 Cook, Mary.
 Corcoran, W. W., laborer.
 Conner, Andrew, laborer.
 Corcorrin, James, laborer.
 Dunnigan, H. F., foreman.
 Daley, John, farmer.
 Daley, Daniel, farmer.
 Day, John W., farmer.
 Donahue, Patrick, farmer.
 Daggett, John F., physician.
 Dieter, Philip, farmer.
 Dixon, Geo., painter.
 Donahue, Patrick, laborer.
 Dirmedy, Patrick, laborer.
 Dougherty, James, laborer.
 Donaldson, Felix, carpenter; P. O. Peru.
 Drymiller, Peter J., miller.
 Denton, James L., farmer.
 Donahue, James, laborer.

Dougherty, Daniel, laborer.
 Deal, Peter, teamster.
 Deeming, John, carpenter.
 Dallinger, Henry, farmer.
 Disburg, Emily.
 Day, Jefferson, teamster.
 Davis, Samuel Z., teamster.
 Dowse, Stephen, lawyer.
 Darling, D. H., teacher.
 Devitt, Mary L.
 Deeming, Arthur, clerk.
 Denton, J. L. farmer.
 Dodd, Louisa M.
 Denton, W. J., farmer.
 Dayton, Susan.
 Dow, A. Z., carpenter.
 Doyle, John, teamster.
 Dow, Charles, carpenter.
 Epper, M., farmer.
 Efting, Frank, farmer.
 Fiddymont, Wm., farmer.
 Esther, Geo.
 Ewen, A. J., merchant.
 Emery, Hiram, lumber dealer.
 Evans, Wm., manufacturer.
 Fitzpatrick, John, farmer.
 Flagg, Geo., farmer.
 Frazer, James, farmer.
 Fraser, M., weaver.
 Fitzpatrick, Patrick, farmer.
 Freehoff, G., Jr., farmer.
 Fouser, J. J., farmer.
 Frehoff, G., farmer.
 Felt, Clark, farmer.
 Foley, Thomas, farmer.
 Foley, John, farmer.
 Fox, Osmond, farmer; P. O. Plainfield.
 Fraser, John A., farmer.
 Frazer, Mary.
 Flavier, Nancy.
 Farley, Thomas, blacksmith.
 Flarin, Catharine.
 Frankfort, John, farmer.
 Flavin, Edw., saloon-keeper.
 Fisher, Leo, saloon-keeper.
 Fraser, J. D., farmer.
 Ford, Timothy.
 Farley, E. P., retired.
 Fay, Ann W.
 Fellows, Frank, capitalist.
 Freeman, J., agent.
 Fisher, Mrs.
 Fellows, E. C., Mrs.
 Fisher, Wm. C., machinist.
 Finch, James S., groceryman.
 Finch, Elizabeth.
 Fleming, John, laborer.
 Fitzgerald, Catherine.
 Fleming, Michael, laborer.
 Frazer, Mary L.
 Fiddymont, W. J., farmer.
 Feunn, Wm. E., watchman.
 Fisher, Leo, saloon-keeper.
 Fredrickson, Charles, laborer.
 Foley, James, farmer.
 Freebury, Harman, laborer.
 Fry, Bryan S., plasterer.
 Frazer, John A., farmer; P. O. Plainfield.

Gardner, Martin, farmer.
 Goodale, Clinton, farmer.
 Giffon, John, farmer.
 Gaylord, S. D., merchant.
 Giffon, Elliott, farmer.
 Greenan, Andrew.
 Geddis, John, butcher.
 Griswold, John, farmer.
 Geist, Samuel.
 Gorrey, Christian.
 Geddes, Geo., retired.
 Gooding, Lorenzo F., farmer.
 Glass, Catherine, Mrs., farmer.
 Gooding, Jane M.,
 Grover, John L., nurseryman.
 Godfrey, Mat.
 Gliner, Isaac.
 Gavin, Penelope.
 Gleason, Mary.
 Gleason, Patrick, laborer.
 Galligan, Mrs.
 Griffin, John B., farmer.
 Geddis, Maria A.
 Gregory, Frank, saloon-keeper.
 Goodenough, John W., farmer.
 Gleason, Hugh, laborer.
 Hoffman, Elias, farmer.
 Hills, Ledger, farmer.
 Hills, Lavier, farmer.
 Harting, Levi, farmer; P. O. Plainfield
 Harton, Mary.
 Hasel, John, farmer.
 Hanton, John, laborer.
 Hahn, W. F., farmer.
 Hopkins, Henry, farmer.
 Heck, John, retired.
 Harder, Frank, farmer.
 Hoy, Charles, farmer.
 Hardin, Theo., farmer.
 Hawley, Warren, farmer.
 Haywood, James, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Haywood, Samuel, farmer.
 Hills, John, farmer.
 Hickey, Wm., laborer.
 Hawley, Debora.
 Hickey, Wm., laborer.
 Hickey, Daniel, laborer.
 Hawley, Warren, farmer.
 Hills, August, farmer.
 Herron, Albert, engineer.
 Haywood, Orpha A.
 Heck, John, retired.
 Hartwell, Elmira J.
 Hewitt, Newton, painter.
 Hopkins, Frank, merchant.
 Haywood, T. C., merchant.
 Hutton, John D., wagon-maker.
 Hern, Helen.
 Holden, Dexter, teacher.
 Harris, F. G., Postmaster.
 Hartong, Frank, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Ireson, W. T., groceryman.
 Jacobs, Anton, farmer.
 Johnson, R. S., butcher.
 Johnson, Ann.
 Johnson, Jacob, laborer.
 Johnson, Charles R., teamster.
 Johnson, Elizabeth.

- Johnson, Peter G., laborer.
 Johnson, John, laborer.
 Krowmeyer, Wm., farmer.
 Kirkham, John, farmer.
 Kendall, J. W., farmer.
 Kopp, Ferdinand, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Knapp, Solomon, Rev., clergyman; P. O. Joliet.
 Klinker, Michael, farmer.
 Kopft, Henry, farmer.
 Kanagy, Casper, farmer.
 Kinney, K., farmer.
 Keeley, Dennis, laborer.
 Kennelley, Daniel.
 King, Lawrence, laborer.
 Kerevin, John, farmer.
 Kelley, Eugene, laborer.
 Klenker, Michael, farmer.
 Karch, Michael, farmer.
 Keough, Wm., boatman.
 Klees, Wm. H., farmer.
 Kronberg, John, laborer.
 Kronberg, Charles, laborer.
 Korral, C., liveryman.
 Koenig, Adam, shoemaker.
 Kornmeyer, B. C., tailor.
 Karch, Josephine.
 Karch, Michael, boat-carpenter.
 Kabliska, Frank, farmer.
 Kenney, Michael, laborer.
 Kennedy, John.
 Koskuska, Albert, laborer.
 Killner, Augustus, farmer.
 Larkin, Martin, teamster.
 Lizer, Joseph, mason.
 Lalley, Patrick, farmer.
 Lawrence, Hiram, farmer.
 Lowe, H.
 Lintner, Lena, Mrs., farmer.
 Lezer, Bartholomew, farmer.
 Lynn, Geo., shoemaker.
 Lowrey, Henry, baker.
 Lindsey, Ann.
 Lotz, Jacob, miller.
 Larson, John, tailor.
 Lees, Theo., Mrs.
 Larned, E. A. H., physician.
 Langfear, Phebe.
 Lull, S. W., merchant.
 Lyons, Wm. R., blacksmith.
 Lonergan, Simon, Mrs.
 Lyons, W. R., blacksmith.
 Lowery, Hervey.
 Lally, John, farmer.
 Levissee, Sidney A.
 Lundalle, Fred K., laborer.
 Lundstrum, T., laborer.
 Lagraw, John.
 Lundstrum, Olaf, laborer.
 Laacy, Garrett, laborer.
 McDonald, James, laborer.
 McLeery, Edw., farmer.
 McGilvery, John, farmer.
 McCause, Francis.
 McWeerey, John.
 McGuire, Bernard, farmer.
 McGuire, John, Jr., farmer.
 McGorry, James, farmer.
 McDonald, Christopher, laborer.
 McFadden, Patrick, farmer.
 McDonald, John R., contractor.
 McNiff, J.
 McClintock, Joseph, farmer.
 McShane, John, farmer.
 McShane, Patrick, farmer.
 McDonald, Patrick, Jr., laborer.
 McNally, James, laborer.
 McWeeney, Rosa, Mrs., farmer.
 McCann, Mrs.
 McDonald, Terrence, teamster.
 McWeerey, John, farmer.
 Matthews, Samuel, gardener.
 Manley, James, laborer.
 Mason, H. S., farmer.
 Murray, James, farmer.
 Morrison, Michael, Mrs.
 Milne, Robert, farmer.
 Marvin, Legrand, farmer.
 Murphy, Daniel, farmer.
 Meeder, Louis, farmer.
 Mallon, Daniel, farmer.
 Mackin, John, laborer.
 Mageral, Charles, tailor.
 Miles, Mary.
 Maurer, William, farmer.
 Murray, C. H., laborer.
 Mallon, Daniel, farmer.
 Moran, John, farmer.
 Mason, H. S., farmer.
 Mason, F. E., Mrs., farmer.
 Miller, Charles, mason.
 Miner, E. W.
 Messer, Joseph, mason.
 Miles, Patrick, teamster.
 Meehan, James, laborer.
 Miller, Sophia M.
 Miller, Philip, gardener.
 Miller, Peter, carpenter.
 Manning, Wm. K., Mrs.
 Murray, James H., boatman.
 Mooney, William, farmer.
 Murphy, Thomas, shoemaker.
 Myers, W. S., attorney.
 Marx, John, tanner.
 McDonald, J. S., EDITOR PHOENIX.
 Mershel, John, mason.
 Meacham, H. H.
 Mullen, James, gardener.
 Miller, Fred, miller.
 Morrison, John, boat-calker.
 Marks, John, tanner.
 Murray, Patrick, laborer.
 Milne, Robert, farmer.
 Martin, Patrick.
 Milne, James, retired.
 Miles, William, laborer.
 Mitchell, Patrick, boat-builder.
 Neeland, Samuel, farmer.
 Norton, George B., merchant.
 Neithold, Amelia.
 Nobes, Isaac, farmer.
 Norton, Maria L.
 Nolan, Thomas, mason.
 Nichols, Richard.
 Norton, Catharine.
 Norton, George B., merchant.

- Norton, John L., prop. Norton's Mills.
 Needholt, Charles, cooper.
 O'Conner, Thomas, teamster.
 O'Brien, Timothy, boat-builder.
 Ostram, Mary.
 Ostler, Thomas, laborer.
 Oleson, Daniel, laborer.
 Omart, William.
 Payne, James, farmer.
 Prior, Thomas, farmer.
 Paxson, A. C., farmer.
 Payne, Thomas, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Powers, Lydia L.
 Payne, James.
 Povenney, Owen.
 Pettigrew, Malvina.
 Peterson, Solomon, laborer.
 Preston, Isaac, insurance agent.
 Pemberton, Eliza.
 Prindle, Wm. M., wagon-maker.
 Parker, L. S., attorney.
 Platt, Thomas, farmer.
 Pitts, Catherine.
 Peck, John, farmer.
 Platt, James, farmer.
 Preston, J. B., P. O. Chicago.
 Quinn, Martin, laborer.
 Quinchell, Patrick.
 Rowe, William, carpenter.
 Randall, J. W., farmer.
 Robbins, William, farmer.
 Reynolds, Michael, farmer.
 Ryan, Thomas S., farmer.
 Ryan, Johanna, Mrs., farmer.
 Ryan, Lot, farmer.
 Ryan, Dennis, farmer.
 Riley, Cornelius, farmer.
 Ripson, H., cooper.
 Ragan, Daniel, farmer.
 Ryan, John, farmer.
 Reed, John, farmer.
 Ryan, John, tailor.
 Reed, William, farmer.
 Robinson, Lyda, Mrs.
 Raber, Anderson, farmer.
 Riley, Patrick.
 Rafferty, N. S., merchant.
 Ryan, Timothy, saloon-keeper.
 Rice, Melissa, dressmaker.
 Rouse, William B., carpenter.
 Rose, Henry, P. O. Chicago.
 Rowley, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Ryan, Dennis, farmer.
 Robinson, Lydia A.
 Robbins, Mrs.
 Riley, Pat, laborer.
 Ryan, Lawrence, boat-builder.
 Sanborn, Wm., farmer.
 Strong, Lorenzo, farmer.
 Smith, Geo. Y., farmer; P. O. Plainfield.
 Spangler, Geo., farmer.
 Smith, John R., farmer.
 Smith, Peter, farmer.
 Scheibe, Julius, merchant.
 Smith, Jacob, farmer.
 Stowe, Wm. M., farmer.
 Shell, Michael, farmer.
 Sly, Senaca, farmer.
 Sullivan, Michael, farmer.
 Sears, John, Mrs., farmer.
 Shuler, Ann.
 Swapp, A.
 Sears, John, Jr., farmer.
 Spieker, Frederick, laborer.
 Smith, Charles, farmer.
 Sterling, Ann, Mrs., farmer.
 Souder, Wendall, farmer.
 Sanger, L. P., retired.
 Seivert, John, farmer.
 Spangler, Frank, farmer.
 Stillman, O. W., farmer.
 Shrecker, D., mason.
 Shaw, Thomas, boat-builder.
 Spencer, Ruth.
 Smith, Saxton, boat-builder.
 Shields, Wm., grain dealer.
 Stiles, A. C., liveryman.
 Scheibe, Julius, merchant.
 Schrecker, D., mason.
 Smith, Peter, saloon-keeper.
 Stone, Charles L.
 Scriber, Henry, blacksmith.
 Shuler, John, Jr., teamster.
 Stowe, Francis F., groceryman.
 Schultz, Wm., butcher.
 Sloan, Samuel, laborer.
 Sagan, Harriet.
 Sisson, Abigail.
 Shaw, Rebecca.
 Stout, Charles, carpenter.
 Sly, E. R., farmer.
 Smith, A. Boyle, retired.
 Starrin, Henry, carpenter.
 Sisson, Geo. W., trader.
 Stafford, Anton.
 Sullivan, Patrick, farmer.
 Taylor, Justin, farmer.
 Thompson, Andrew, farmer.
 Thomas, Wm., Supt. Canal.
 Thurston, John, laborer.
 Turner, S. S., carpenter.
 Tyrell, Patrick, laborer.
 Taylor, Henry, farmer.
 Thorn, Mary.
 Tyler, Francis, Mrs.
 Townsend, Anna.
 Turner, R.
 Townsend, Martha.
 Tegstran, Erric, laborer.
 Taylor, Grove, farmer.
 Van Duser, Emeline D.
 Vanderwalker, Victor.
 Voght, August, cigar-maker.
 Van Horn, John, machinist.
 Voight, Jacob, saloon-keeper.
 Williams, S. J., farmer.
 Wilson, Samuel, farmer.
 Wartzbacher, Philip, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Ward, Daniel, farmer.
 Winkler, Fred, mason.
 Wohlgematz, Matthias, farmer.
 Wilson, Sarah, farmer.
 Ward, Edward, farmer.
 Worthen, I. P. H., farmer.
 Weir, Peter, farmer.
 Wills, H., cooper.

Whalon, Moses, farmer.
 Wertzenbach, Philip, far. ; P.O. Plainfield.
 Williams, Stephen, farmer.
 Wightman, George, farmer.
 Waters, Mary.
 Williams, Michael, farmer
 Watters, Michael, laborer.
 Wallace, John, laborer.
 Wilson, Samuel, farmer.
 Williams, E. G.
 Ward, Joseph, farmer.
 Winke, Christian, farmer.
 Waldfogle, Benedict, farmer.
 Werner, Augustus, Mrs., farmer.
 Walfogle, Frank, farmer.
 Weivill, John.

Walsh, James.
 Winkler, Fred, mason.
 Whalen, Moses, teamster.
 Walter, Michael, merchant.
 Weeks, Geo., lumberman.
 Ward, Joseph, saloon-keeper. ✓
 Weirsham, Joseph, mason.
 Wadsworth, A. J., harness-maker.
 Worst, Jacob, shoemaker.
 Whitson, M., Rev., Pastor Ger. M. Church.
 Woock, Adam, saloon-keeper.
 Whalon, Moses, teamster.
 Young, W. C., gardener.
 Young, Michael, farmer.
 Yoker, Adolphus, agricultural dealer.
 Zimmerman, Robert.

PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. PLAINFIELD.)

Austin, F. E., farmer.
 Austin, Charles, farmer.
 Ashley, C., wire fence.
 Ashley, R. B., minister of Gospel.
 Ashley, J. R., wire fence, Joliet.
 Aultman, Cornelius, manufacturer, P. O.
 Canton, Ohio.
 Arnon, Lucus.
 Arbiter, Charles, farmer.
 Annis, Matilda.
 Aylesworth, Elmyra.
 Anglemere, E., farmer.
 Aster, John, laborer.
 Billings, Henry, farmer.
 Burch, U., miller.
 Brainard, S., farmer.
 Beckwith, Albert, farmer.
 Bliss, Allen, farmer.
 Brisbin, James R., laborer.
 Burch, Henry.
 Bishop, J. E., farmer.
 Burshart, Peter.
 Burch, Eliza H.
 Burkstaller, F., mason.
 Burdick, Harrison, farmer.
 Burdick, Louis.
 Beggs, S. R., minister of Gospel.
 Bartholph, Gillian, farmer.
 Brown, James.
 Bolton, Hugh, farmer.
 Bolton, H. M., farmer.
 Boland, Patrick, farmer.
 Barber, D. N., farmer.
 Brown, Elisha, farmer.
 Bingham, E., farmer.
 Brown, C., farmer.
 Bangs, R. W.
 Bartlett, R. F., Constable.
 Beggs, James W., hotel.
 Bristol, C. E., farmer.
 Brogan, Emma.
 Brown, Charles, farmer.
 Bump, Jennie.
 Bond, George F., Mrs.

Bennett, George, mason.
 Boyd, S. H.
 Burdick, Abigail; P. O. Washington Ter.
 Bronson, Lucinda.
 Bowering, John, laborer.
 Burch, Walter, miller.
 Brown, Oliver G., farmer.
 Burns, John, laborer.
 Burrill, John, farmer.
 Caswell, George T., farmer.
 Colson, Judson, farmer.
 Corbin, Elihu, Justice of Peace.
 Culver, Sorena, farmer.
 Corbin, S.
 Colegrove, L. G., farmer.
 Cain, W. H., farmer.
 Catchpole, farmer.
 Crittenden, G. N., merchant.
 Caldwell, J. B., farmer.
 Cropsey, D. W., retired.
 Caton, W. P., retired; P. O. Joliet.
 Conant, A. E., farmer.
 Collins, James.
 Chase, E. T., real estate; P. O. Joliet.
 Carter, M. C., farmer.
 Cain, William H., farmer.
 Caton, J. D., retired; P. O. Ottawa.
 Clark, W. E.
 Clippinger, J. A., druggist.
 Cropsey, S., Mrs.
 Church, M. E.
 Corbin, Sarah A.
 Crouch, John, laborer.
 Countryman, Joseph, laborer.
 Collins, Harriet.
 Demeritt, Charles, farmer.
 DeLong, Benj., farmer.
 Dryden, Felton, farmer.
 Dice, Michael, farmer.
 Devereaux, R. F., blacksmith.
 Dockendorf, Theodore, farmer.
 Dundore, P. Y., merchant.
 Drumm, Adam, farmer.
 Darr, Emma.

Drouden, Michael, farmer.
 Drouden, John, farmer.
 Drew, Phebe.
 Darr, George, farmer.
 Doud, J. L., merchant.
 Davis, Delos W., farmer.
 Darr, James, farmer.
 Dailey, Jacob, retired.
 Davis, Joseph, laborer.
 Devereaux, R. T., blacksmith.
 Evans, Milton H., farmer.
 Essington, George, farmer.
 Everton, T. J., farmer.
 Flagg, Wm. H., farmer.
 Fickes, David.
 Furgeson, Andrew.
 Folsom, E., Mrs., farmer.
 Foster, La Fayette, farmer.
 Fouser, Jacob, farmer.
 Fellows, G., laborer.
 Finch, Martha.
 Frasier, C. A. E., merchant.
 Frasier, Harvey R., merchant.
 First, H. C.
 Fry, G. H., wagon-shop.
 Fellows, John F., laborer.
 Foster, Lyman, retired.
 Flagg, George W., farmer.
 Flanders, J. R., attorney.
 Fouser, David W., farmer.
 Fouser, George W., farmer.
 Fiddymment, Fred, farmer.
 Fairbairn, John, farmer.
 Flagg, B. F., farmer.
 Frauenhoff, Wm., farmer.
 Feddymment, Fred, farmer.
 Fellows, Geo., laborer.
 Fry, Jacob, farmer.
 Foss, L. T., farmer.
 Fouser, Jacob, farmer.
 Fouser, Henry F., farmer.
 Foss, L. T. farmer.
 Foss, B. C., farmer.
 Funk, J. W., livery stable.
 Fitch, Wm.
 Furgeson, Robert, farmer.
 Grundy, Samuel, farmer.
 Green, B. W., farmer.
 Greenwood, Wm., shoemaker.
 Green, D. D., blacksmith.
 Green, W. V., farmer.
 Graves, R. B., farmer.
 Goist, Jacob, farmer.
 Goodson, Wm., farmer.
 Gardner, Martin.
 Goist, Samuel, farmer.
 Goist, Hiram S., farmer.
 Goist, L., farmer.
 Goist, Albert, carpenter.
 Grant, Justus.
 Gibson, Michael, farmer.
 Gleason, James, laborer.
 Gillespie, Mary.
 Gilbert, E. W., livery stable.
 Green, R. M., farmer.
 Hahn, J. D., farmer.
 Hahn, Wm. F., farmer.
 Hyland, Granville, farmer.

Hyland, E. N., farmer.
 Harbaugh, Isaac, farmer.
 Hager, Jonathan, retired.
 Hyland, Granville D., farmer.
 Hyland, Judson, farmer.
 Harshbarger, Geo. H., carpenter.
 Hicks, Joseph, farmer.
 Hemstret, Alonzo, butcher.
 Hartong, Elias, farmer.
 Hartong, J., farmer.
 Hays, James, farmer.
 Heiss, Rolland, farmer.
 Henny, Isaac, farmer.
 Hess, W. S., farmer.
 Harmon, Ann.
 Herron, Jacob, farmer.
 Harriman, C. H., farmer.
 Harris, J., farmer.
 Hatch, S. S., Mrs., farmer.
 Hamlin, Harry S., farmer.
 Herron, Albert, farmer.
 Harmon, Sheldon, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Hertzog, George, farmer.
 Hartwich, August, farmer.
 Harbaugh, Isaac, farmer.
 Hartranft, E., farmer.
 Hamlin, Harry, farmer.
 Hofer, George, farmer.
 Haywood, James, farmer.
 Hyland, E. J., farmer.
 Hyland, E. N., farmer.
 Hamlin, N. S., retired.
 Hyland, A. K.
 Hyland, Sarah E.
 Hertzog, George, farmer.
 Hall, W. P., painter.
 Hicks, James F.
 Hatch, A. J., shoemaker.
 Hatch, W., tinner.
 Hahn, J. D., farmer.
 Hartegon, Patrick, laborer.
 Hill, Hannah.
 Hess, R. B., farmer.
 Hoag, T. C., Evanston, Ill.
 Harshbarger, G. H., carpenter.
 Heoffer, Philip, blacksmith.
 Jordan, Allen, farmer.
 Jones, Lydia; P. O. Detroit, Mich.
 Johnson, John W.
 Jacobs, Mary J.
 Johnson, W. M.
 Jackson, Wm., farmer.
 King, T., farmer.
 Keen, James C., farmer.
 Kaps, John, farmer.
 Koch, Eva.
 Kean, Wm., blacksmith.
 Kennelly, Daniel, farmer.
 Kune, S. S., blacksmith.
 Lang, Thomas J., farmer.
 Lawrence, M., retired.
 Luce, B., farmer.
 Mottinger, A. E., farmer.
 Mottinger, Caroline, farmer.
 Mottinger, John, farmer.
 Mottinger, S. L., livery stable.
 Martin, A. R., farmer.
 Moody, Mary L., farmer.

- Moss, Wm., farmer.
 Moss, W. F., farmer.
 Moss, Wm., Sr., farmer.
 Martin, A. R., farmer.
 Munroe, S. D., Mrs., farmer.
 Mather, Joshua E.
 Metcalf, Judith.
 Metcalf, Samuel W., farmer.
 Metcalf, August.
 Metcalf, Edw. H.
 Metcalf, F. H., farmer.
 Miles, O., blacksmith; P. O. Colo. Ter.
 Martin, Jesse, farmer.
 Monroe, Hugh, farmer.
 Martin, J. P., salesman.
 Miller, H., farmer.
 Morgan, Samuel W., painter.
 McClester, Geo., carpenter.
 McElhoe, Martha.
 McElhose, Wm., farmer.
 McCreary, Joseph, farmer.
 McNeal, James, farmer.
 McClellan, John, farmer.
 McCreary, Joseph, farmer.
 McCloskey, Alex., farmer.
 McClintock, Joseph, farmer.
 McAllister, Edward, farmer.
 Norton, Harriett, farmer.
 Niver, Morris, farmer.
 Niver, Wm. M., farmer.
 Norris, F. P., farmer.
 Nixon, Robert.
 Needham, Charles, painter.
 Pratt, Samuel S., furniture.
 Platt, J. W., farmer.
 Perkins, A. J., M. D.
 Parr, J. L., farmer.
 Pennick, James; P. O. Iowa.
 Perry, L., carpenter.
 Pratt, S. S., furniture.
 Richardson, Henry, farmer.
 Royce, Miller, farmer.
 Rathburn, A. O., farmer.
 Richmond, R., farmer.
 Royce, Miles, farmer.
 Ray, Alonzo, farmer.
 Roberts, Harriet E., farmer.
 Rathburn, S. R., farmer.
 Rott, Martin.
 Ryburn, David, farmer.
 Ryburn, A. R., farmer.
 Rafter, John, farmer.
 Rafter, Patrick, farmer.
 Raush, Peter, farmer.
 Robertson, Daniel, merchant.
 Rose, O. H., tailor.
 Roberts, Emma.
 Rhodes, Eli, laborer.
 Spangler, John, farmer; P. O. Lockport.
 Spangler, Samuel, farmer.
 Spangler, Z., farmer.
 Spangler, P. W., farmer.
 Sundland, Noah, miller.
 Simm, James, farmer; P. O. Braidwood.
 Smiley, James H., merchant.
 Stratton, H., farmer.
 Shutt, Peter, farmer.
 Sharp, James, farmer.
 Scofield, William, farmer.
 Smith, John, farmer.
 Smith, Conrad, farmer.
 Sharp, William, farmer.
 Schofield, Amos H., retired.
 Sims, Joseph, retired.
 Strattan, H. H., farmer.
 Sheffler, J. D., retired.
 Smith, George Y., farmer.
 Steigle, Charles, farmer.
 Smith, George, farmer.
 Sharp, Mary E.
 Shaw, E. E., farmer.
 Schreffler, E. C.
 Smith, J. Q., farmer.
 Shaw, George E., farmer.
 Snowden, M. A., book store.
 Spangler, Adam, Constable.
 Snyder, Richard, blacksmith.
 Sennit, John, Postmaster.
 Schwab, Mrs.
 Scott, Robert J., carpenter.
 Stopp, George, farmer.
 Sloan, G. W., farmer.
 Tyler, S. B., farmer.
 Thompson, William, farmer.
 Tobias, F. R., druggist.
 Tyler, A. E., Mrs.
 Thompson, Thomas, jeweler.
 Vanolinda, Ira, merchant.
 Valentine, Daniel, farmer.
 Vinson, William, farmer.
 Van Horn, John, farmer.
 Vanderwort, R. M., farmer.
 Warner, William, farmer.
 Wood, E. J., farmer.
 Wright, R. B., farmer.
 Wagner, John B., farmer.
 Wirtzbacher, P. W., farmer.
 Willard, John, farmer.
 Wagner, John B., farmer.
 Watkins, Eliza.
 Waltz, Nathan, harness-maker.
 Woodhouse, Charles W., M. D.
 Webb, K., wagon-maker.
 Wright, W.; P. O. Greeley, Colo.
 Williams, S., Mrs.
 White, William P.
 Wraith, James, wagon-maker.
 Webb, Robert, wagon-maker.
 Wills, I. C., carpenter.
 Willard, John, farmer.
 Wagner, John B., farmer.
 Young, Henry.
 Zimmerman, D., laborer.

MONEE TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. MONEE.)

Albers, Herman, laborer.
 Allens, T., farmer.
 Allyren, John, farmer.
 Alger, Fred, farmer.
 Arnold, Philip, farmer.
 Battling, Fred, farmer.
 Bartels, Wm., farmer.
 Bathman, Henry, farmer.
 Badenhaap, Herman, farmer.
 Barlage, Jacob, laborer.
 Bartels, Lewis, wagon-maker.
 Bawe, Moses, railroad foreman.
 Batzwald, Theo., blacksmith.
 Becker, August, farmer.
 Behrend, Ernst, laborer.
 Berger, George, farmer.
 Becker, Chris. A., farmer.
 Beckman, Fred, farmer.
 Bischmann, Philip, farmer.
 Bischel, Christian, Mrs., farmer.
 Birson, John, farmer.
 Bischmann, Philip, farmer.
 Binder, Fred, blacksmith.
 Bischell, Jacob, farmer.
 Bischmann, Peter, laborer.
 Blesfench, Chris., laborer.
 Bohlander, J. P., Mrs., hotel.
 Bootschiller, Henry, farmer.
 Boeser, Henry, farmer.
 Bohl, Christian, farmer.
 Bothman, Henry, farmer.
 Boder, Fred, farmer.
 Bolander, Peter, farmer.
 Boehl, August, farmer.
 Bohlander, Peter, farmer.
 Borens, Henry, farmer.
 Bode, Fred, farmer.
 Bruns, George, farmer.
 Brunster, John.
 Bruno, B., farmer.
 Bruggeman, H. H., farmer.
 Busch, Jacob, Postmaster.
 Buchmier, Conrad, farmer.
 Buckley, James, laborer.
 Buchmeir, Charles, farmer.
 Buchmeir, Conrad, farmer.
 Burns, Henry, farmer.
 Buchmeier, John, farmer.
 Buckholtz, Fred, farmer.
 Carding, Fred, farmer.
 Camp, Henry, farmer.
 Campbell, John, farmer.
 Cassens, Wilke, wood-turner.
 Chapman, S. W., farmer.
 Cleinhammer, Charles, carpenter.
 Clechen, John.
 Clarins, Elias, farmer.
 Cooper, S. W., farmer.
 Conrad, Henry, shoemaker.
 Darnlie, Fred, farmer.
 Daniel, C. K., Rev., Bible agent.
 Dalters, Henry, farmer.
 Deitersch, Nicholas, saloon.

Deidrich, Henry, farmer.
 Deablie, Fred, farmer.
 Deutsche, William, farmer.
 Dinker, Louis, farmer.
 Dotge, John, farmer.
 Dunning, Henry, farmer.
 Easterbrook, Mary, teacher.
 Easterbrooks, L., real estate agent.
 Echman, Henry, farmer.
 Echman, Fred, farmer.
 Eichhoff, Fred, laborer.
 Eichman, Fred, farmer.
 Eich, Henry, farmer.
 Eiskampf, Henry, farmer.
 Ellwing, Fred, carpenter.
 Elling, Fred, carpenter.
 Eldorney, James M., farmer.
 Engleking, Henry, farmer.
 Engelking, Philip, farmer.
 Englemann, Henry, farmer.
 Faige, August, carpenter.
 Fearn, Jacob, farmer.
 Forbosen, Charles, farmer.
 Freese, Eda R., express agent.
 Friem, Jacob, farmer.
 Friem, Philip, farmer.
 Frobesen, Christian, farmer.
 Gains, A. S., farmer.
 Gettering, G., laborer.
 Geisch, Henry, farmer.
 Givrick, Henry, farmer.
 Gloor, Jacob, agent.
 Goos, John, laborer.
 Gorman, James, farmer.
 Gorman, John, farmer.
 Gorman, Adam, farmer.
 Gorman, Frank, farmer.
 Gothe, H., farmer.
 Golkin, August, farmer.
 Goodenow, Stephen, farmer.
 Gray, William, farmer.
 Gralss, Louis, butcher.
 Grewhagen, Curstin, farmer.
 Grupe, Fred, farmer.
 Grumberger, D., capitalist.
 Guttyrell, A., farmer.
 Harms, Hannah.
 Hall, Andrew, Jr., farmer.
 Hall, Andrew, Sr., farmer.
 Harmening, H., farmer.
 Hahfeen, George, farmer.
 Haien, John, druggist.
 Hayes, Andrew, laborer.
 Haltfield, Wilhelm, farmer.
 Halle, Henry, farmer.
 Hays, Andrew, laborer.
 Hayne, B., shoemaker.
 Herbert, Christian, Jr., farmer.
 Herbert, Henry, laborer.
 Hellman, Henry, farmer.
 Hellman, D., farmer.
 Heins, John A. druggist.
 Henry, Henry, farmer.

- Hinie, Henry, farmer.
 Hittendorf, John D., farmer.
 Homan, Henry, farmer.
 Hoffman, Henry, farmer.
 Hoffman, Henry, carpenter.
 Holl, Andrew, farmer.
 Hohne, Deitrich, farmer.
 Hohrman, J. H., farmer.
 Hohman, Henry, farmer.
 Hobman, Philip, farmer.
 Huslaum, Bernard, farmer.
 Illyers, Fred, farmer.
 Jordans, Gustave, saloon.
 Jounzen, E. C., teacher.
 Jariho, A., laborer.
 Jacobs, Charles, laborer.
 Kammelehne, August, farmer.
 Kaemer, Sophia, farmer.
 Kerchman, J., laborer.
 Kemer, Fred, farmer.
 Kerling, William, farmer.
 Keister, Christian, farmer.
 Keister, Louis, farmer.
 Keichter, H., farmer.
 Kettingen, Gustave, laborer.
 Kettering, Adam, hotel.
 Kicter, Christian, laborer.
 Kline, August H., agricultural dealer.
 Kleinhammer, Crist, carpenter.
 Klerme, Fred, capitalist.
 Klein, Christian, farmer.
 Koch, Fred, farmer.
 Koerner, Fred, farmer.
 Kline, Christian, farmer.
 Klokow, John, farmer.
 Kollstedt, John, lumber dealer.
 Kolstedt, William, lumber dealer.
 Kolstedt, Charles, farmer.
 Kolstedt, George, farmer.
 Krabe, Henry, farmer.
 Kracke, Henry, farmer.
 Krase, Henry, farmer.
 Krenter, John, plasterer.
 Kragler, Fred, farmer.
 Kuhl, George, farmer.
 Kuersten, Sophia, farmer.
 Lange, F. G., shoemaker.
 Lawler, James, Mrs., farmer.
 Lempke, Charles, farmer.
 Lisbery, William, Captain.
 Lorney, Peter, farmer.
 Luckey, Henry, farmer.
 Marthaller, John, farmer.
 Mammoser, Joseph, farmer.
 Macker, D., farmer.
 Mocker, Fred, farmer.
 Martins, Jacob, farmer.
 Matthews, Jacob, farmer.
 Matthews, Martin, farmer.
 Meyers, C., farmer.
 Meyers, William, farmer.
 Meir, Christopher, farmer.
 Metzger, John, farmer.
 Meier, William, farmer.
 Miller, Simon, merchant.
 Miller, D. H., farmer.
 Miller, A., farmer.
 Miller, F. A., farmer.
 Mire, William, farmer.
 Motting Henry, farmer.
 Mogg, P., farmer.
 Mueller, H. H., farmer.
 Mueller, Christopher, farmer.
 Muir, Fred, farmer.
 Myer, Henry, Captain.
 Newton, D., farmer.
 Newton, W. H., farmer.
 Necker, F., farmer.
 Nacker, F., farmer.
 Norchman, Henry, farmer.
 Ochlerking, Henry, farmer.
 Ohlenking, Frank, farmer.
 Ohlenking, Fred., farmer.
 Oehlerking, J. H. O., farmer.
 Ohlendorf, John, farmer.
 Ohlendorf, J. F., farmer.
 Otten, John, farmer.
 Offner, John, farmer.
 Offner, Adam, farmer.
 Oeskey, George, farmer.
 Pape, John, farmer.
 Pahler, Fred., farmer.
 Pauling, Henry, farmer.
 Pauling, Fred., farmer.
 Pauling, A., farmer.
 Patzwaladt, Theo., blacksmith.
 Peterson, George, farmer.
 Phillips, J. E., farmer.
 Plagge, Charles, merchant.
 Plageman, Charles, laborer.
 Platner, Joseph, farmer.
 Praget, C., merchant.
 Rabe, Henry, Jr., farmer.
 Rabe, Fred., farmer.
 Reeder, George, farmer; P. O. Crete
 Richter, Henry, farmer.
 Rorthamer, John, farmer.
 Rummelhne, August, farmer.
 Sachs, Adam, saloon.
 Sanborn, George, Jr., tailor.
 Schurtz, Christian, clerk.
 Schluntz, Wm., laborer.
 Schlathour, John, laborer.
 Schubbe, Fred., farmer.
 Schellemmme, H., laborer.
 Schannan, Christian, farmer.
 Schultz, Wilhelm, farmer.
 Schlathaxer, John, laborer.
 Schiffer, August, merchant.
 Schroeder, C. C., farmer.
 Schoenstadt, Christian, agr. dealer.
 Schnechard, Mary
 Schonstedt, Christian, farmer.
 Schafer, Wm., farmer.
 Scheiett, Anthony, farmer.
 Sceman, H., farmer.
 Schrader, Albert, farmer.
 Scott, Wm., farmer.
 Sellman, Henry, laborer.
 Seifner, Wm., farmer.
 Siffer, August, merchant.
 Siefka, F. W., farmer.
 Singler, Carl, farmer.
 Shafer, Wm., farmer.
 Stade, Ernst, farmer.
 Stage, Henry, farmer.

Stevens, Sebastian, farmer.
 Stessen, H. H., farmer.
 Stinkle, Fred., farmer.
 Stoge, Conrad, farmer.
 Stuckler, Carl, farmer.
 Stunkle, Louis, farmer.
 Stuenkel, Henry, farmer.
 Stuenkle, Louis, farmer.
 Suman, Henry, farmer.
 Tenhoff, Jacob, farmer.
 Theilen, Fred.
 Tinkoff, Jacob, farmer.
 Tream, Philip, tailor.
 Treman, Heinrich, farmer.
 Treichler, Fred., farmer.
 Triem, Jacob, farmer.
 Tuchs, G. H., clerk.
 Tucker, Israel; P. O. Chicago.
 Tucker, Thomas, farmer.
 Vatters, Adam, factory.
 Vatters, Jacob, agr. dealer.
 Vatten, Adam, Jr., capitalist.
 Vallrath, Henry, miller.
 Vehrs, H. H., saloon.
 Vegal, Jacob.
 Volmer, P., painter.
 Vocho, Henry, farmer.

Voght, A., farmer.
 Vring, Charles, farmer.
 Wagner, Fred., farmer.
 Wolf, John, farmer.
 Walter, Henry, farmer.
 Wandt, John, farmer.
 Waltemate, Sophia.
 Wachsmuth, Henry, farmer.
 Waschsmeth, Henry, farmer.
 Wehrly, Jacob, blacksmith.
 Weiman, M., farmer.
 Werner, Philip, farmer.
 Wernigh, Theo., physician.
 Wernke, August, merchant.
 Weekert, Michael, butcher.
 Wehrle, Charles, cooper.
 Weishaar, F. P.
 Wenick, Theo., physician.
 Wellmann, Fred., farmer.
 Wilcox, T. B.
 Wilhaun, Heinrich, farmer.
 Wilson, David, laborer.
 Wilder, J. H., farmer.
 Wilder, C., farmer.
 Young, Jacob, farmer.
 Zahudt, Lewis, mason.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Attaway, Edw., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Attaway, Samuel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Barnes, Mather, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barnhart, Casper, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bergin, Martha; P. O. Elwood.
 Brune, Keren, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Emma, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Frank, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Boylan, R. J., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Baer, David, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Borens, L. B., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Ira, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bush, Eli, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Barnes, Nathaniel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bailey, Daniel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Asa, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Breen, K., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bailey, Daniel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Barnhardt, Casper, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brown, Martha, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brown, Mary, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brown, Elias, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Sarah, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bensa, Fred, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Berry, J., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Burson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bush, Joshua, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bensinger, N. C., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bovee, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Breen, Susan; P. O. Elwood.
 Bridge, John, agent R. R.; P. O. Elwood.
 Blutt, N., merchant, Elwood.

Bush, E., Mrs.; P. O. Elwood.
 Blatchley, O. B., teacher; P. O. Elwood.
 Burns, R., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Bliss, Edw.
 Barker, James M., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Nancy Jane, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Brown, Marthy M., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Boylan, R. J., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Beckwith, A., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Clark, E. M., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Crafts, E. B., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Cooney, Charles, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Cotton, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Curron, D. B., insurance agent, Elwood.
 Cowell, George E., physician, Elwood.
 Chapman, R. W., gardener; P. O. Elwood.
 Cooney, Charles, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Corbin, Peter, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Collman, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Cagwin, M. O., grain merchant, Elwood.
 Carman, Emma B.; P. O. Elwood.
 Cook, Mills, carpenter, Elwood.
 Davidson, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Dooley, P. F., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Derham, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Duncon, R. C., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Davis, Philip E., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Deutchman, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Doyle, Michael, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Eaton, Daniel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Eib, Amos, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Eib, George, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Eib, August, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Eib, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.

- Eaton, Daniel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Eversoll, W. T., hotel, Elwood.
 Frank, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Fitzpatrick, John, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Faut, C., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Faut, C., Jr., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Ferguson, George, laborer; P. O. Elwood.
 Fitzpatrick, J., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Gockley, Levi, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Gebbler, Seth, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Grempe, M., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Gay, Freeman, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Gakley, Abraham, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Grant, John A., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Grant, Margaret; P. O. Elwood.
 Gurnsey, George, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Grant, William C., Justice, Elwood.
 Gefford, E., merchant, Elwood.
 Gefford, W. W., merchant, Elwood.
 Gorkley, A., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Hemphill, James P., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Hemphill, Cyrus, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Hibner, James, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Hibner, F. A., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Hibner, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hibner, James C., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Hemphill, John, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Hemmer, Henry, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Harley, J. H., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Harley, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Hougham, J., merchant, Elwood.
 Hemphill, J. P., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Hutchens, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Henner, Henry, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Hoist, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Hemphill, Nancy; P. O. Joliet.
 Johnston, Henry, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Jackson, Delancy, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Kassabaum, Henry, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Kirkpatrick, George, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kinney, J., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Keir, James, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Kyrke, Edw., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Korst, Michael, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Keeler, Christian, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Kirk, W. F., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Kreimer, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Kinney, George J., carpenter, Elwood.
 Kirkhamp, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Keith, W. F., druggist, Elwood.
 Kavanaugh, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Kavanaugh, Mat., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Leopold, Anna, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lyle, Peter, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Limebarger, George, retired, Elwood.
 Lutz, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Lengle, Henry, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Linebarger, A. J., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Liehlenwatter, J. J., lumber dlr., Elwood.
 Lyons, Michael, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Loyd, Bateman, wagon-maker, Elwood.
 Lowe, Stewart, laborer, Elwood.
 Lone, Leonard, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Lonebarger, A. J., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Lonebarger, George, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 McFarland, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 McAllister, A., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 McClure, D., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 McGourty, Charles, lab., Elwood.
 McFarland, William, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 McAllister, Hiram, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 McArthur, A. L., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McDonald, Eliza, P. O. Elwood.
 Mayer, Sarah, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Mills, Casper, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Miller, Wm. F., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Morse, W. C., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Moore, William F., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Miller, David, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Moyer, Isaac, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Miller, Phebe, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Moyer, Mary, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Metz, Martin, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Muhling, W., carp., Elwood.
 Morenous, Jane, Elwood.
 Mead, John, retired, Elwood.
 Myer, Michael, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Mapps, Mary A.; P. O. Elwood.
 Maesser, Michael, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Meran, Owen, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Miller, Wm. F., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Noel, Gabriel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Nicholson, Wm., merchant, Elwood.
 Nelson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Oshen, C. J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Prosser, P. A., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Palmer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Palmer, Jacob, Jr., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Palmer, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Prosser, Abijah, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Phillips, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Palmer, Valentine, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Pensinger, Joseph, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Pinneo, Charles, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Penneo, John P. carp., Elwood.
 Pierce, Eliza, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Pensinger, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Poritz, A. A., harness-maker, Elwood.
 Pierce, Abraham, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Richards, Erastus, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Rodgen, Joseph, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Rudd, Sanford, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ralph, Edward, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Richards, David, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Richards, David, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Rowland, Edward, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Russell, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Ridge, Wm., druggist, Elwood.
 Riddins, Peter, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Beezer, Fred, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Reeve, P., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Rich, Wm., physician, Elwood.
 Russell, Nelson, scale agent, Elwood.
 Shaffner, Elias, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Stone, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Staffer, Mathias, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Shutts John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Switzer, Casper, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Sing, Adam, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Spraul, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Steeler, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Swedler, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Smith, Hiram, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Sunemeyer, Wm., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Snoad, Henry, merchant, Elwood.

Spafford, R., Postmaster and merchant, Elwood.
 Stine, Mary, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Spangler, Henry, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Spafford, Charles E., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Sheran, Francis, Sr., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Spotts, Hiram, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Smith, George W., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Streeter, Henry; P. O. Elwood.
 Scanlan, Mary F., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Spencer, Merritt, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Sheam, Francis, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Traver, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Tait, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Thele, Joseph, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Tyler, S. S., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Troy, Elizabeth J., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Tohlman, Wm., far.; P. O., Elwood.
 Thornberg, Robert, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Tea, Mark B., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Traby, Jacob, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Williams, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Whettle, Jacob; P. O. Elwood.
 Wood, W. W., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Williams, H. G., wagon-maker, Elwood.
 Wilkins, C. W., blacksmith, Elwood.
 Wicks, Geo. C., scale agent, Elwood.
 Welkins, Charles, blacksmith, Elwood.
 Wicks, Charles D., butcher, Elwood.
 Young, Shelden, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Yake, Thomas, far.; P. O. Elwood.

FRANKFORT TOWNSHIP.

Allerton, A. M., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Brown, Marlin, switchman, Mokena.
 Brookaneps, E. T.,
 Bez, George, brewer, Lockport.
 Bradnsteidner, Godfrey, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Brummond, D., Jr., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Brannan, Pat., railroad foreman, Mokena.
 Brummond, Deidrich, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Beckstine, Robert, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Bedstine, Henry, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Buck, Christian.
 Breidert, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bedstine, Henry, Jr., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Baumgartner, J., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bauch, Phillip, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Bradford, D. V., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bettenhausen, Geo., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bobsim, Christ, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Bettenhaur, George, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Belward, Sarah, Mokena.
 Belzine, John, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Bucholz, Fred., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Branch, Philip, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Bowman, Charles S., saloon, Frankfort.
 Bookman, A.
 Bolzin, John, Frankfort.
 Block, Fritz., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bock, H., harness-maker, Joliet.
 Bolzin, Fritz, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Baumgartner, J., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bechstein, Robert, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Bumgartner, B., merchant.
 Bauch, Jack, merchant; Mokena.
 Bock, H. P., harness-maker, Frankfort.
 Bauch, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Bills, Minerva.
 Barker, Jacob, agr. dealer, Frankfort.
 Barker, A. B., merchant, Frankfort.
 Bowen, James.
 Conrad, Adam, mechanic, Mokena.
 Cleveland, O. B., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Conrad, John S., carpenter, Mokena.
 Capple, John, butcher, Mokena.
 Claves, L. M., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Cappell, John, drover; P. O. Mokena.
 Claves, Charles, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Clays, Charles, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Calmer, Peter, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Claus, J., merchant, Frankfort.
 Camp, Fred., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Carstens, John.
 Calmer, Peter, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Cleveland, W. B., farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Churchill, Samuel, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Calmier, Peter, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Carroll, James, laborer, Frankfort.
 Carpenter, A. B., merchant, Frankfort.
 Claus, L., merchant and P. M., Frankfort.
 Cagnier, F. L.
 Claus, S., merchant, Frankfort.
 Caldwell, John, laborer, Frankfort.
 Cadden, Patrick, laborer, Frankfort.
 Camp, Fred., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Cappell, John, butcher, Mokena.
 Davis, Lyda, Frankfort.
 Diekman, Heinrich, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Duist, John.
 Dennis, Polly, Mokena.
 Droll, Frederick.
 Duncan, Owen, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Dussler, Henry, laborer, Frankfort.
 Ducker, James, merchant, Joliet.
 Doty, Levi, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Donahue, Owen, section boss, Frankfort.
 Dody, Levi, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Dammaure, Henry, carpenter, Frankfort.
 Enders, M., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Elworth, John, carpenter, Mokena.
 Endus, Matthias, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Elwart, John, carpenter, Mokena.
 Eader, Mathias, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Erickson, John, laborer, Mokena.
 Eisenbrandt, Ernst, carpenter, Frankfort.
 Elsuer, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Elwood, John, carpenter, Mokena.
 Enders, Michael, retired, Mokena.
 Fuchs, Dorada, washerwoman, Mokena.
 Fink, George, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Faisler, Michael, laborer, Frankfort.

Fink, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Folkers, Johnson, butcher, Frankfort.
 Fink, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Fuchs, Julius, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Fuss, Peter, laborer, Joliet.
 Felton, A. M., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Farner, Simon, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Felton, John P., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Fals, A., farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Frederick, John,
 Feil, Catherine, Frankfort.
 Feil, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Feil, Geo., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Fortmuller, V., far.; P. O. Rich, Cook Co.
 Franer, Simon, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Fink, Fred., laborer, Frankfort.
 Fox, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Geddis, A. V., farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Gentrer, John G., Jr., Mokena.
 Garas, Leonard.
 Gunther, Geo., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Getter, Fritz, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Gunter, Jerry.
 Grohne, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Geuther, John G., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Grohner, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Greissam, Henry.
 Granan, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Garrett, Joseph J.
 Harper, Cynthia; P. O. Mokena.
 Houser, George, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Haskins, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hohenstein, Simon, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Houser, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Henrichson, Fred'k, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Hersch, Charles, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Hunter, James, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Heine, Martin, saloon, Mokena.
 Higgins, C., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hanson, George, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Harker, Charles, laborer, Mokena.
 Hohenstein, Simon, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Hassengager, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hunter, Joseph, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hunter, Jos., Sr., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hunter, Daniel J., grain mer., Frankfort.
 Holden, N. P., physician, Frankfort.
 Hossengager, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hayes, William. Canal Captain, Joliet.
 Hauck, Andrew, wagon-maker, Mokena.
 Heirschback, Thomas, mer., Frankfort.
 Hiesence, Peter.
 Holdenabel, E., ret'd. far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hunter, D. W., grain-buyer, Frankfort.
 Houk, Andrew, wagon-maker, Mokena.
 Hoffman, Philip, cigar-maker, Monee.
 Hunt, Mark, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hildenbrandt, A., tailor, Frankfort.
 Heissing, Fritz.
 Hasenjager, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Heirschlack, Thomas, merch., Frankfort.
 Hinricks, Ulrich, laborer, Frankfort.
 Harvey, M. A.
 Harker, Carl, laborer, Mokena.
 Hauser, Wenzel, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Hackman, Elizabeth; P. O. Mokena.
 Harvey, John, carpenter, Joliet.
 Jordan, S., far.; P. O. Mokena.

Jones, W. D., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Jaur, Claus, merchant, Frankfort.
 Jones, William D., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Jacobs, William, saloon, Mokena.
 Jones, Noble, grain merchant, Mokena.
 Jringer, S.
 Jakobus, Herman, butcher, Lockport.
 Karch, H. J., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Kadden, Robert, laborer, Frankfort.
 Kirschner, Casper.
 Klepper, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Klepper, Philip, wagon-mkr., Frankfort.
 Koener, Peter, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Keniry, Thomas, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Koester, Heinrich, laborer, Mokena.
 Koelm, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Knapp, Martin, butcher, Mokena.
 Kahl, Henry.
 Kole, Anthony, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Klose, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Kohl, Samuel.
 Kares, Leonard, far.; P. O. Bremen.
 Knapp, Christian, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Kohl, Dan, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Kuhn, Erastus, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Knapp, Christian, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Kernder, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Keppa, John.
 Kleffer, Peter, cigar-maker, Frankfort.
 Knapp, Charles, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Kuhn, Charles, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Karch, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Kraner, F., saloon, Frankfort.
 Kaisch, Henry J., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Koerner, Peter, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Knapp, John, butcher, Mokena.
 Komer, Peter, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Kennedy, I. T., liveryman, Mokena.
 Karsch, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Koehagen, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Karich, Henry I., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Logan, James, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Lewellyn, Thomas, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Lauffer, George, Jr., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Lauffer, George, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Lewellyn, Patrick, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Lanfear, George H., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Logan, W. H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Lefler, Wendle, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Lies, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Letts, James, liveryman, Frankfort.
 Larkman, C., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Lorenz, Paul, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Lanike, Lewis, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Leheman, Charles, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Leroth, Christian, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Lepin, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Lepiese, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Logan, Jas., ret'd. far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Lefler, John; P. O. Chicago.
 Letts, J. R., hotel, Frankfort.
 Lepla, Fred, shoemaker, Frankfort.
 Lowe, Henry, laborer, Frankfort.
 McClure, Robert.
 McArthur, A., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 McGovney, Elijah, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 McGlashan, Alex, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 McDonald, John, grain buyer, Frankfort.

- McGovney, O., P. M. and merchant, Mokena.
 McKeown, Hugh, blacksmith, Frankfort.
 Miller, John, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Moeller, Jochin, mason, Mokena.
 Moulton, M., mail carrier, Mokena.
 Miller, Jacksem, teamster, Mokena.
 Mahoney, John, laborer, Joliet.
 Mast, Jacob, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Miller, Francis, miller, Mokena.
 Market, Fred., Wilmington.
 Maue, Francis, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Mart, P., Mrs., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Martin, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Maue, Daniel, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Marti, Nic., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Mernin, A. H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Michenfling, Bernard.
 Miller, Geo., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Miller, Jacob, merchant, Frankfort.
 Mahler, William.
 Martin, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Muff, Martin, saloon-keeper, Frankfort.
 Miller, Frank, miller, Mokena.
 Marshall, Rollin, ret. far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Marks, William.
 Miller, Margaret, Frankfort.
 Miller, Helena, Mokena.
 Mettles, Wm., manufacturer, Frankfort.
 Menzel, August, mason, Frankfort.
 Mettler, Jasper, mfr., Frankfort.
 Michules, Fred.
 Mettler, Wm., H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Merwin, A. H., merchant, Frankfort.
 Nugent, John, laborer, Mokena.
 Newman, John, far.; P. O. Bremen.
 Nettles, Henry, tailor, Frankfort.
 Niceraux, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Nobles, R., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Nickeraux, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Netz, August.
 Niland, John, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Nickerman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Nettles, Henry, grain mer., Frankfort.
 Olt, Christopher.
 Owen, W. B., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Ott, Christopher, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Osman, Wm. E., wagon-maker, Frankfort.
 Ortwein, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Owen, J. L., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Oatmein, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Oswell, Erhart, mason, Mokena.
 Paddock, D. W., retired, Mokena.
 Pierce, J. M., Dept. Co. Surveyor, Joliet.
 Pelzer, Martin, Mokena.
 Parker, Ira, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Patterson, Jane.
 Petterson, Henry.
 Phillips, E.
 Reid, Maria, Frankfort.
 Reid, Alex., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Rabe, Christian, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Rost, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Ratkie, Charles, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Reitz, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Ralm, Charles, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Ritzman, Chas., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Ruggles, Lorenzo, Frankfort.
 Rabe, Heinrich, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Robzin, Charles, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Reitz, Philip, merchant, Mokena.
 Scheferstein, August, furniture, Chicago.
 Stevens, Joseph, agent, Frankfort.
 Stockfish, C., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Sanger, N. A., physician, Frankfort.
 Stone, William, retired, Orland.
 Sterling, Charles.
 Sandrick, Martin, lab., Mokena.
 Stephens, David, agr. mfr., Frankfort.
 Salliman, John, lab., Mokena.
 Schlafer, Wm., lab., Mokena.
 Shubert, Andrew, ret. far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Swartz, John, Joliet.
 Stole, Conrad, merchant, Mokena.
 Stock, George, lab., Mokena.
 Sutton, Thomas, broker, Mokena.
 Scheiblick, C., blacksmith, Mokena.
 Smith, Conrad, lab., Mokena.
 Schring, Mary, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schwesser, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Shiek, Ferdinand, hotel, Mokena.
 Schilling, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schwelser, J. G., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schmull, J. G., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Schenck, John, far.; P. O. Bremen.
 Schwezer, George, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Shiek, Jacob, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Smith, Geo., railroad foreman, Mokena.
 Sheer, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schilling, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Stillwag, M., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schwesser, George, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schilling, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schnackpeper, H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Sheur, William, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schere, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Scheer, Peter, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Staller, Christian.
 Shoemaker, Henry.
 Schmackpeper, H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schenk, John, far.; P. O. Bremen.
 Schliblich, Chris., blacksmith, Frankfort.
 Sanders, M. F., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schacht, Henry, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Shiek, Henry, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Stufenburg, Peter, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Suutherland, J., wagon-maker, Frankfort.
 Stiffin, D. F., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schlothman, Chris.
 Staufenberg, H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Sutton, Thomas, far.; Mokena.
 Schrader, Diedrich.
 Scher, William, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Stige, Caston, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schultz, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Scheer, S., Jr., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Stiber, Henry.
 Smith, Thomas, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Stasson, J. H., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Stege, E., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Shiek, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Sheridan, William.
 Sheer, William, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Schrodt, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schillick, Christian, blacksmith, Mokena.
 Stoll, C., merchant, Mokena.

Seine, Martin, retired, Mokena.
 Schulerth, Nicholas, saloon, Mokena.
 Stoll, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Suther, John, merchant, Mokena.
 Stellwagon, Phil, saloon, Mokena.
 Sheir, F., harness-maker, Mokena.
 Steiking, Carl.
 Schrader, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Stevens, G. W., manufacturer, Frankfort.
 Sutton, Joseph, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schrader, D., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schoenherr, Fred.
 Stoner, W. E., retired, Orland.
 Suttor, John, merchant, Mokena.
 Schubert, John, merchant, Mokena.
 Steffins, Emanuel, Mrs.; Mokena.
 Schsibuier, Fred., cooper, Mokena.
 Stones, W. E.
 Sehring, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Stenhager, Joachies, lab., Mokena.
 Schlofer, Wm., lab., Mokena.
 Teels, Henry, lab., Mokena.
 Turner, Abigail, Mokena.
 Thompson, J. H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Thomas, J. H.
 Tivining, Hiram.
 Theil, Rudolph, blacksmith, Frankfort.
 Talmer, Bernard, carpenter, Mokena.
 Thompson, N. W., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Tonner, Robert, blacksmith, Mokena.
 Ulrich, John, shoemaker, Mokena.
 Van Horn, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Van Horn, M., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Van Horn, Andrew T., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Valk, Paulus, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Valk, Henry, far.; P. O. Mokena.

Valk, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Waunemacher, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Wendle, John G., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Waunemacher, C., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Weiss, Morris, druggist, Mokena.
 Welschlier, Fred., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Warner, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Warner, Phillip, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Werner, Gottlieb, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Wood, H. W., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Wilson, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Weicherpflemming, Franz, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Wagner, L., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Welchlin, A., shoemaker, Mokena.
 Wood, F. W., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Weinman, G. A., furniture, Frankfort.
 Wishover, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Wilson, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Wiggart, Friedrich, gardener, Mokena.
 Wagner, Elizabeth, milliner, Frankfort.
 Westmiller, Chas., harness-maker.
 Williams, Clara, teacher, Mokena.
 Werner, Geo., saloon, Mokena.
 Weber, M., mason, Mokena.
 Wishover, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Wood, H. R.
 Wheeler, David, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Welchlin, M., shoemaker, Mokena.
 Werner, C. F., retired, Mokena.
 Warner, A., wagon-maker, Frankfort.
 Wenzel, August, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Younger, N., watchmaker, Mokena.
 Zephill, Martin.
 Zaumstein, Louis, laborer, Mokena.
 Zohn, John, saloon, Mokena.

DU PAGE TOWNSHIP.

Ayers, Henry, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Ayers, M. B., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Anglemire, Emanuel, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Alderman, A., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Alexander, J. L., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Andrew, F. H., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Ashley, Morgan, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Brossman, J., Jr., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Brown, G. W., far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Barten, E. A., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Barber, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Bishel, Wm., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Boardman, Horace, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Brown, M. J., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Bosserman, Martin, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Bronson, M., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Blinn, John, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Biggins, C., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Biggins, R., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Biggins, James A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Biggins, Owen, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Biggins, C., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Biggins, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Burckhardt, Henry, far.; P. O. Lemont.

Curance, Matthias, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Chapman, M.; P. O. Lemont.
 Chapman, C. C., Jr., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Chapman, Charles C.; P. O. Lemont.
 Cheeseman, F. G., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Cheeseman, T. Y., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Cheese, Elizabeth, Lemont.
 Clark, B. B., merchant, Lockport.
 Cilow, Robert, Clerk Circuit Court, Joliet.
 Derby, Charles, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Chapman, Wm., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Colegrove, L. G., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Day, John, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Davis, Henry, far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Dunlap, Wilson, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Dixon, Geo., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Emrey, Lewis A., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Edelsburgh, John.
 Eaton, Norton, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Excelsior Stone Co., Lemont.
 Ephire, Matthew, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Farrell, Michael, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Fox, Augustus, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Freeman, Robert, far.; P. O. Naperville.

- Frost, D., merchant, Naperville.
 Flakey, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Fenster, Jacob, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Feirstein, Charles, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Findlay, Thomas, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Finlan, Michael, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Flukey, John, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Found, Wm., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Fitzgerald, Maurice, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Flagg, G. W., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Graves, A. B., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Godfrey, Austin, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Gordon, David, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Glover, John, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Gall, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 George, Mary; P. O. Naperville.
 Goudy, Robert, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Hartranft, Levi, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Herman, Matthias, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Hegg, Frank, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Hulett, Frank, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Holmes, C., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Higgins, Chauncey, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Hassert, Geo. M., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Havens, Orson, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Hawes, Wm., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Hossinger, Andrew, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Jones, Owen T., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Johnson, Wm., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 King, Wm., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Ketcham, Levi, Jr., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Kopp, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Kilmer, James, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Killmer, Thadeus, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Kickler, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Kirkham, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Kelley, Michael, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Leppart, John, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Laughlin, Wm., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Low, James, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Lambert, Frank, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Laing, Stephen, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Lange, S. H., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Lord, Phillip F., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Lambert, Geo., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 McCain, Joseph M., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 McCain, Myron, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 McCain, B., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Martin, H., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Meyer, Lewis, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Martin, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Murphy, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Mather, J. E., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Morse, E. H., Mrs.; P. O. Naperville.
 Morse, Albert, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Morse, Edward, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Morse, Herman, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Musselman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Martin, G. B.; P. O. Lockport.
 Mottinger, Noah, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Pitts, Michael, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Royce, Abner, Du Page.
 Rathburn, S. R., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Rayer, Abner, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Royer, Abner, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Royer, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Royer, Abner, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Rathburn, Valentine, ship'r; P. O. Joliet.
 Ray, Michael, far.; Lemont.
 Reid, Matthew, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Reardon, Richard, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Reardon, Thomas, Sr., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Reardon, Thomas, Jr., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Raunche, S., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Rathburn, S. R., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Robinson, C. C., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Sheldon, Robert, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Steward, Philip; P. O. Naperville.
 Shuster, Martin, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Schrohe, Henry, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Schults, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Strause, Simon, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Swartz, Elias, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Schall, Mary A.; P. O. Naperville.
 Strong, Robert, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Susanbire, Charles, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Studenroth, E., hotel prop.; P. O. Naperville.
 Shuler, W. M., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Sprague, John P., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Scholtz, H., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Saul, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Studenroth, O., hotel prop.; P. O. Naperville.
 Steinhouser, A., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Sheldon, Robert, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Stanners, Thomas, J. P.; P. O. Du Page.
 Schrader, Joseph, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Sampson, Jones, far.; Du Page.
 Sprague, T. J., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Stafford, Enoch, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Sprague, C. A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Simmons, Solomon, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Schonberger, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Schmidt, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Shay, Thomas, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Smith, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Tripp, Matthew, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Tripp, S., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Taylor, Henry, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Winger, Joseph, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Ward, S., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Wise, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Wightman, J. B., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Weaver, Joseph, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Wescott, S. th, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 White, S. L.; P. O. Naperville.
 White, John S., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Webster, David.
 Warren, Hiram, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Walker, Wm., far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Warner, A. B. F., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Willis, Winright, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Warren, Hiram, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Walker, Jonas, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Wenhild, Richard, far.; P. O. Du Page.
 Ward, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Ward, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Ward, Daniel, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Williams, Thomas, far.; P. O. Lockport.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

- Allerton, A. M., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Allerton, N. M., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Brauer, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Blount, S., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Battenhunsen, H., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Belz, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Bronke, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Boyce, Simon, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Bullin, Alfred, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Brooks, A. B., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Brown, J., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Bliss, Lyda, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Brook, S. A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Bessemer, J. W., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Brockley, P., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Bump, Lender, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Bentley, Robert, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Beaver, M., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Bowen, H. F., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Bump, J., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Bowere, H. F., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Beals, Joseph, tailor, Lockport.
 Burland, Maria, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Brannkey, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Birch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Bromick, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Butcher, Thomas, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Bettendorf, Matthias, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brinkerhoff, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Burch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Clark, Richard, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Clark, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Cowles, Lucinda, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Callahan, M., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Cooper, T., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Cashlin, C., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Corwin, Nathan, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Collins, Frederick, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Cutter, J. Z., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Cutler, A. C., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Carroll, Amos, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Corwin, Nathan, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Corwine, H. T., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Cowles, Lucinda L., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Collins, Fred, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Cole, Joseph, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Collins, Addison, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Collins, Franklin, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Cowell, Samuel, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Collins, Horatio, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Collins, A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Clivens, Jane, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Church, J. B., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Chamberlain, O. S., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Dodge, Anson, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Dodge, Amos, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Dryfus, Mendel, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Donahue, Timothy, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Davidson, Wm. G., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Daumm, G., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Dryfus, Wendell, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Dick, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Dunn, Patrick, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Dunn, Geo., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Dancer, Emily, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Frank, J., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Fry, Theobald, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Frisenmick, N., farmer; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Frazer, James D., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Frazer, H. V., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Fralich, Henry, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Gotts, Samuel, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Gardner, Geo., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Gerlock, C., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Goodale, Wright, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Gotts, Samuel, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Gaskill, Thomas, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Gorham, E. D., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Gorham, O. H., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Glives, Jane, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Gillett, Isaac M., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Gorham, R. T., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Gorham, Edw., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Gorham, Elijah, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Granger, Francis, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gooding, L. F., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Gilman, Lewis, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Homerding, Nich., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Hanks, C., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Hostert, B., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Hoyt, Romeo H., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Hellerman, Geo., farmer; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Hammerling, Matthias, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Hartwell, Levi, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Harms, Henry, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Hart, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Harman, James, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Hatch, H. D., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Hemkmiller, Hans, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Haley, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Homerding, Matthias, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Haley, John, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Homerding, Peter, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Haley, Charles, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Hammond, Job, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Ingersoll, A. A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Jackson, I. L., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Jones, S. B., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Johnson, Alex, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Jackson, D. G., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Kittering, Susan, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Kittering, A., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Kittering, W., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Kuney, Anthony, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Koonchek, Frank, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Kobliska, F., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Koler, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Kumescheck, F., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Kruger, Wm., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Kimball, Wm., far.; P. O. Lockport.

Klott, John, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Knudson, Charles, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Knapp, Selah, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Ludwig, J., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Lunday, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Lange, Charles, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Langfear, J. S., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Lynk, Freeman, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Legg, Alfred, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Langfear, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Langfear, Geo., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Loomis, Austin, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Lynk, Zachariah, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Loomis, Austin, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 McGregor, Henry, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 McLaughlin, D., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 McLendding, Frank, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 McLendding, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Macauley, Joseph, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Munday, L., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Mallory, Patrick, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Myer, Lewis, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Meyers, Lewis, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Mason, H. S., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Mitchell, James Jr., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Morse, Curtis, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Milne, Robert, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Messenger, Horace, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Matthews, John, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Morse, Wm., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Messenger, H., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Morse, Wm., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Nesius, Joseph, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Nichols, A., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Ott, Barney, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Paddock, W. J., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Prior, Michael, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Pangburn, Louis, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Peck, C., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Paddock, Geo. A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Planka, Joseph, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Paddock, Walter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Powers, Rogers, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Paddock, Jerome, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Peck, A. D., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Reed, G., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Rowley, J. B., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Reynolds, M., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Ruland, A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Reed, A. S., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Reed, Nelson, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Rhine, Mary, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Russ, John, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Reiter, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Reed, Henry, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Rowley, Phineas, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Renter, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Bowley, Fred, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Rimsella, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Rowley, A. G., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Smith, Herbert, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Syler, Antony, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Salderman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Schuyler, Austin, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.

Smith, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Sullivan, J., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Schlayetske, Martin, farmer; P. O. Lockport.
 Sullivan, T., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Smith, Wm. G., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Shopce, John, far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Sontag, Peter, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Salderman, Jacob, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Stone, T., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Strawley, F., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Sperry, Geo., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Simpson, Geo., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Sutton, Ruth, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Schliff, Rudolph, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Savage, Amos, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Sayers, John, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Stillwagon, Martin, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Simpson, A., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Storms, Robert, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Seifert, Lewis, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Smith, Herbert, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Searles, Frank, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Storm, Alex., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Snyder, Stephen, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Seifert, Christian, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Seifert, John, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Sandwich, Martin, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Stillman, A. M., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Sharp, C. S., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Storms, Robert, Sr., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Storms, Robert, Jr., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Searls, Franklin, far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Thomas, B. P., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Townsend, Robert, farmer; P. O. Lockport.
 Tilsa, Wm., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Tower, Mary M., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Ulrich, Jacob, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Van Duser, Geo., far.; P. O. Hadley.
 Wagner, Alex., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Warren, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Willming, Bernhart, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Wiltenkeller, A., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Walfel, J., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Wendling, Blaze, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Wendling, Louis, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Witenkeller, J., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Ward, Geo. H., far.; P. O. Lemont.
 Wilson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Wilmere, Bernard, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Weiss, Peter, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Walter, M., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Wetter, N., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Webster, Henry, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Wagner, A., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Wills, Eliza, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 White, Robert, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 William, Joseph, far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Wells, N. C., far.; P. O. Lockport.
 Youngler, Bernard, far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.
 Youngler, Bernard, farmer; P. O. Lockport.
 Zimmers, M., far.; P. O. Gooding's Grove.

WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP.

- Annis, Matilda ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Brossman, Jacob, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Boardman, F., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Braton, Caroline ; P. O. Naperville.
 Baisch, Jacob, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Boughton, Mary L. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Boughton, W. D., far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Baisch, Christian, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Book, John, Mrs. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Burkett, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Brown, Geo. W., far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Bapp, Wm., far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Baisch, Godfrey, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Boss, Geo., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Book, Peter, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Brown, Alex. G., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Burnett, Thomas, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Barclay, J., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Barbour, John, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Burch, E. H., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Cramer, Jacob, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Chase, A. P., far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Clow, James, far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Clow, J. H., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Clow, T., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Cutton, A. R., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Catchpole, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Catchpole, David, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Catton, Wm., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Cotton, A. B., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Cropsy, J. H., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Chaplin, James, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Cropsey, J. H., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Colgrove, L. G., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Doyle, Wm., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Davis, G. W., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Deliers, G., far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Deliers, W., far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Dermeth, John, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Dow, John, far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Dow, Colvin, far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Day, Wm., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Dague, David, far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Denan, Thomas, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Davis, W. L., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Dunlap, G. W., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Eichelberger, John, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Eichelberger, Emma ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Eyer, Jacob, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Eldridge, George, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Fisher, Jacob P., far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Fisher, John, H., far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Fisher, Michael, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Freise, Christian, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Findley, Mary ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Findley, Stephen, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Furguson, Andrew, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Fry, David, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Fazeel, Michael, far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Fry, Zachariah, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Freeland, A., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Findley, Thomas, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Frazer, S. B., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Findley, Mary ; P. O. Tamarack.
 George, Wm., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Grabe, John, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Glavy, P., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Grabe, John, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Gensert, Fred., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Grill, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Gilmore, J., Sr., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Gray, Walter, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Hossenrichter, G., far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Hobson, John, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Hene, John.
 Hossenrichter, J., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Haywood, Ansel, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Hoag, Leonard, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Harvey, Alex., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Hoag, Leonard, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Holdman, Daniel, Mrs. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Hartonft, E., far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Hertzog, Geo., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Hertzog, Geo., Jr., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Jones, Asa G., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Jameson, A. H., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 King, Thomas, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 King, W., farmer ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Kinley, C., farmer ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Keynon, John, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Kanagg, John M., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Kemmerer, Lewis, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Lombard, John, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Lippart, John, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Lantz, John P., far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Lantz, Isaac V., far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Leppart, George, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Lippart, John, Jr., far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Love, Jacob, farmer ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Meyer, Lewis, far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Matter, Abraham, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Mussey, Henry, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Meyer, Elias, far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Malcolm, John, farmer ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Mather, J. E., far. ; P. O. East Wheatland.
 Mather, Jonathan, far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Mather, Ed., far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Malcolm, Andrew, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Mottinger, Lewis, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 McMicken, John, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Neiswinter, Joseph, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Nisewender, Jos., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Otta, Catharine ; P. O. Naperville.
 Oaks, Henry, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Patterson, Andrew, far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Pilcher, Fred K., far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Palmer, Matthew, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Peidlew, Julius, far. ; P. O. Aurora.
 Patterson, D., far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Patterson, J., far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Patterson, Thomas, far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Patterson, M., far. ; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Roger, Jonathan, far. ; P. O. Naperville.
 Robbins, John, far. ; P. O. Tamarack.
 Robbins, Fitz J., far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Rank, Samuel, far. ; P. O. Plainfield.
 Robbins, Sarah ; P. O. Tamarack.

Ray, Alonzo, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Shaffer, Christian, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Simmons, S., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Scott, W., far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Scheapp, L., far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Stark, Jacob, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Shoal, Christian, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Shoger, Michael, far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Smith, Fred, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Smith, John, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Slick, Daniel, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Slick, Henry, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Stark, Israel C., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Spaulding, Jacob, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Stewart, Thomas, far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Sillar, Thomas, far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Sillar, Ralph, far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Stark, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Tyler, S. B., far.; P. O. Plainfield.

Thomas, A. S., far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Thompson, Wm., far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Thompson, Alex. far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Thompson, Adam, far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Varley, Thomas, far.; P. O. Plainfield.
 Wolf, John, far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Weaver, Samuel, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Westphell, Henry, far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Wise, Adam, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Webster, David, far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.
 Watson, Alex., far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Wolf, Amos, far.; P. O. Naperville.
 Wilson, Wm., far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Wightman, C., farmer; P. O. Plainfield.
 Wheeler, Geo. W. A., far.; P. O. Tamarack.
 Wetzley, Uri M., far.; P. O. E. Wheatland.

NEW LENOX TOWNSHIP.

Allerton, Archibald, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Angall, A. A.; P. O. Mokena.
 Artwein, John, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Ahlschlager Chris., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Ahlschlager, Chris., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Brundy, A., Mrs.; P. O. Spencer.
 Bliss, Abel, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Bannon, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bannon, Maria; P. O. Joliet.
 Bouck, Philip, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Bundy, A. S., Mrs.; P. O. Spencer.
 Barney, Vincent, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Berger, Thos. L., far.; New Lenox.
 Baldwin, J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brown, Geo., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bliss, Abel, far.; New Lenox.
 Baker, William; P. O. Mokena.
 Beuter, Chris., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Bartie, Charles, Jr., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bartie, Charles, Sr., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Beebe, Albert W., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Banch, Jacob, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Chamberlin, O. S., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Cooper, Thos., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Cooper, N. P., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Culbertson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Chittenden, H. R.
 Crager, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Cross, Peleg, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Cleveland, Leroy, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Cunningham, James, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Campbell, M. B., mail carrier; P. O. New Lenox.
 Criddle, Sarah; P. O. New Lenox.
 Condon, John; P. O. Joliet.
 Doig, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Dibbell, J. B., Rev., Baptist minister; P. O. Hadley.
 Doig, Alexander, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Duxtader, J., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Dall, Jonathan, far.; P. O. Mokena.

Delaney, Richard, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Delaney, P.; P. O. Joliet.
 Delaney, Ellen, P. O. Joliet.
 Evarts, John, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Francis, A. Allen, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Francis, John, farmer; P. O. New Lenox.
 Francis, Geo. L., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Francis, Charles, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Ferguson, Thos., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Fellows, W. R., blacksmith; P. O. New Lenox.
 Felter, J. J., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Gerigan, Catharine; P. O. Joliet.
 Granger, Alonson, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gorman, Ed. E., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Goughar, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gouger, Daniel, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Gouger, Jos. E., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Gouger, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Gillett, I. M., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Grant, Albert, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Greenwood, George G., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Greenwood, Aaron; P. O. Mokena.
 Gordon, Moses, farmer.
 Hammond, Seneca, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hooker, Helen M., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Harper, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Higinbotham, H. O.; P. O. Chicago.
 Hunt, Mark, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Harper, James, Mrs., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Hine, Samuel H., farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Haven, Dwight, farmer; P. O. Spencer.
 Haven, A. S., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Hilton, Geo., merchant; P. O. New Lenox.
 Homer, Peter, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Haley, Thomas, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Haines, T. J., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Holmes, J. S., merchant; P. O. Spencer.
 Holmes, M. P., merchant; P. O. Spencer.
 Holmes, James, far.; P. O. Spencer.

- Hoffman, Mary; P. O. New Lenox.
 Haven, Dwight, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Hogan, Dennis, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Hunt, George, farmer; P. O. Spencer.
 Higinbotham, H. N.; P. O. Chicago.
 Hunt, M. C., farmer; P. O. Spencer.
 Hilton, G. S., merchant; P. O. Spencer.
 Hill, S., carpenter; P. O. New Lenox.
 Jones, Robt., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Jordan, E. L., farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Jordan, Elias L., farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Jones, Thos., farmer; P. O. New Lenox.
 Koffer, James, farmer; P. O. Spencer.
 Kohler, John, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Kapper, Jos., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Kellogg, M. H., farmer; P. O. New Lenox.
 Kester, Michael, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Kestel, Geo., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Kavanaugh, Patrick, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Knickerbocker, Ward, merchant; P. O. New Lenox.
 Kinckerbocker, M., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Klass, John, farmer; P. O. Mokena.
 Kerchval, Chas., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Krult, Fred M.; P. O. Spencer.
 Kerchval, James, Mrs., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lewis, Cyrus A., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Lewis, Gordon, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Lewis, C. A., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Lewis, Cyrus, farmer; P. O. New Lenox.
 Lynk, T., merchant; P. O. New Lenox.
 Lynk, Staton, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lynk, Sylvanus, far.; New Lenox.
 Link, Stanton, farmer.
 Lawler, Michael, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 McCarty, Michael, farmer; P. O. Spencer.
 McGrath, Mary, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 McGovney, Wm., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 McGovney, W. W., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 McGinnis, Felix, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 McLane, Edward, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 McLaughlin, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McLaughlin, Dudley, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Messenkunck, Fred., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Mather, E. S., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Marshall, C. H., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Mast, Joel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Marshall, Rollins, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Mast, Jacob, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Mather, S. E., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Marshall, Griffith, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Montay, Charles, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Maw, Christ, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Murphy, James, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Morris, Henry, blacksmith, New Lenox.
 Nobles, Elisha, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Nofes, Joseph, farmer.
 Osrems, Charles, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Pelkey, Edward, retired, New Lenox.
 Pitts, John, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Paul, W. M., farmer.
 Phillips, James, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Phillips, John, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Pink, Wm., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Pease, Orvil, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Pester, John, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Reynolds, John M., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Reynolds, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Reynolds, Isaac, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Reynolds, J. S., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Reynolds, Joseph, far.; New Lenox.
 Richards, Isaac, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ryan, James, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Reipin, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Robinson, Frank, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Raney, E. C., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Rudd, Sarah, Joliet.
 Storms, Alex, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Storms, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Storms, W., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Storms, James, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Staley, H. M., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Sheik, Ferdinand, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Snoad, Charles, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Shaffner, Levi, Joliet.
 Short, Wm. A., Mrs., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Smith, L. F., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Smith, Andrew, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Sass, Henry, blacksmith, New Lenox.
 Searls, Franklin, far.; P. O. Halley.
 Schorp, Chris, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Spaulding, Leonard, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Stime, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Schorp, Chris, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Schorp, John, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Schmoor, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Simmons, Harriet, New Lenox.
 Shafner, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Schrader, Henry, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Seward, Calvin; P. O. Joliet.
 Strattman, H., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Salisbury, J. B., butter-mkr., New Lenox.
 Schuevol, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Schwarz, Menzel, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Stevens, David, farmer.
 Thompson, John M., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Thieland, Frederick, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Tuck, Wm., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Udort, Francis, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Urch, Henry, laborer, New Lenox.
 Vass, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Van Duser, Geo., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Warner, Chas. F., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Weeks, C. H., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Wamremacher, John, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Wamremacher, C., far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Werner, George, far.; P. O. Mokena.
 Welch, James, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Wagner, Philip, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Wilson, W. C., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Welch, Michael, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Weston, A. D., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Wheeler, Margaret, Joliet.
 Waltz, J. J., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Watkins, David.
 Watkins, Morgan, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Watkins, John, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Willis, I. B., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Wood, F. W., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Warren, Harriet, New Lenox.

GREENCARDEN TOWNSHIP.

- Ahrens, Charles, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Andrews, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Andrew, G., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Albrecht, John, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Bettenhausen, C., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bettenhausen, G., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Block, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Buchmire, Maria, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Brockman, Fred, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Bock, Louis, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Block, Wm., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Bobzien, John, Justice, Frankfort.
 Bock, Christian, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Boeken, B. B., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Branden, Paul, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Brandstatter, G., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Brookman, Carl, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Bucholtz, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Brockman, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Bettenhauser, C., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Conrad, Kropf, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Diest, John.
 Diest, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Diegal, Henry, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Engelhard, F., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Eich, Mary, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Eggert's, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Eisenbrandt, H., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Foster, Andrew, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Forkner, Jacob, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Fredricks, John, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Frentz, August, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Finkmiller, Valentine, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Felton, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Feldon, J. P., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Felten, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Filden, John P., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Fiel, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Fisher, John, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Falkens, F., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Gunter, Christ, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Gaitte, Ernst, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Hasenjager, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hassenjager, Fred, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Honsbrach, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Hanson, Peter, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Hanson, A., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hylandt, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Herbert, Christ, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Henspeter, Fred, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Harrison, Amos, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Harms, H. H., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Harrison, J. W., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Harms, Herman, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Haywood, F. S., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Hardy, Russell, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Haywood, F. J., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Heinrichs, Ulrich, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Jameson, Christopher, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Jacobs, George B., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Jacobs, C., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Johnson, H. M., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kiser, Joseph, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Konig, David, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kerner, Matthew, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Kreuth, Daniel, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kasich, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Knickriem, A., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kister, Christopher, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Koerner, How., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Keppa, Christian, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kuhan, R., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Kitzrow, G., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Karner, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Koppe, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kepper, John, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Knapper, Peter, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Kneader, F., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Koerner, Margretta, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Lorenzen, Paul, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Luben, C. F., far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Luehrs, F. H., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Lange, John, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Lambke, Louis, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Lanckemau, C., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Lehmann, C., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Lankmau, Carsten, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Lehman, Const., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Luches, John T., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 McDonald, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Manger, A., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Miller, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Murdie, Andrew, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Meisterberg, John, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Nagel, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Nagel, Charles, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Peters, Heinrich, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Peters, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Peters, Gottlieb, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Preis, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Pries, Henry, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Petters, A. S., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Peters, John, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Paulsen, Wm., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Quiatmeir, Henry, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Ritzman, C., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Rosenbrock, Wm., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Rudd, B., farmer; P. O. Greengarden.
 Rab, Philip, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Russell, Hardin, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Rosey, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Ropp, Philip, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Rust, Henry, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Rost, Henry, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Ridder, Louis, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Rahm, Henry, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Rahnn, H., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Smith, F., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Stillwagon, Henry, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Smith, Edw., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schlotman, Christian, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Stassen, John, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Stoffenberg, Peter, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Songmeiter, Conrad, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schlussen, Adolph.
 Sanders, Michael, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
 Schubert, Christian, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Sippel, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
 Sippel, Martin, farmer; P. O. Monee.

Stassen, J. H., farmer; P. O. Monee.	Tell, James, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
Schmidt, F., farmer; P. O. Monee.	Ulrich, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
Schroder, Wm., farmer; P. O. Monee.	Voigt, August; P. O. Monee.
Staffenberg, Henry C., farmer; P. O. Greengarden.	Voight, Henry, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Stassen, H. H., farmer; P. O. Monee.	Weber, Geo., farmer; P. O. Monee.
Stillwagon, Wm., far.; P. O. Frankfort.	Werner, John, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Schubbe, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.	Watson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
Stolph, Geo.	Werner, D., farmer; P. O. Monee.
Stoffenberg, Henry, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.	Wood, Bronson, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
Schroder, Carl, far.; P. O. Greengarden.	Witherel, Charles, far.; P. O. Frankfort.
Smit, Carl, farmer; P. O. Monee.	Welchy, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Stassen, Henry, Justice and Land Agent; P. O. Monee.	Wilke, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Stassen, John, nurseryman; P. O. Monee.	Woeltge, Fred, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Thelen, F., farmer; P. O. Monee.	Weist, Christian, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Tuhl, John, farmer; P. O. Frankfort.	Wilkins, Peter, farmer; P. O. Monee.
Twinning, F. H., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.	Wishover, Henry, farmer and insurance agent; P. O. Monee.
Topper, L., farmer; P. O. Monee.	Wilick, Geo., farmer; P. O. Frankfort.
	White, H. Jos.

PEOTONE TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. PEOTONE.)

Arnold, Lewis, merchant.	Conrad, Peter, dairyman.
Adams, E. H., farmer.	Coit, Harriet A.
Adams, John, farmer.	Cosade, J., farmer.
Adams, A.	Crawford, Ralph, farmer.
Amos, Ross.	Crawford, Wm., farmer.
Andrews, Wm.	Christian, David L., farmer.
Anderson, John, farmer.	Chappel, Wm., farmer.
Angus, Wm., merchant.	Croxen, Wm., farmer.
Antcliff, John, farmer.	Croxen, Benj., farmer.
Butymers, John.	Cushman, Jonas, farmer.
Barton, James, farmer.	Dennis, Jonathan, farmer.
Barnhart, James, Postmaster.	Dornsbeeish, Wm., Mrs., farmer.
Beach, Lawrence.	Dewitz, Jacob, wagon-maker.
Bell, Robert, farmer.	Dopp, John, farmer.
Bell, Wm., farmer.	Dennis, Wm., farmer.
Bell, Daniel.	Dewitz, J., wagon-maker.
Benton, Wm., farmer.	Douglass, Sarah, Mrs.
Beard, J. G., farmer.	Dressler, Ernst.
Bisping, Wm., laborer.	Dunlap, Wm., farmer.
Bornes, Englehart, farmer.	Elliott, John, farmer.
Borms, Henry, farmer.	Engelhart, Fred., farmer.
Borms, Fred, farmer.	Erickson, Peter A., laborer.
Bodine, D. C., farmer.	Evans, William C., farmer.
Brayten, J. H., merchant.	Farley, Arnold.
Bruce, Hugh, laborer.	Folke, Henry, physician.
Brockway, C., farmer.	Fell, George, merchant.
Brockway, Chauncey, farmer.	Fahs, Tobias, farmer.
Brockway, D. A., farmer.	Fill, August V.
Butterfield, James.	Fisch, Ferdinand, farmer.
Burke, Patrick, farmer.	Fiel, Philip, hotel.
Calkins, Chester H., farmer.	Flood, George, farmer.
Calkins, Rosaline, farmer.	Flannigan, Patrick.
Carston, John, farmer.	Fletcher, Allison, farmer.
Calkins, Felix W., farmer.	French, R. W. Rev., Pastor U. P. Church.
Collins, M., merchant.	Gates, Henry, merchant.
Collins, Thomas, agent R. R.	Gentar, August, farmer.
Cowing, John C., farmer.	Genter, Ernst, farmer.
Cowan, Walter, farmer.	Genter, Henry, farmer.
Corcoran, James, farmer.	Gilkerson, Thomas, farmer.
Cowing, E. B. clerk.	Gilkerson, Curtis, grain merchant.
Conrad, John, Magistrate.	Gilmore, David, farmer.

Gleason, Daniel, farmer.
 Gilkinson, Thomas, farmer.
 Gilkerson, Robert, farmer.
 Gildensoff, John, farmer.
 Goodspeed, Samuel, farmer.
 Gross, Jacob, shoemaker.
 Gralps, A., butcher.
 Gulickson, James, farmer.
 Hazemeyer, William, laborer.
 Harsch, Joshua, farmer.
 Harley, Patrick.
 Harken, Aug., merchant.
 Hazelmeyer, D., laborer.
 Henson, Henry, farmer.
 Heinrich, C. D., blacksmith.
 Higgins, Pat., farmer.
 Homan, John, laborer.
 Hochman, John.
 Howard, John, farmer.
 Hunter, William, carpenter.
 Jarcho, Joachim, farmer.
 Jarvis, Fred., farmer.
 Joint, James, farmer.
 Johns, John, laborer.
 Kettingter, Charles, farmer.
 Kloarnen, Philip.
 Klass, Henry, farmer.
 Knoop, Christian, farmer.
 Knights, Darius.
 Knoop, John, farmer.
 Kropp, Christian.
 Kurtz, John, farmer.
 Lesch, John, plasterer.
 Lewis, B. M.
 Lewis, Charles.
 Lemboch, C. H.
 Lindermeyer, Andrew, harness-maker.
 Lockie, Thomas, farmer.
 Loomis, A. P., farmer.
 Loy, John, farmer.
 Luchres, F. H.
 Lyon, William, farmer.
 McFarland, Luke, farmer.
 McVail, Alex.
 Matthison, William, farmer.
 Maling, John, farmer.
 Madison, William, farmer.
 Mason, David F., farmer.
 Mutzer, John, carpenter.
 Markham, Benjamin, butcher.
 Mellville, A., physician.
 Miller, D. V. A. B.
 Miller, William, farmer.
 Mink, Reuben, farmer.
 Morrison, David, farmer.
 Mollman, Charles, laborer.
 Monk, Henry, farmer.
 Myres, Henry, farmer.
 Myer, John H., farmer.
 Nolan, John, farmer.
 Orwig, S. V., laborer.
 Palmer, A. B., farmer.
 Patten, Andrew, farmer.
 Palmer, L., farmer.
 Perry, W. C., farmer.
 Piper, James, farmer.

Piper, Joshua, farmer.
 Piersons, Henry, farmer.
 Pfiel, George, farmer.
 Rainer, Rober, hay-press.
 Rathje, Henry, miller.
 Rathye, Fred., farmer.
 Rathge, Louis, merchant.
 Renkoff, H., hotel.
 Riddle, Charles B., trader.
 Riddle, A., engineer.
 Robertson, Alex. G., wagon-maker.
 Robinson, James, farmer.
 Rodgers, Charles, farmer.
 Rodger, August, farmer.
 Rukert, George.
 Sampson, Moses, farmer.
 Saltswedel, Frank, laborer.
 Starges, Thomas.
 Schneider, John, harness-maker.
 Schneider, William, blacksmith.
 Schmitt, Louis, hotel.
 Schruesen, Henry, farmer.
 Schlemme, Charles, farmer.
 Schrader, D., farmer.
 Schaumer, Chris.
 Schrader, Henry, farmer.
 Seiling, Herman, farmer.
 Schroeder, Henry, farmer.
 Schrader, Fred., farmer.
 Sebel, Conrad, laborer.
 Sevisor, Henry.
 Shaw, Smith, farmer.
 Shockley, H. W., wagon-maker.
 Shoup, William, laborer.
 Sharp, James.
 Simson, Jacob, laborer.
 Simpson, Alex., farmer.
 Smith, Hugh, merchant.
 Smith, C.
 Smith, Fred., farmer.
 Smith, Henry, farmer.
 Small, George, farmer.
 Stewart, Frank.
 Stassen, Dederick, carpenter.
 Storch, John, barber.
 Schubert, Charles F.
 Steinert, Frank, shoemaker.
 Sultzbaugh, Philip, hay-press.
 Tedde, H., mechanic.
 Thul, Joachim.
 Tschannen, Chris., farmer.
 Tucker, Stephen, farmer.
 Vail, A. W., farmer.
 Warden, Henry, grain merchant.
 Warnick, Henry, laborer.
 Wamicke, William, laborer.
 Weir, Pat., farmer.
 Westgate, C. A., nurseryman.
 Wells, William P., farmer.
 Wilcox, Walter, farmer.
 Wilson, David, farmer.
 Whiffen, George, farmer.
 Youker, Jacob, farmer.
 Young, William, artist.
 Zander, John, farmer.

WILTON TOWNSHIP.

- Avery, Gilbert S., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Avery, John, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Armstrong, A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Antcliff, John, farmer; P. O. Peotone.
 Andrew, A. W., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Brerton, James, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Behrins, G., farmer; P. O. Wallingford.
 Batche, John.
 Brisbin, W., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Brunner, P., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Baker, C., farmer; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Bannon, A.
 Brown, James.
 Barr, Joseph, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Barr, John, farmer; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Barr, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Benn, J. P., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Bennett, A., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Bell, Charles, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Benn, John P., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Bathelder, William, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Beam, Charles, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Bickford, J. I., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Barton, Geo., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Broderich, D., carp.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Bock, Harvey, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Bissett, William J.
 Beedle, H. W., butcher; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Boynton, G. W., wagon-maker; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Crawford, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Clinton, C., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Cowhan, Louisa; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Clinton, C., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Cunningham, M., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Callinan, T., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Cavney, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Cruddy, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Callanan, T., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Caveney, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Carey, E., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Clinton, T., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Cagwin, S. R., lab.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Cotts, Samuel, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Cunningham, M., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Culver, A.
 Deitzman, F., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Dyer, John; P. O. Chicago.
 Devereaux, M., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Deiminger, John, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Dancer, David, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Dancer, G., farmer; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Dickenson, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Dunham, B. F., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Dickenson, O. C., Rev., Bapt. min.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Evans, G. W., farmer; P. O. Wallingford.
 Evans, W. C., farmer; P. O. Peotone.
 Edson, C., farmer; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Erych, N., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Fish, Henry.
 Fick, Fred, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 French, George, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 French, William, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 French, Aaron, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Feehan, M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Foster, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Gilkinson, Luther, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Geise, Hiram, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Geise, David B., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Gerdes, H. M., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Gilkerson, Luther, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Graves, A., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Graves, Wm., lab.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Graham, Ann; P. O. Wallingford.
 Harris, Isaac, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Holmes, R., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Harvey, B. W., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Harvey, H., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Harley, M., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Houghton, Harry, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Houghton, A.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Harvey, J., merchant and Postmaster; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Jenks, I. S., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Jones, David, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Jones, John, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Jones, Robert, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Jansen, G., blacksmith; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Jordan, P. T., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Kruger, August.
 Kinsella, N., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Kinnady, T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kahl, Balder, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Kennedy, Darby, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Kavanaugh, J., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Kackel, Isaac, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Kennedy, Hugh, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Keniston, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Kinnady, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kinkle, August.
 Lichtenwalter, Henry, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Longshore, J. G., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Lardner, W., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Lamphere, E., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Lins, J. L., physician; P. O. Wallingford.
 Longshore, J. G., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Lanigan, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lamphere, Jane; P. O. Wilton Center.
 McLaughlin, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 McClosky, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 McGown, John, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 McGowan, J., Jr., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 McGown, Philip, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 McCormick, T., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Maher, Margaret, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Machinder, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Mills, A. J., M. D.; Wilton Center.
 Muzzy, Thos. J., mechanic; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Malone, John, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Manen, Susan; P. O. Peotone.

Martin, Patrick, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Meacham, Charles, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Mason, Wm., farmer; P. O. Peotone.
 Nelson, D. M., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Nelson, S. G., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Nugent, M., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Nugant, John, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 O'Beirn, Patrick, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 O'Brien, Mary; P. O. Wilmington.
 O'Niel, Henry.
 Osborn, S., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Porter, O. S., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Porter, O'Brien, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Pooley, John, farmer; P. O. Peotone.
 Phelan, Philip, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Porter, O. S., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Quigley, Jas., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Quigby, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Quigby, A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Quigby, E., farmer; P. O. Wilmington.
 Renfrew, H. N., blksmith, Wilton Center.
 Reilly, Ellen; P. O. Elwood.
 Reitz, Simon, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Runkel, Jacob K.
 Robbins, Fred., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Robbins, E., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Robbins, D. S., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Robbins, I. B., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Robbins, I. C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Rose, Joseph, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Reitz, Philip, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Reirton, M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Raworth, John, far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Reilly, Philip, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Robinson, W., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Russell, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Reitz, Lorenz, merchant.
 Robinson, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Robinson, R., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Reitz, Lawrence, mer.; Wilton Center.
 Schroeder, John, wagon-maker; Wilton Center.

Sampson, M., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Shaerer, Frank, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Schroder, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Scott, P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Scott, M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Shields, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Seaver, S. D., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Stewart, Alex., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Strowbridge, S. R., lab., Wilton Center.
 Schroder, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Seaver, S. D., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Sharp, Henry, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Smith, Patrick, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Seible, Jacob P.
 Schroeder, A., wagon-maker; Wallingford.
 Smith, D., Wallingford.
 Shult, Esther A., Wallingford.
 Thayer, Eugene, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Thayer, Chas., far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Troxel, John, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Tully, Patrick, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Tompkins, N., Peotone.
 Temple, W. E., far.; Wilton Center.
 Tully, E., farmer; P. O. Wilmington.
 Tinme, H., mason; Wilton Center.
 Troxel, J., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Townsend, John, lab.; Wilton Center.
 Winslow, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Winslow, C., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 White, John, far.; P. O. Wallingford.
 Wright, J. B., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Wright, A., far.; P. O. Wilton Center.
 Wilcox, Chas., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Walthouser, A., carp.; Wilton Center.
 Walker, William.
 Watson, Albert, carp.; Wallingford.
 Wright, Jas. B., mer.; Wilton Center.
 Webber, C. T., harness-maker.; Wilton Center.
 Young, I. F., mason; Wilton Center.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

Barrett, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Buss, E. C., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Brisbin, John C.
 Bell, David, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Baxter, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Baskerville, T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Baskerville, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Baskerville, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Burton, Joseph, trader.
 Boyland, B., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Barrett, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Barrett, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Carey, E., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Corbin, R., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Crullen, R., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Cutshaw, W. G., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Cottel, H. E., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Cottel, C., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Cutshaw, W. G., far.; P. O. Wilmington,

Corbett, Rufus, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Campbell, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Carroll, Patrick, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Dutchman, A., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Donahue, P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Dixon, Thos., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Dixon, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Dixon, Thos., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Ellinwood, G. W., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Elwood, Sarah W., Elwood.
 Forsythe, David, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Forsythe, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Finslar, L., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Fridley, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Goodrich, Grant.
 Geise, Hiram, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Gibbons, P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Gurney, E., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Griffen, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.

Gooding, A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Griffen, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Gay, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hayden, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Hart, C. H., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hill, A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hampton, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Hoffman, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hamilton, Jas., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hayden, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Jessup, F., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Jackson, D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Jackson, C., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kennedy, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kennedy, Jas., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kellogg, Lewis, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kahler, Henry, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Keer, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kidney, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lacy, Thos., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lineberger, Louis, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Lineberger, John.
 Long, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 McIntyre, Alex, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 McIntyre, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 McIntyre, D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 McGinnis, W. M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Murphy, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Morey, S. R., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Mosey, Selah, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Martin, J. W., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Murphy, C., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Maher, T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Martin, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Mahoney, D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Murphy John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Murphy, T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Mahoney, D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Norton, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Nugent, M., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Nelson, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Naughton, P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.

Nutt, Jas., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Nelson, W. T., far.; P. C. Wilmington.
 Ohlhues, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Ohlhues, P. D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Phalon, P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Quigley, Edw., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Reiridon, D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Reirden, M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Reed, W. H. H., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Rockwell, S., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Rodgers, Sophrinia.
 Roach, M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Riley, Philip, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Rothka, H., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Reils, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Shirk, Joseph, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Spoor, H. H., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Smith, Allen, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Smith, Ezra, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Smith, Ellen, Elwood.
 Stewart, Peter, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Scammon, J. Y., Chicago.
 Seltzer, Fred, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Strong, E. H., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Shehan, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Slater, Walter, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Swival, Henry, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Thompson, M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Wilson, P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 White, Adam J.
 Whitten, Andrew, retired.
 White, J. M., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Warner, A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 White, Jas., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 White, R., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Witeshe, N., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Ward, H., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Whiten, John, miller.
 Yonker, N., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Yates, A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Zimmerman, C., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Zimmerman, J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.

WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. WILMINGTON.)

Axtell, Betsey, far.
 Axtell, Acsah, far.
 Allott, Henry, far.
 Ackerman, H. L., far.
 Ackerman, Schuyler, far.
 Anderson, Andrew, far.
 Ackerman, Hannah, far.
 Byron, Michael, Sr., far.
 Bunker, Jonas B., far.
 Bover, Alex., far.
 Butterfield, B. F., far.
 Bovee, Alex., far.
 Blaul, Charles, far.
 Byron, Michael, Jr., far.
 Bunker, Elijah, far.
 Barrett, William, far.
 Bronside, Sarah, far.

Burns, Mary, far.
 Boylan, R. J., far.
 Beckwith, Gay M., far.
 Byron, Michael, Jr., far.
 Binney, George, far.
 Cossett, Moses, far.
 Childs, Julia, far.
 Carlott, Robert, far.
 Clark, Luke, far.
 Corwin, John, far.
 Corlett, John, far.
 Carlott, Chris, far.
 Carroll, Terrence.
 Dahler, Sarah, far.
 Dayler, Sarah, far.
 Dickerson, Luke, far.
 Easton, David, far.

Ferris, Daniel, far.
 Finger, Charles, far.
 Franklin, Henry A., far.
 Franklin, Henry, far.
 Flood, E. F., far.
 Ferris, Daniel, far.
 Forsythe, John, far.
 Gay, James, far.
 Goodwin, William, far.
 Goodwin, Erwin, far.
 Goodwin, George, far.
 Goodwin, Hiram, far.
 Goss, Anna, far.
 Goodwin, John, far.
 Gould, Hiram, far.
 Gay, John, far.
 Gondy, Albert, far.
 Gipperm, Lewis, far.
 Gondy, William, far.
 Houghton, Almox, far.
 Hazlton, Charles, far.
 Hazlton, Norman, far.
 Hazlton, Alma R., far.
 Handford, C. A., far.
 Handford, Stephen F., far.
 Hanford, B. E., far.
 Hiles, Thomas, far.
 Henebury, David, far.
 Hartzog, Charles, far.
 Hazzard, Charles, far.
 Johnson, William, far.
 Johnson, James, far.
 Johnson, Frank, far.
 Jepson, Lewis, far.
 Jones, Thomas W., far.
 Jones, Gideon, far.
 Jones, Samuel, far.
 Jones, Samuel, far.
 Jones, Hazzard, far.
 Jones, E. W., far.
 Jones, Elizabeth, far.
 Jones, H. H., far.
 Kahler, Louisa, far.
 Kohler, Henry, far.
 Killey, John, far.
 Kendall, James L., far.
 Kelley, Thomas, far.
 Kelley, John, far.
 Livingston, A. A., far.
 Lovall, Oliver, far.
 Linton, Elizabeth, far.
 Leasure, W. D., far.
 Longshire, J. G., far.
 Londen, Helen, far.

Louden, R. D., far.
 Lohner, Anton, far.
 McCorkle, William, far.
 Morgan, B. F., far.
 Main, Chester, far.
 Marshall, Samuel, far.
 Maher, Thomas, far.
 Martin, Patrick, far.
 Muncy, Rachael, far.
 Muncy, William, far.
 Muncy, Charley, far.
 Moulton, C. H., far.
 Murphy, Timothy, far.
 Nicholas, B., far.
 Nielson, Frank, far.
 O'Conner, Michael, far.
 Parks, James, far.
 Pearson, Alpheus W., far.
 Powers, Charles C., far.
 Pichart, John, far.
 Paine, Almont, far.
 Pickardt, Crine, far.
 Quigley, Michael, far.
 Quigley, Andrew, far.
 Ritchey, B. D., far.
 Richardson, Amassa, far.
 Richardson, Levi A., far.
 Rainfard, Robert, far.
 Russell, Cerilda, far.
 Ritchey, John, far.
 Ryan, Edw., far.
 Redman, Eugene, far.
 Redman, David H., far.
 Redman, Thomas, far.
 Sternberger, Philip, far.
 Sprivey, Henry, far.
 Sernburg, Mary, far.
 Smith, E., far.
 Small, Daniel.
 Umstedt, Norris, far.
 Underwood, Enoch, far.
 Van Garvin, D., far.
 Wartz, Andrew, far.
 Wooley, Elizur, far.
 Worden, H. G. S., far.
 Willard, David, far.
 White, John M., far.
 Whitten, Andrew, far.
 White, John, far.
 Waldren, C. H., far.
 Williams, John, far.
 Warner, Alfred, far.
 Warner, A. H., far.
 Warner, Elisha, far.

CUSTER TOWNSHIP.

Baird, John, farmer; P. O. Wilmington.
 Brown, Edgar, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Burke Bros., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Boyd, J., farmer; P. O. Wilmington.
 Bernard, James, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Bergan, Martin.
 Barber, R. E. far.; P. O. Wilmington.

Bird, Eliza.
 Buckley, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Connors, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Churchill, S.
 Cooper, Thomas, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Calhoun, Stephen, far.; P. O. Wilmington.

Cowley, John, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Colwell, George, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Canington, John W., P. O. Wilmington.
 Calkins, Patrick, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Calkins, Daniel, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Calhoun, Ransford, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Duger, Patrick, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Doty, E. M., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Dubein, H. G., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Eagan, Thomas.
 Evans, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Forsyth, John, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Feely, John B., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Freer, J. P.
 Feely, John, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Fitzgerald, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Gettings, Paul, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Gray, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Goff, P. D. H.
 Hayes, Dennis, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hudson, Henry, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hoffman, Jos., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hanford, Thos., mer.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hines, Thos. J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hall, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hanford, Frank, mer.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hanford Stephen, mer.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Hawley, Robert, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Harrison, J. W., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Howatt, Alex., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Johnson, J. P., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Jordan, J. G., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Judge, Hugh, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kennady, Thomas, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Kilborn, Whitlock; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kinney, John, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Kavanaugh, Mary; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lowe, Henry; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lovejoy, A. J.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lutz, Andrew, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Lennon, Michael, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Murphy, S. C., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Madden, John, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Morgan, M., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Moore, Laughlin; P. O. Braidwood.
 Martin, Joseph, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Miller, Henry, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Marshall, S. T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 McGilvery, Hugh, far.; P. O. Wilmington.

O'Brien, James, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 O'Riley, James, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Perry, James, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Powell, M.
 Pemperton, Thos., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Peters, G. W., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Palmer, I. T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Quineby, H. L., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Quineby, J. A., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Querinning, Jno., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Reilly, Frank, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Rose, A., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Riley, G. S., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Russell, M. L., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Riley, Philip, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Reynolds, J. K., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Robinson, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Stewart, Peter, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Stewart, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Smiley, J. J., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Stewart, M. N. M.
 Sweeney, Michael, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Smith, Ira W., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Small, E. N., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Small, Wm. B., lumber dealer; P. O. Wilmington.
 Smith, L. D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Stewart, W. D., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Swackhamer, Jas., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Slight, Theo., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Schenk, Michael, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Stewart, F. D., far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Sibert, Fletcher, Mrs.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Trainer, James, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Taylor, A. G., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Trainer, Wm., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Trainer, Thos., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Trainer, Robt., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Tilden, W. F., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Tanner, M. D., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Thewlis, Mary, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Tanner, Huldah; P. O. Wilmington.
 Tunney, Patrick, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Taylor, Samuel, far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Wright, E., Mrs.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Williamson, T., far.; P. O. Wilmington.
 Wright, Abner, far.; P. O. Braidwood.
 Ward, J. H.
 Yates, Sarah.
 Young, William, far.; P. O. Braidwood.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, P., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Armstrong, D., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Arcy, John D., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Battz, John, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Bally, Casper, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Beale, R., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Beathe, H., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Blair, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brady, Patrick, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bowen, William.
 Buckway, A. B., far.; P. O. Joliet.

Calais, R., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Cornell, James.
 Cavender, B. H., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Coolehan, Thos., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Cloman, Daniel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Callahan, Matthew.
 Culver, John J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cronan, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Crogwell, Thos., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cops, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cops, Joseph, far.; P. O. Joliet.

- Crumby, Chas., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Crumby, I. C.
 Clifford, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cotter, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cogswell, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Conlin, E., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Dix, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Debill, E. S., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Dempsey, Thos., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Dollinger, M., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Everton, T. J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Everton, Jas., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Eagan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Fant, Frank, Joliet.
 Farnsworth, G. W., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Foran, Wm., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Fogarty, E., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Fogarty, E., Sr., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Fries, Andrew J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gifford, Reynolds, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gifford, Orlando, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Grinton, Wm., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gaton, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gaton, Samuel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gaskill, J., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Gaskill, Joel, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Green, Robert.
 Hadcock, Solomon.
 Herath, Conrad, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hearn, Henry.
 Hiney, John H., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hoff, E. G., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Herod, Conrad, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hearse, William.
 Ingoldsby, Eugene, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ingoldsby, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ingoldsby, Felix, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Ingoldsby, Daniel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Judge, Edwin, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Keeley, Patrick, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kearney, Michael, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kinsella, Garrett, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kavanaugh, Joseph, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kerman, Michael, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kinney, John, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Kierman, Hugh, far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Kerman, Francis, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kinsella, Patrick, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Kinsella, Garnett, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ketchum, Michael, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Lewis, L.
 Link, Joseph, far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Lehner, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lamacher, Peter, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Langdon, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Langdon, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lye, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McManus, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McCoy, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McCarty, M., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 McEvoy, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McEvoy, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McDonald, Dennis J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McMillan, Almonda, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McMillan, Aleda, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Martin, Edw., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Marshall, William H., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Mats, Barney, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Matthews, B., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Meyer, Adam, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Miller, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Miller, James.
 Mooney, Matthew, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Moran, Bernard, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Murphy, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Murphy, Timothy, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Murphy, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Noble E.
 O'Brien, James, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 O'Brien, W., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Ottar, C., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 O'Conner, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ogan, Mary.
 Otteway, Edw.
 Paul, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Parks, Silas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Palmer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Perry, Samuel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Raven, Daniel J., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Rademaker, T.
 Reed, R. G., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Reardon, Patrick, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Reiff, August, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Read, M. R., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Reese, Henry J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Reiff, Augustus, farmer.
 Riley, James T., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Roberts, E. G.
 Rogan, Edw., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Rowan, William, far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Spencer, Myron, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Searls, D. C., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Searls, Austin D., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Sammons, D., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Stamper, Hannah; P. O. Minooka.
 Stearns, William, far.; Bird's Bridge.
 Steel, John D., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Stevens, William, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Stephens, Michael, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Schaub, Nicholas, far.; Bird's Bridge.
 Sheridan, Joseph, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Snyder, Henry, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Snyder, William, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Snyder, Larkin L., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Snyder, George, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Spencer, Simon, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Sammons, W. T., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Strong, W. P.
 Talbott, Richard, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Tyrnell, Joseph, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Tyrell, Mary; P. O. Joliet.
 Talbott, Edw., far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Truby, Marshal, merchant and Postmaster, Bird's Bridge.
 Tierney, Patrick, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Toohey, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Van Alstine, B., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Welch, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Whalen, Ann; P. O. Bird's Bridge.

CRETE TOWNSHIP.

Arkenburg, Henry, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Apking, Henry, farmer; P. O. Goodenow.
 Arkenburg, Wm., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Adams, F. J., carp., Crete.
 Austin, Herman.
 Adams, E. V., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Adams, G. W., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Adams, Henry E., retired, Peotone.
 Adams, Reuben, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Adams, F. J., carpenter, Crete.
 Adams, L., far. and butcher; P. O. Crete.
 Adams, W. C., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Berg, Elizabeth.
 Batterman, C., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Behrens, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Baterman, Fred.
 Bock, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Beecher.
 Baurmeister, Wm., farmer.
 Batterman, H., farmer; P. O. Endor.
 Boos, John.
 Buhre, Otto.
 Bouhess, Henry.
 Bregmeyer, Fred.
 Bunger, Henry.
 Baker, Ellen J., Galesburg.
 Bush, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Burkmier, George.
 Bauser, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Backus, Chris.
 Behrens, J. C., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Berhardt, Fred., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Bierville, L., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Biesterfeldt, Fred., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Brandt, H., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Barker, C., farmer; P. O. Endor.
 Baker, C., farmer.
 Bredmeyer, Wm.
 Brauns, Henry.
 Bergmeir, G., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Bernhard, Henry, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Baumer, Matthias, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Bramer, Henry, farmer.
 Braunner, Fred., far.; P. O. Endor.
 Bordwell, D. S., clerk, Crete.
 Bogens, D., mason, Crete.
 Brill, Joseph, carpenter, Crete.
 Brinker, Henry, wagon-maker, Crete.
 Bruns, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Betterman, Christopher.
 Huffington, Wm., far.; P. O. Endor.
 Burgest, Henry.
 Bahlman, H., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Belke, Ernst, laborer, Goodenow.
 Berg, Nicholas, blacksmith, Goodenow.
 Bernhardt, Fred., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Buhs, Henry.
 Beekman, T.
 Bekoe, Fred.
 Brandt, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Buckmeir.
 Baker, C. A.
 Barthle, Fred.
 Bergan, Martin.
 Busse, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Brisbane, Jas. W., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Bowden, Jacob, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Caldwell, A., farmer.
 Clausing, Fred., farmer.
 Calverlage, Henry K.
 Cragle, Henry, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Cooper, S. W., Monee.
 Cook, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Clauseng, Chas., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Claus, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Cook, Willis, laborer, Crete.
 Cheery, Chas., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Cole, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Claude, John, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Cole, J. W., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Cinnamon, A., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Cole, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Dutcher, Wm., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Damaskay, P.
 Drunkmeister, Henry, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Dose, Peter H.
 Dohmier, John, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Doeher, H.
 Doeshier, Jacob, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Doescher, J. C., merchant, Endor.
 Dierson, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Demeke, Louis, retired, Crete.
 Doerscher, H. N., retired.
 Dodge, John, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Dodge, Mary E., Crete.
 Dierson, John, Crete.
 Fishman, Peter.
 Eisham, Peter.
 Ergson, Fred, farmer; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Eldering, John, farmer; P. O. Goodenow.
 Engelking, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Bloom.
 Englebucht, Fred, laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Engleking, Philip, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Ergson, Fred, farmer; P. O. Bloom.
 Engleking, Henry; P. O. Monee.
 Epens, Thomas, farmer.
 Frenker, Henry, lab.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Fleischer, Hannah, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Fitchell, Homan, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Fricke, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Falch, John.
 Frank, F. H., peddler., P. O. Goodenow.
 Fassett, A. C., mason; P. O. Crete.
 Graham, James, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Glade, Chris., farmer.
 Gland, Fred.
 Graw, John, farmer; P. O. Bloom.
 Graham, John, farmer; P. O. Goodenow.
 Grote, Herman, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Grape, Fred, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Grupe, F., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Grote, Herman, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Gaines, H. N., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Gridlay, J. W., farmer.
 Hanfeldt, Wm., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Harmin, Martin.
 Hase, Henry.
 Handfeld, Wm., farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Hunter, James, farmer; P. O. Bloom.

- Heine, Gottlieb, farmer; P. O. Endor.
 Hopp, Peter.
 Hoffman, Jacob.
 Harderkopp, J. H., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Hewes, Samuel, minister.
 Hewes, John E.; P. O. Crete.
 Hattendorf, Conrad, shoemaker; P. O. Crete.
 Hartman, John C., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Hassman, Henry.
 Houseman, John.
 Hood, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Horneger, Ernst.
 Hendricks, John, farmer; P. O. Endor.
 Hardikopp, Chris., farmer; P. O. Goodenow.
 Hake, D.
 Helgman, Charles.
 Hatfield, Sophia.
 Heinn, Philip O., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Hoesterson, Carl.
 Hoffman, G., butcher; P. O. Crete.
 Hassman, Christ.
 Hattendorf, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Homire, Ernst; P. O. Crete.
 Habenkost, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Hunton, Wm.
 Horn, Charles, retired; P. O. Crete.
 Heinman, B., merchant; P. O. Crete.
 Horan, Charles, laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Hardikope, Henry, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Hardikope, Christ.
 Harmoning, John, farmer.
 Helman, Henry; P. O. Monee.
 Hammond, Henry.
 Halley, Henry, farmer; P. O. Monee.
 Hewes, Geo., farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Hewes, Henry, salesman; P. O. Chicago.
 Hanfeldt, Henry; P. O. Chicago.
 Harrett, John, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Hart, John.
 Jordening, Henry, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Jergens, John, farmer; P. O. Goodenow.
 Jordening, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Crete.
 Knappmier, Fred, cigar-maker.
 Kahing, Wm.
 Kohle, Charles.
 Kilmea, C.
 Klaus, Michael, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Knoll, Michael.
 Kolling, Wm., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Kotze, H., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Klaus, August.
 Kolling, C., far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Keidisk, Geo., blacksmith; P. O. Crete.
 Kock, Fred, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Knabe, C., merchant; P. O. Crete.
 Klemme, Henry, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Keeling, Fred, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Kechling, Fred.
 Kratze, Fred, Jr., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Kratze, Fred, Sr., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Kline, Joseph, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Kloss, M., far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Knappmire, Wilhelm, retired; P. O. Crete.
 Klaus, A. J.
 Krept, F., saloon; P. O. Crete.
 Katze, Henry C., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Kliner, Christian.
 Krusr, C.
 Kekoe, Fred, laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Kueige, Henry.
 King, Thomas, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Kirsch, Franz, farmer and mason; P. O. Crete.
 Lange, Joachin, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Luke, Henry, far.; P. O. Monee.
 Lewholtz, F., laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Luke, Fred, far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Link, Geo.
 Legmore, Henry.
 Luchet, Carl, laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Leising, J. T., grain dealer; P. O. Goodenow.
 Ladoux, Joseph.
 Lepenhop, H.
 Lowden, Joseph.
 Liekmann, Fred.
 Mendenhath, Charles.
 Mechlman, Francis.
 Mayne, Geo.
 Miller, T. L., far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Maxwell, J., far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Miller, H. H., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Muller, Conrad, laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Muller, John, laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Myer, F., far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Michael, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Myrick, U., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Martin, Wm., laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Myer, John D., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Merwin, Charles, farmer.
 Matthias, John C., tailor; P. O. Crete.
 Milbrook, Henry.
 Mogg, Henry.
 Miller, R. B., school-teacher; P. O. Crete.
 Martin, S., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Mothing, Henry.
 Marker, Henry.
 Miers, Edward, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Mueller, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Motlong, Henry G., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Miller, Robert, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Morris, John.
 Morris, John R., far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Miller, David, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Miller, William, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Naike, Fred, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Narceive, William.
 Olendorf, Christ, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Ohlendorf, Conrad, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Ohlendorf, W., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Ohlendorf, August, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Ohlendorf, H., Jr., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Ostermier, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Orr, John, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Olendorf, Conrad, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Orr, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Olendorf, John T.
 Peipho, C.
 Piephs, Chris.
 Pease, John, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Peek, Charles, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Palsen, Andrew, lab.; P. O. Crete.
 Plagge, Fred, farmer.
 Pittlekon, Carl, lab.; P. O. Crete.

- Puloer, J. H., lab.; P. O. Crete.
 Porter, Samuel, ret.; P. O. Crete.
 Patchen, Wm., carpenter; P. O. Crete.
 Purner, William.
 Pampe, John.
 Paul, Henry P.
 Perry, Joseph, physician; P. O. Crete.
 Paul, Christopher, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Phillips, J. E., far.; P. O. Monee.
 Pipenbrink, John O., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Quackenbush, Helen; P. O. Crete.
 Quackenbush, M., blacksmith; P. O. Crete.
 Rust, Chris., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Richards, W.
 Rittman, Henry.
 Rissman, Fred, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Richards, Gottlieb, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Ross, A.
 Rinke, J. J., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Ritze, H.
 Robinson, J. B., ret.; P. O. Crete.
 Ruhe, Ludwig, carpenter; P. O. Crete.
 Richards, C. E., far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Rump, Henry, farmer.
 Ranke, T.
 Rign, John I., laborer; P. O. Crete.
 Ruhe, Wm., carpenter; P. O. Crete.
 Rabinger, L., blacksmith; P. O. Endor.
 Rulls, Joseph, lab.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Rathge, H.
 Rinne, William, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Rohe, John, merchant; P. O. Crete.
 Rupert, C., wagon-maker; P. O. Crete.
 Rekoe, A., lab.; P. O. Crete.
 Rohe, Henry.
 Rohe, John C., merchant; P. O. Crete.
 Rohe, Henry, coal dealer; P. O. Crete.
 Read, C. J., far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Scragger, Philip, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Stege, C., tailor; P. O. Crete.
 Stephen, Frank.
 Sunmore, John, ret.; P. O. Crete.
 Schmidt, C., merchant; P. O. Goodenow.
 Schever, Conrad.
 Slade, Henry.
 Suhausen, Henry.
 Schever, Christopher.
 Segers, Conrad.
 Scheidt, B., farmer.
 Scheidt, James.
 Scheidt, Michael, farmer.
 Schaller, Joseph.
 Scheidt, M., Jr.
 Scheidt, Antony.
 Smith, Albert, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Scuter, Vincent, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Schakucept, Fred.
 Smith, Fred, far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Schmidt, W., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Strain, W. G., far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Sallitt, John, far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Stenburg, Stephen.
 Stock, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Smith, G. W.
 Smith, Edw., farmer.
 Samuel, Samuel.
 Seehausen, D., blacksmith; P. O. Crete.
 Severance, Luther, farmer.
 Selman, A., lab.; P. O. Crete.
 Stolding, Fred., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Schroeder, Fred., far.; P. O. Peotone.
 Schaeffline, Wm., carpenter; P. O. Crete.
 Schriver, John, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Schmidt, Henry, farmer.
 Spallender, Henry.
 Striber, Carl W., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Spolleder, Henry, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Smith, Wm., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Seyerbrook, G., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Scheiwe, Philip, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Smalley, A., far.; P. O. Endor.
 Schmore, John E., farmer.
 Schrick, Henry, far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Schrader, Fred.
 Stude, Fred.
 Saller, Conrad, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Safford, A. B., retired, Crete.
 Schiva, Carl.
 Schrage, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Schweer, Chris, laborer, Crete.
 Schweer, Chris, Jr., carpenter, Crete.
 Smalley, Alonzo, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Stoge, Henry.
 Schmidt, Geo., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Seehausen, Henry, Jr.
 Schrader, Carl, laborer, Crete.
 Sabin, Elizabeth.
 Stoge, Chris.
 Spencer, Francis, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Seyers, Conrad, far.
 Solsman, C.
 Tretty, Henry.
 Tucke, Fred.
 Therbold, Geo.
 Thissiens, Henry.
 Tagmier, Henry, far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Turnean, Wm.
 Tatge, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Tatge, Conrad, Joliet.
 Tonenberg, Isaac.
 Tillotson, Lorenzo, Constable, Crete.
 Tegtmiere, John, far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Texka, T.
 Tillotson, Frank, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Theemer, J., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Toll, Oscar, laborer, Crete.
 Ulrig, Henry, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Valunett, Wm., far., P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Williamson, John, retired, Crete.
 Wallace, Robt, retired, Crete.
 Winte, Mary.
 Walkerly, Martin, far.; P. O. Endor.
 Wilm, L.
 Winzenburg, Henry.
 Wehman, F.
 Wasman, H., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Wehmhoffer, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Waterman, Carl, mason, Crete.
 Wehmhoffer, J.
 Wilkening, C., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Wilkening, Chris, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Wilkening, John, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Wolf, James.
 Willie, Philip, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Wehenhoffer, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Winter, Fred, far.; P. O. Crete.

Wilder, A., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Wehun, Peter, laborer, Crete.
 Westenfeldt.
 Werbrook, Henry, far.; P. O. Crete.
 Windham, J. C., far.; P. O. Chicago.
 Williamson, Wm., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Witt, Carl, laborer, Crete.
 Weishaar, M.
 Writthman.

Williamson, John., far.; P. O. Crete.
 Wishaar, John, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Wilder, G. H., far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Wallaer, John, far.; P. O. Bloom.
 Werderholt, C., blacksmith, Bloom.
 Young, Michael.
 Young, Mary E.
 Zibson, Fred.
 Zummells, Philip.

CHANNAHON TOWNSHIP.

Althouse, Walter, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Althouse, Henry; P. O. Wilmington.
 Anthony, Chester, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Alexander, George, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Abell, Edw., janitor; P. O. Channahon.
 Andraugh, Pat, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Ardaugh, Patrick; P. O. Channahon.
 Bedford, Stephen, mail-carrier; P. O. Channahon.
 Brackus, Lucien, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Beattie, Robert, far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Bartdyte, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Brown, Peter.
 Bell, Wm., farmer; P. O. Minooka.
 Bailey, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Bailey, Caleb, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Brumick, Alex., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Buell, Geo., mechanic; P. O. Channahon.
 Bossenecker, G. P.
 Bedford, Nelson, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Buel, N. farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Bates, E., blacksmith; P. O. Channahon.
 Billsland, D., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Burden, Wm., laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Cooley, M., laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Curtis, C., laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Claughlin, Michael, farmer; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Cavender, Wm. H., farmer; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Carpenter, Allen, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Cornwell, James.
 Collops, John.
 Conroy, Pat, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Conroy, John, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Cornelius, Charles, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Conklin, Edw., laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Coyle, Peter, Mrs., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Davis, Geo. B., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Davis, R. P., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Deline, Moses, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Drew, J. C. M., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 DeWitt, John M., laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Drew, D., laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Effner, E. W., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Effner, John, shoemaker; P. O. Channahon.
 Ellington, John, far.; P. O. Channahon.

Farnsworth, G. W., farmer; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Fender, Geo. W., farmer; P. O. Minooka.
 Finney, Barney, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Finney, Robert, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Finney, John, laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Fowler, Caleb, merchant; P. O. Channahon.
 Finder, Geo., farmer; P. O. Minooka.
 Fallen, John, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Fryer, J. N., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Fitch, Joseph, physician and merchant; P. O. Channahon.
 Gathaway, Wm., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Glidden, Stephen, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Gaskell, D. K., farmer; P. O. Minooka.
 Geary, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Corl, Amos, Mrs., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Grant, James, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Grant, John A., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Goodjohn, Thomas; P. O. Elwood.
 Gulen, Henry, farmer; P. O. Wilmington.
 Gatheny, Wm., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Gorman, Timothy, tailor; P. O. Channahon.
 Hess, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Hatfield, Hannah, farmer; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Haley, Richard, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Haley, C., Jr., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Haley, Michael, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Hart, John, laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Hart, James, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Herbert, Thomas, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Herbert, Patrick, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Hemphill, D. C., farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Henderson, Delia; P. O. Channahon.
 Hicks, Manley, harness-maker; P. O. Channahon.
 Jesup, Edw., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Jessup, John; P. O. Wilmington.
 Johnson, Robert, farmer; P. O. Elwood.
 Ketchum, Clespus, far.; P. O. Minooka.
 Knapp, Ira O., farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Kite, Geo.; P. O. Chicago.
 Knapp, Solon, laborer; P. O. Channahon.
 Lenicher, Peter.
 Lysle, Byron, farmer; P. O. Channahon.
 Long, Michael, far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Lepold, Wm., farmer; P. O. Joliet.
 Lepold, Ann; P. O. Joliet.
 Lewis, J., far.; P. O. Channahon.

Lepold, H., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lepold, Gustave, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Landrigan, J., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Ledyard, J. C., retired, Channahon.
 Lowery, Wm., laborer, Channahon.
 McCowan, C., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 McClintock, W., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 McDonald, M., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 McCune, George, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Monahan, Jas., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Miller, A., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Meran, Owen, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Miller, R. H., wagon-maker, Channahon.
 Mills, Oscar, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Manning, Elisabeth, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Martin, Thos., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Martin, J. W., engineer Ill. Penit., Joliet.
 Mix, Jos., shoemaker, Channahon.
 Morehouse, Michael, Mrs., Channahon.
 Nicholas, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Newman, Ebenezer, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Noonan, Dennis, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Noonan, Jas., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Osgood, U., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 O'Brien, John, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 O'Brien, Wm., far.; P. O. Bird's Bridge.
 Ogden, M. D., Chicago.
 O'Boyle, Patrick, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Price, Thos., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Padley, H., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Porter, Lamen, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Porter, Lenon, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Quigley, Andrew, far.; P. O. Joliet.

Randall, J. T., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Raleigh, Thos., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Rowley, Thos., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Riley, Thos., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Sage, E. W., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Sing, Adam, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Schieck, Thos., carpenter, Minooka.
 Sweet, Anson, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Shall, John, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Stolder, L., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Smith, C. C., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Stickney, Benj., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Staats, Frank, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Smith, Jas. H., mechanic, Channahon.
 Street, J. R., stove-maker, Joliet.
 Sage, E. W., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Tryon, Geo., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Tait, Michael, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Thornburg, Robt., far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Thornburg, John, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Thornburg, Newton, far.; P. O. Elwood.
 Van Alstine, Isaac, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Venner, Jas., groceryman, Channahon.
 Van Alstine, Malinda, Channahon.
 West, Ephriam, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Worthy, Wm., Chicago.
 Wentworth, D. S., Chicago.
 Willard, R. G., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Whitmore, A., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Wagner, Conrad, far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Watson, Jesse, butcher, Channahon.
 Woodruff, G. C., carpenter, Channahon.
 Willard, C. S., far.; P. O. Channahon.
 Yates, R. A., far.; P. O. Channahon.

MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Elias H., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Aaron, P. P., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Adler, Peter, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Amend, Andrew, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barton, George, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brenton, Joseph, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barton, Charles, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ballard, Sarah; P. O. Joliet.
 Bragman, John.
 Bergan, Martin, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Baker, Clark, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Baker, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bronk, Peter A., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Boyland, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Beard, Caroline, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brime, K. E., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brophy, Edw., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Brady, John.
 Buck, George A., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Billing, Richard, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barton, C., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Baily, Thomas, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Bohrbach, Adam, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Baker, George, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barr, George, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Bronson, Fred, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barr, Martha; P. O. Joliet.

Barr, Samuel, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Barr, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Braner, Peter, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Broughman, J., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Pester, J., far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Bassett, Wm. J., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Coon, Robert, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Cockle, Sarah; P. O. Joliet.
 Cale, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cochle, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cochle, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Cain, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Clussen, Barnett, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Cain, John, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Cole, Richard, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Campbell, J. M., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Dennis, W. R., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Delafield, R. R., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Donley, Matthew, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Erbe, Leich, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Eggers, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Eberhart, Benedict, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Fahy, Thomas, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Gillett, James M., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Greenwood, Aaron, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Green, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Goorivan, Stephen, far.; P. O. Joliet.

Gallagher, Patrick, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gallagher, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Garney, George, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Geiss, D. K., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Glade, Augustus, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Geiss, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Glade, August, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Gibbon, George, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hartong, J. J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hyne, Christian, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Howard, W. S., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Howard, Tylle, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Haley, Richard, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Hunt, John, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Harms, Henry, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Haley, Michael, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Jones, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Jaques, E. E., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Keer, James.
 Kirk, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Keeler, Christian, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Keer, William, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Knigler, Elias, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kail, Belzert, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kerstein, Jacob, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Kitzten, Frank, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Kestel, Michael, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Leckner, H., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Lawler, Michael, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lutz, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lutz, Jacob, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Lynn, W. D. B., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McHugh, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McParten, Peter, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McHugh, Felix, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McNiff, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McFarland, Hugh, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McHugh, Thos., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McGrath, Byron, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McClure, C. I., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McClure, David, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 McPartten, Charles, P. O. Spencer.
 McDonald, Andrew, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 McGrath, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Murphy, M., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Murphy, Barney, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Martin, Edward, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Morse, O. F., Rev.; P. O. Joliet.
 Morse, A., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Miller, Wm., Sr., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Metzger, Conrad, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Batterse, Anna, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Murphy, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Olney, Hiram, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Ofundstein, Jacob, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Ploegg, Chas., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Phelps, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Pepper, Wm., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Phillips, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Paul, Geo., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Paul, Wm., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Rudd, David, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ring, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Reeves, Jerome, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Robinson, Stephenson, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ring, A. H., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Ruson, Jasper, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Randall, Stephen, far.; P. O. New Lenox.
 Rudd, Charles, far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Rudd, B., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Reynolds, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Sprouls, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Stuffenburg, Peter; P. O. Joliet.
 Smith, John W., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Seltzer, H. W., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Storrs, P. G., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Schaff, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Smith, J. W., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Schoonman, Fred, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Stebbins, H. B., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Schneider, John B., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Spoul, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Styles, Charles, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Smith, James, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Shoop, John, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Stolf, G. W., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Smith, Nelson, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Shoop, Henry, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Smith, W. J., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Tucker, O. W., far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Thiel, Henry, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Thayer, Noah, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Tucker, O. W., far.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Trask, Elihu, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Utterman, S. W., far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Woodcock, Gedden, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Weber, James, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Walch, Richard, far.; P. O. Spencer.
 Williams, O. J., far. and P. M.; P. O. Greengarden.
 Wallace, Thomas, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Watkins, Peter, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Watkins, Richard, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Whitson, John, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Whitson, David, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Walen, James, far.; P. O. Joliet.
 Young, Asa B., far.; P. O. Joliet.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Ackerman, Fred, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Bahlman, H., Jr., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Baker, Geo., far.; P. O. Goodenow.
 Batterman, Fred, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Babcock, Fred, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Bahlman, H., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Barnes, Bridget, Beecher.
 Beseke, C., grain dealer, Beecher.
 Besterfeld, Henry, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Behrens, Conrad, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Billfield, Simon, carpenter, Beecher.
 Billfield, Henry, lumber dealer, Beecher.
 Block, H., grain dealer, Beecher.
 Bohl, Henry, far.; P. O. Beecher.

- Bockelman, Chris, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Bock, Conrad, Beecher.
 Borgus, Henry, wagon-maker, Beecher.
 Boller, Claus, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Burns, John, laborer, Beecher.
 Buckmeier, Geo., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Buhr, Peter, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Bush, Carl, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Busse, Fred, far.; P. O. Beecher.
 Bredemeier, W., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Brauns, Fred.
 Brain, T.
 Beronhard, H., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Brans, C., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Burns, Henry, far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
 Claus, A., far.; P. O. Eagle Lake.
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Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods. Ladies' Corsets a specialty; Sole Agent for the Alista Perfumed Corset. Prices always the lowest; call and examine.

King & Bishop (Established in 1866), Dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Building Paper and Carpet Felt. Yards on Des Plaines street, formerly occupied by Hardy & Blanchard.

Knowlton, E. R., Dealer in Grain, Hard and Soft Coal, and Wood. Coal-yard at Elevator, south end of Eastern avenue. Parties desiring to order coal or wood can call at Hobbs & Knowlton's, at the Will Co. Bank, and talk through the telephone, thus saving the trouble of coming to the yard.

Krause, Julius, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Silverware, Spectacles, etc., No. 43 Jefferson Street. Repairing done in the best manner.

Keissling, Frederick, Butcher and Stock Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt and Smoked Meats constantly on hand; also Manufacturer of all kinds of Sausage in the market. Live-Stock bought and sold. Market and office, North Bluff street.

Keyes, John, Proprietor Cut-Off Drug Store. Dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Choice Wines and Liquors for medicinal use, and all Druggists' Sundries, Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. Store on Washington street, opposite Bush's elevator.

Lyford, H. M., Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Furs, corner Jefferson and Ottawa streets.

Lambert, John, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hard and Soft Coal;

Wilkesbarre, Lump Lehigh, Blossburg, Brier Hill, Indiana Block and Wilington Coal, supplied to manufacturers and dealers to all points by rail or canal. Office corner Jefferson street and Chicago & Alton R. R.

Mason, E. B., Real Estate and Loans, 63 Jefferson street, up stairs.

Millspaugh, I. T., Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. Collections promptly attended to.

Monroe, G. & Son, Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of Produce, and Grocers, Opera House Block.

Mack, U., Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 33 Jefferson street.

Munn & Munn, Attorneys at Law, 69 Jefferson street.

Munroe, George J., Attorney at Law and Financial Agent, Akin Block, No. 65 Jefferson street. Collections made throughout the west. Money loaned on approved security. Notary Public.

Mason & Plants, Lumber Dealers, and Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Frames, Moldings, Brackets, etc., etc.; Proprietors of Stone City Planing-Mill, office and yard, corner of Des Plaines and Cass Streets.

Mansion House, one block north of Court House. Strictly Temperance House; prices to suit the times; street cars pass its doors to and from the Fair Grounds, Penitentiary, etc. J. C. Dillman, Proprietor.

Munch, F., Dealer in Hard and Soft Coal, Wood and Coke. Office, corner Scott and Jefferson streets, near Chicago & Alton freight depot.

Murphy Brothers, Livery and Feed Stable, No. 31 South Joliet street.

Mackin, P., Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Produce, No. 33 S. Chicago street. Highest price paid for Country Produce.

McFarlin, James H., Butcher and Stock Dealer; all kinds of Stock bought and sold. Office and Market, South Chicago street, corner of Wallace street.

Nobes, Isaac, Proprietor of Oak Hill Quarry. Dimension, Bridge, Rubble and Flagging Stone of the best quality, shipped by rail or canal to all parts of the Northwest. Quarry three-fourths of a mile north of the Illinois State Penitentiary.

Osgood, A. A., Real Estate and Loans, 54 Jefferson street.

Olin, Benjamin, Attorney at Law. Office in Masonic Block, northwest corner Jefferson and Ottawa streets.

Ogden, C. J. & M. B., Drs., Physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence, 35 South Ottawa street, Joliet, and in Meyer's Block, Lockport.

Patterson & Longley, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hard and Soft Coal. Office and yard, northwest corner Scott and Washington streets.

People's Loan and Homestead Association, The, 63 Jefferson street, up stairs. Capital Stock 5,000 shares of \$100 each, issuing in Quarterly Series. Officers—Chas. Pettigrew, President; E. H. Akin, Vice President; E. B. Mason, Secretary; F. W. Plant, Treasurer.

Paige, J. D., Proprietor Paige's Bottling House, and Manufacturer of all kinds of Mineral Waters, 61 North Bluff street.

Patterson, James G., & Son, News Dealers and Dealers in Choice Family Groceries, Provisions, etc., No. 23 Jefferson street.

Porter, E., Proprietor Eagle Brewery, Manufacturer of Porter's Joliet Ale and Lager Beer.

Pasold, F., Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. A complete Stock of Ladies', Misses', Childrens' and Infants' Fine Shoes.

Parks, G. D. A., Attorney at Law.

Rapple, F. J., Shipper of Live Stock, and Proprietor of Joliet Street Market.

Rapple, J. H., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Lard, Poultry, etc., No. 3 N. Bluff street.

Reichman, J. & J., Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, No. 4, Chicago street.

Richards, Charles, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, corner Jefferson and Chicago streets.

Robertson House, Proprietor, corner Washington and Chicago streets. First-class in every particular.

Robesson, Frank, Dealer in Groceries, 36 Joliet street.

Rosenheim, D., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, etc., No. 49 Jefferson street.

Stähle, Charles W., Bookbinder and Picture Framer, No. 45 North Bluff street.

Steel, W. A., Proprietor of the Joliet Stone Quarries. Dealer in the Best Quality of Dimension, Flagging, Rubble and every kind of Building and Monumental Stone.

Sehring, Fred., Proprietor of Columbia Brewery, corner Bridge and Summit streets.

Schweizer, C., Dealer in California Wines and Brandies; also Kentucky Whiskies, No. 10 Chicago street.

Stephen, Joseph, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Whips,

Bridles, Blankets, etc. Wholesale and Retail. 37 Jefferson street.

Scheidt & Smith, Contractors and Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window and Door Trimmings, Brackets and Moldings, Chimney Caps and Finials, Urns and Sign Blocks, Pressed and Spun Ornaments, Tin Roofing. Gas and Steam Fitting promptly attended to. Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House-Furnishing Goods, Sheet Metal Architectural Work, Dormer Windows, Guttering and Spouting, corner Bluff and Exchange streets.

Stevens, W. W., Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Member U. S. Law Association. Collections a specialty.

Snapp & Snapp, Attorneys at Law. Office over Will County National Bank.

Salter, Geo. B., Dentist, 57 Jefferson street. Residence, 22 Eastern avenue.

Smith, F. G., Manufacturer of all kinds of Top and Open Buggies, Carriages, Platform Work, and the Celebrated Concord Side-Spring; also the New Empire Cross-Spring Buggy. All kinds of Repairing and Trimming neatly done. All work warranted equal to the best of Eastern manufacture. Van Buren street, opposite Episcopal Church.

Stewart, E. H., Dentist.

St. Julian, J. I., 10 Jefferson street, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Halters, Curry-Combs, etc. Repairing done neatly and cheaply. All work Warranted. Give me a call. Also Dealer in Uncle Sam's Harness Oil.

Scheidt, J. & Co., Manufacturers of and Dealers in Pure Candies, and Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, etc. Palace Candy Factory, No. 9 Jefferson street. Oysters and Ice Cream in their season.

Schoettes, Henry, Dealer in Cigars, Wines and Liquors, 159 South Chicago street.

Solar Stove Works, Established in 1871; employ forty hands, turning out annually 3,000 Cook Stoves, 40,000 pieces of Hollow-ware, consuming 3,000 tons of the best pig-iron. Leading brands—Commonwealth, Interior, Columbia, Fidelity and Geo. Washington.

Schroeder, Ferdinand W., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Flour and Feed, Stationery and General Merchandise, Paints, Oils and Window Glass; also Proprietor of Schroeder's strictly Pure White Lead; \$250 will be paid in gold for every ounce of adulteration found. Cash paid for Country Produce. Corner of Eastern avenue and Washington street.

Schiek, Henry, Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars. Business rooms on Washington street, between Eastern avenue and Richards street.

Stuffer, Fred. X., Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, etc.; also Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, No. 158 Jefferson street, one-half block east of St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Greenback News, Published every Friday. Devoted wholly to news, labor and currency reform. Nelson, Ferriss & Co., Proprietors. Sent to any address postpaid, at 50 cents per year.

The Joliet Phoenix, Published every Thursday morning. Terms, \$1 a year in advance. J. S. McDonald, Proprietor. Office, No. 35 Jefferson street. Job Printing neatly executed.

The Joliet Republican, James Goodspeed, Proprietor; John U. Lang, Editor; J. C. Porter, Local Editor. Every variety of Job Printing.

The Adam Manufacturing Co., General Manufacturers; Manufacturers of the Best Steel-Barbed and Steel Cable Fence Wire, under patents controlled by us. Office and Works, corner of Water and Wallace streets.

The Wochenblatt, for North Illinois, G. Schulte, Editor and Proprietor. Circulation 2,000. Established Nov. 15, 1877.

Vance, G. L., Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, Children's Carriages, Brackets, Moldings, Picture Frames, Mottoes, etc. Large Stock, Low Prices. Opera House.

Woerndle, Francis, Dr., German Apothecary and Drug Store, No. 8 N. Bluff street. A complete Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Pure Wines for medicinal uses, Perfumery and Fancy Goods; a large assortment of Trusses, Supporters, etc., and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store.

Whittier, J., & Co., Dealers in Stone and Lime. Office, 131 N. Bluff street. Flagging, Dimension, Rubble and best Blue Stone, Fresh Lime daily, from Paige's Patent Lime Kiln, established in 1856, put on car or boat in barrels or bulk, at very low figures and warranted.

Woodruff, G. H., Druggist. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Books and Stationery. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Westmann, O. R., Portrait and Landscape Photographer, Dealer in Frames, Albums, Views, etc., 49 Jefferson street. Artistic Photography in all Branches, and Copying Old Pictures a specialty.

Will County Marble Works,
C. C. Olney, Manufacturer and Dealer

in Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones, etc., corner of Jefferson street and Eastern avenue.

Will County National Bank.
C. Knowlton, President; H. C. Knowlton, Cashier. Capital, \$100,000. Particular attention given to collections.

Werner, Charles, Dealer in the Best Quality of Blue Stone, of any size and dimension; also Flagging, Rough or Cut, and Rubbles. Quarries, South Joliet, West Side, on C., R. I. & P. R. R. Also Proprietor of Werner's Hall.

Werner, Wm., Dealer in the Best Quality of White and Blue Stone, of any size and dimension, Flagging, Rough or Cut, and Rubble. Contractor of all kinds of Masonry. Quarry, West Side, near Upper Bridge. P. O. Box 1324.

Young, Henry, Dealer in Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles generally, No. 91 Jefferson Street.

Young, H. J., Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted, No. 91 Jefferson street.

Zarley & Co., Proprietors of the *Joliet Signal*. Established in 1842. Every variety of Book and Job Printing at lowest rates.

LOCKPORT.

Bradley, William, M. D., Physician; office at his store, 77 State st. Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Bacon, C. H., M. D., Physician and Surgeon; office in Bacon & Co.'s Drug Store, 64 State st.; residence one door north of St. John's Church.

Boyer, J. A., Proprietor Lemont Stone Quarries. All kinds of Building, Di-

mension, Flagging and Rubble Stone on hand at all times. Office at Lemont.

Bradley, W., Dr., Druggist, 77 State street. A full line of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Glass, Putty, Fine Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, Sponges, Brushes, and all other articles kept by druggists generally. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Bacon, C. H., & Co., Central Drug Store, 64 State street. Dealers in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Fine Soaps, Brushes of all Kinds, Combs, Stationery, Pocket-books, Pocket Cutlery, Fine Razors, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Dye Stuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Pure Wines for Medicinal Use. German and English prescriptions carefully compounded.

Clark, B. B., Dealer in Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. Store on Ninth street, five doors east of State.

Chamberlain, S. S., Dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Latest Styles of Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets. Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture always on hand. Undertaking a Specialty. Office in Store, 92 State street.

Chamberlin, H. W., Blacksmithing and Wagon-Making. All work, repairing, etc., done on short notice. Shop on Ninth street.

Daggett, J. F., Physician and Surgeon; forty years practice; will hereafter devote his entire attention to the practice of his profession. Office in Dr. Bradley's Drug Store, 77 State street.

Emery, H. W., Dealer in Lumber, Sash, Doors, Lime, Plasterer's Hair,

Nails, Building Paper, Lath and Shingles. Office west end Canal Bridge, Ninth street.

Geddes, John, Proprietor City Meat Market. The oldest established Butcher in Lockport. Fresh and Salt Meats always on hand. Personal attention given to the business. Shop on State street.

Gaylord, Geo., & Co., Retail Dry Goods, 75 State street. Large assortment of Alpacos, Cashmeres, Plain and Figured Worsted Goods, Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, Corsets, Suspenders, Ruchings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Gents' and Children's Hosiery, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

Hartwell, P. N., Architect and Builder. Plans and Specifications furnished on application; estimates made and contracts taken. Shop on Tenth street, one door west of State.

Johnson, M. P., & Co., City Market, State street. All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Fresh Fish, Oysters, Compressed Beef, Spiced Beef, etc.; also all kinds of Fruits in Season, Cabbage, Bananas, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, etc.

Jacobus, F. H., Proprietor Lockport Meat Market. A full supply of Fresh and Salt Meats on hand at all times; Vegetables of all kinds in their season. Children will be dealt with as fairly as grown persons. Shop on State street.

Johnson, Otto, Dealer in and manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. A fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' shoes in all sizes on hand; also Boots and Shoes of my own manufacture for Men and Boys, which I fully warrant the best of stock used. Shop on State street between Ninth and Tenth.

Lynd, Geo. M., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries. The best grades of Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Sirups; Canned Fruits always on hand; Queensware, Glassware, Cigars and Tobacco. On Ninth street, four doors east of State.

Lynn, Geo., Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. All work warranted and a neat fit guaranteed; best of stock used; charges moderate. Call and see me on State street, south of Tenth.

Miller, John H., Tonsorial Artist; Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Trimming in the Latest Styles; Hair and Whiskers Dyed; Children's Hair Trimming a Specialty. Parlors on State street.

Myers, Wm. S., Attorney and Counselor at Law. All legal business intrusted to my care will receive prompt attention; collections of every kind made at reasonable rates and remitted promptly; exchange on Chicago for sale at all times in sums to suit.

Norton, Hiram, Proprietor of Lockport Carriage Factory. Carriages and Buggies built and repaired; none but experienced workmen employed and nothing but the best materials used; all work warranted. Shops on State street, south of Tenth.

Prindle, Wm. W., Wagon and Carriage Maker. Wagons and Carriages built and repaired; all work promptly attended to. Shop on Ninth street east of State.

Rafferty, N. S., City Grocer and Confectioner. All kinds of Family Groceries on hand. Fruits and Confectionery a Specialty. The only Ice Cream Parlors in town. Also Justice of the Peace; does Collecting and Conveyancing. Office in Store on State street.

Schoop, Frederick, M. D., Physician and Surgeon (Deutscher Arzt).

Office corner of State and Tenth streets, over G. B. Norton's store. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Stowe, F. F., corner State and Ninth streets, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Yankee Notions, etc. Finest brands of Cigars and Chewing Tobaccos. Also Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent.

Stowe, Fred W., Dealers in Newspapers, Periodicals, School-Books, Notions and Stationery. Orders for books, etc., filled at publishers' prices. Agent for Worst's sheet music.

Scheibe, Julius, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. A good assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes, all sizes and lasts, always on hand. Men's and Boys' Kip and Calf Boots and Shoes. Custom Work and Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. On Ninth street two doors east of State.

Walter, M., Proprietor of the Boss Grocery, corner Ninth and State streets. Sells Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Pure Cider Vinegar, Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour, Vienna Bread, Compressed Yeast, etc., for cash only. Highest market price paid for country produce.

Youker, Adolphus, Dealer in Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds; Wier Sulky Plow, Furst & Bradley's 16-inch Riding Plow, Scotch Harrows, Keystone and Star Planters, McCormick Reapers and Mowers, Vibrator Threshers, Pumps of all descriptions, Barbed Fence Wire, Buggies and Schuttler Wagons.

WILMINGTON.

Allen, E., Proprietor of Wilmington Butter and Cheese Factory. This is one of the best factories in the North-

west, having a capacity for 50,000 lbs. of milk per day; the product for the past year has been about 75,000 lbs. of butter, and 365,000 lbs. of cheese, and at an average price of about 32 cents for butter and 9 cents for cheese.

Allen & Sons, Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Posts, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moldings, etc. Agent for Barrett & Arnold's Celebrated Sheeting Felt. Office corner Water and Canal streets.

Bovee & Wilson, Dealers in Hard and Soft Coal. Lackawanna, Lehigh, Braceville and Braidwood Coal—best in the market; also Piedmont and Cumberland Coal for blacksmiths, supplied to consumers at the lowest prices. Office at D. F. Wilson's Lumber-Yard, corner Water and Canal streets.

Baker, L. A., General Fire and Life Insurance and Collection Agency. The oldest Insurance Agency in the city. Represents the following reliable Insurance Companies: Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; Phoenix, Hartford; Home, New York; Aetna, Hartford; Underwriters, New York; North British & Mercantile, Imperial and Northern, Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford. Assets of the above companies over \$114,000,000. Also Agent for passage tickets Cunard Line.

Banyard, V., Dealer in Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Fancy Goods, Wooden and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., 94 Water street. We guarantee satisfaction with all our goods at lowest prices.

Bogart & Monteith, Center Meat Market, No. 71 Water street.

Conley, Edward D., Editor and Publisher of the *Wilmington Advocate*. Official paper of the city, and devoted to

local and general news. The *Advocate* is one of the solid institutions of the place, and has a good circulation in the Wilmington coal-fields. Its job department is well supplied with material for executing job-work of all kinds. Office, 80 Water street.

Castle, H. C., Breeder and Shipper of Poland-China Hogs. Post office address, Wilmington, Will Co., Ill. These hogs are fine bone but large size, broad backs, deep sides, heavy jowl, hams and shoulders, combining more eminently than any other, the excellences of both large and small breeds. Stock sent to all parts by express or freight. Pure-bred stock always on hand. Orders for pigs promptly filled. Residence, Rockville, Ill.

Wilmington Phoenix, The Duck & Hall, Editors. The Largest, Cheapest and Best Newspaper published in Will Co. Only \$1.00 per year, in advance. Call at No. 70 Water street, and get a specimen copy.

Donahoe, E., Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Glassware, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c. No. 90 Water street.

Evans, James, Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, Water street, foot of Jefferson. First-class equipments furnished at short notice. Weddings and funerals attended to promptly.

First National Bank of Wilmington, No. 177, organized in 1863. Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$67,000. John W. Stewart, President; John Whitten, Vice President; James Whitten, Cashier.

Fisher, J. C., & Co., Wilmington Mills, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Flour, Mill Feed, etc. Terms cash. Orders promptly filled.

Gurney, R. H., Livery and Sale Stables; corner Main and Baltimore streets.

Henderson & Stewart, Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Crockery and Queensware. 92 Water street.

Howland, H. F., Dealer in Furniture, Carpets and a General Line of House Furnishing Goods. Undertaking promptly attended to.

Holmes, John, Contractor and Builder.

Johnson & Rowe, Contractors and Builders. Molding made a specialty, and a full assortment always on hand. Plans and specifications for buildings furnished at short notice. All work done promptly and at reasonable figures. Farm work receives our personal attention, and those contemplating improvements of any kind are cordially invited to call at the planing-mill.

Kahler, T. W., Grocery and Bakery. Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries Queensware, Glassware, Provisions, etc. 69 Water street.

Louer, S., Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Trunks, valises, etc. No. 88 Water street.

Lyon, A. J., New Restaurant, on Jackson street. Warm meals at all hours.

Merrill, John W., Attorney at Law.

McIntyre & Co., White Cloud Mills, Dealers in Flour, Mill Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Orders promptly filled.

McIntosh, T. S., Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass, Brushes, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Pictures and Frames. House, Sign, Coach and Ornamental Painter. Also Agent for Tascott's Celebrated Enamel Paint. Office on Jackson street.

McQueen & Morris, Grocery and Bakery. Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Queensware, Glass ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco. 61 Water street.

McIntosh, William, Proprietor of Farm Wagon Works. Manufactures all kinds of Farm Wagons. All work warranted. Mr. McIntosh has been engaged in the manufacturing business since 1856. Office and shop on Water street one door north of the Stewart House.

O'Heron, D. E., & Co., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, etc. 59 Water street.

Phoenix Foundry and Machine-Shops, M. H. Hilburn, Proprietor. Repairing of all kinds. Castings furnished to order.

Ransom, John P., Justice of the Peace and Insurance Agent. Represents the following reliable Insurance Companies: Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fire Association, Philadelphia, Penn.; Melville Fire and Marine, Melville, N. Y.; Royal Canadian, Montreal, Can.; British America, Toronto, Can.; Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.; Rockford and Forest City, Rockford, Ill., and American, Chicago.

Ray & Thompson, Dealers in Grain, Coal, Live and Dressed Hogs. Highest Cash Price paid for Dressed Hogs, Corn, Oats, etc., etc. Near C. & A. Depot.

Rauworth, Samuel, City Meat Market, Water street.

Small, John D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Queensware, Glassware, etc. Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs.

Small, E. D., & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Sash, Shingles, Doors, Cement, Salt, Moldings, Battings, etc. The best Coal offered in this market—mined at the Hunter shaft—is sold at their Wilmington yard.

Shields, Francis, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions and Queensware. No. 113 Water street.

Silliman, S., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc., etc. 83 Water street.

Stewart House, A. Towle, Proprietor.

Trott & Stinson, Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence opposite City Hall, Main street.

Thompson, D. C., Manufacturer of Carriages and Farm Wagons. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to.

Wright, A., Stone and Brick Mason.

Wright, A. D., Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Corner Water and Jackson streets.

Willard, E. R., M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Residence, second house east of the Methodist Church. Office at his Drug Store, No. 65 Water street, where our patrons will receive careful and prompt attention.

Willard, E. W., Druggist. Books and Stationery.

Willard, Chas. M., Dealer in Canned Goods and Confections, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Pipe Repairs.

BRAIDWOOD.

Barr, Peter, Drug Store, Welsh Building, Main street, where may be found Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery, School-Books and Stationery, Wines and Liquors for medical purposes. Physicians' prescriptions carefully com-

pounded, and all orders correctly filled, day or night.

Burt, Robert, Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors. Billiard Room ; two tables.

Bamrick, John, Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Braidwood, James, Proprietor of the Braidwood Coal-Mines.

Barr, Peter, Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Backus, John B., M. D.

Barker, I., & Co., Foundry. Coal-Mine Supplies, Coal-Carts and Stove-Castings.

BLOOD, H. W., Proprietor of Soda and Mineral Water Bottling House, and Manufacturer of all kinds of Soda and Mineral Waters. Bottled Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider, Spruce Beer.

Braidwood Hotel, John Broadbent, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class at reasonable prices.

Conner Brothers, Meat Market. A complete assortment of choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Fresh Fish, Tripe and Salt, Smoked and Dried Meat, etc., etc. Highest prices paid for good beef cattle.

Carlisle, William, Proprietor of the Braidwood Bakery.

Donnelly, Joseph, Groceries, Flour, and Feed Store. Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of Provisions, Crockery, Dried and Canned Fruits, Fish, Salt and Dried, together with everything kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

Goodrich, L. H., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Boots and Shoes. A complete Stock of the above-named goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Boots and Shoes. A full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Hennebry, Thomas, Boots and Shoes. Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes in the latest styles constantly on hand. Custom Work and Repairing done to order.

Hennebry, Thomas, Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Hynd, J. & J., Dealers in Confectionery, Cigars, School-Books, Stationery, Sheet Music, Violins and Guitars, Strings, etc. Ice Cream and Oysters served in season.

Huston, Robert, Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions. A complete Stock of the above-named goods constantly on hand, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Gingham, Prints, Denims and Ticks, Fancy Notions, and everything usually found in a well-fitted-up Dry Goods Stock.

Hall, E., Superintendent of the Chicago and Wilmington Coal-Mines.

Holmes & Cady, Dealers in General Hardware, Iron, Steel, Tin, Sheet-Iron, Mining Tools and Agricultural Implements. Agents for the American Powder Co., Braidwood, Ill.

James, Robert, General Agency. Does a General Insurance Business, Fire and Life. He represents the best Companies in the country and writes policies at the lowest rates. He is also Notary Public and negotiates money loans on real estate security at low rates of interest. Parties having business in any of these lines, will find it to their interest to consult him.

Kain Brothers, Furniture. Anything in the Furniture Line may be found in our Store. We have one of the most complete stocks of Furniture in Braidwood. We also keep a first-class Livery Stable, where good rigs may be had at low rates. We will officiate at funerals. Charges moderate.

LeCaron, H., Dr., Drug Store, where may be found Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, all the new Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly filled, day or night.

Morris, David, Dry Goods and Notions. A complete Stock of Dry Goods and Notions constantly on hand. Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves Prints, Gingham and Fancy Notions and everything found in a well-fitted-up Dry Goods Store.

Maltby, William, Superintendent of the Eureka Coal-Mines.

Marsh, I. R., Boots and Shoes. A full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes. Call and examine my goods before purchasing.

Mooney, William, Attorney at Law.

O'Donnell, Cornelius, Boots and Shoes. A full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes. All goods marked down to the Lowest Prices. Call and examine.

O'Donnell, Cornelius, Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Peltier, M. F., Flour and Feed Store. Keeps feed of all kinds and will sell cheap. Has a stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. Those who are in need of any of the above stock should not fail to give M. F. Peltier a call.

Patterson, A. & J. W., Furniture and Livery Stable. Anything in the Furniture Line may be found in our Store. Those who need anything in the Furniture Line can be suited without leaving Braidwood. Our Motto, "Live and Let Live." In connection with our Furniture, we keep a first-class Livery Stable, where good rigs may be had at

low rates. Also officiate at funerals with a good hearse. Charges moderate.

Parkinson, H. H., Publisher of the *Daily Republican* circulation 500; \$3.00 per annum, in advance. Have the latest styles of type made and are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing at short notice.

Rankin, Duncan, Groceries. Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of Provisions, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Flour, Fish, Salt and Dried, and Canned Fruits, together with everything pertaining to a well-appointed store.

Randeck, Joseph, Wine and Beer Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Wakefield, Edwin, Maj., Justice of the Peace.

Ward, J. H., Fire Insurance Agency. The following reliable Companies are represented: German American, of New York; Continental, of New York; Home, Columbus, Ohio; Trenton, New York, etc., etc. All honest losses paid on the spot. Rates as low as first-class indemnity will permit. Office at residence at Old Braidwood.

Walker, John, Saloon and Boarding Stable. Headquarters for farmers. The best of accommodation at low prices.

Young & Steen, Dealers in Confectionery, Cigars, School-Books and Stationery.

MONEE.

Bohlender, J. P., Mrs., Proprietress of American House and Livery.

Daniels, C. K., Traveling Agent for American Bible Society.

Easterbrooks, Laban, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent.

Jordans, Gustav, Sample and Billiard Rooms.

Koepke, Christian, Proprietor of German House. Sample Rooms and Livery.

Miller, Simon, General Merchant and Grain Dealer. Store and elevator near R. R. depot.

Pragst, Chas., General Hardware Merchant.

Rohmeier & Boden, Confectioners and Tobacconists.

Schoenstedt, Christian, Manufacturer of Carriages, Farm and Road Wagons, and General Dealer in all kinds of Farm Machinery. Factory near steam-mill.

Schiffer, August, General Merchant and Grain Dealer. Elevators and store near R. R. depot.

Triem, Philip, Merchant Tailor.

Vatter, Adam, Jr., Lightning-Rod and Insurance Agent.

FRANKFORT.

Baumgartner, B., General Merchant.

Claus Bros., Post Office, and Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

Folkers, Johnson, Butcher and Dealer in Dried and Salt Meats and Fish.

Karch, Charles, Agent for the New Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines. All kinds of Agricultural Implements.

Klepper, Philip, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer.

Letts, J. R., Grain and Pork Buyer.

McDonald, John, oldest Grain Buyer and Dealer in Coal, Hay, Salt, Flour, &c., in the village.

Muff, Martin, Saloon Keeper, and Proprietor of R. R. House.

Sutherland, James, Manufacturer of Wagons, Fine Phaetons, Carriages, etc., and Agent for Farm Implements.

Stephens Bros., General Machinists, Millwrights and Manufacturers.

Stephens, Joseph, Notary Public.

Williams, C. B., Proprietor of Frankfort Hotel and Livery; best Livery in the village.

MOKENA.

Cappel & Krapp, Butchers.

McGovney, Ozias, General Merchant and Postmaster.

Schuberth, John, General Hardware Merchant.

Weiss, Moritz, Druggist.

NEW LENOX.

Crossen, R. W., Manufacturer of Fine Carriages and Buggies.

Knickerbocker, Ward, Druggist and General Merchant, and Postmaster.

Kercheval, Chas., Breeder of Fine Swine.

Lynk, Tunis, General Merchant and Depot Agent.

Snod, Chas., Breeder of Norman Horses from Imported Stock, and General Western R. R. Land Agent. Residence, New Lenox; P. O. Joliet.

PEOTONE.

Angus & Fell, Dry Goods, Groceries, and an assortment of General Merchandise.

Brayton, J. H., Dealer in Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Board & Shumway, Dealers in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Choice Wines, Liquors, etc., for medicinal use, and all Druggists' Sundries. Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded. Office of E. B. Shumway, M. D.

Barnhart, James, Job Printer, Stationer and Fancy Notions, Papeteries

and Sheet Music, and Musical Instruments; also Editor and Proprietor of the *Peotone Eagle*.

Collins & Schroeder, Dealers in Grain and Coal. Highest Market Price paid for Grain.

Conrad & Schugmann, Hardware and Stoves.

Conrad, John, Police Magistrate, Notary Public and General Collecting Agent. Collections solicited and promptness guaranteed.

Conrad, Peter, & Son, Proprietors of the Peotone Cheese-Factory.

Dewitz, Jacob, Manufacturer of Wagons and Buggies, and Dealer in Pumps, etc. All kinds of pumps repaired.

Fedde, Henry, Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker, and Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Furniture and Burial Caskets. Hearses furnished upon application.

Gates, Henry, Notary Public, also Dealer in Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gloves. Highest Price paid for Produce.

Harsh & Beedy, Dealers in General Hardware and Farming Implements.

Melville, Andrew, M. D., Surgeon.

Rains & Sultzbaugh, Dealers in Heavy Pressed Hay and Straw, by the car-load.

Shumway, E. B., M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Schmid, Louis, Proprietor of Peotone Hotel. Best hotel in town. East of depot.

Schroeder, Smith & Collins, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Warden & Gilkerson, Dealers in Grain, Lumber, Lime, Coal, Cement, Stone, Drain Tile, etc., etc.

Yung, William, Photographer, and Dealer in Albums and Frames. Faded Pictures copied and enlarged.

CRETE.

Ahrens, George W., Furniture and Undertaker.

Brauns, Gustavus, Dry Goods, Drugs and Medicines, and Groceries. Dealer in Hay. Owner of large Hay-Press.

Carter, C. E., Editor and Proprietor of the *Crete Enterprise*. Job Printing.

Crete Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds, etc., etc.

Hewes Hotel, the only good Hotel in Crete; Accommodations first-class at a reasonable price. B. F. Hewes, Proprietor.

Hewes Bros., the oldest Dry Goods and Grocery Store in Crete. Dealers in Live Hogs, Grain and Seed. Proprietors Brick-Yard.

Minard, G. W., M. D.

Rinne, Earnest, Dealer in Hay, and Owner of Hay Press. Proprietor of Brick-Yard.

Walter, Emil, Agent for Reapers, Cultivators, Rakes, Plows, Seeders, Corn-Planters, etc., Crete, Ill.

Wood, W. I., Livery and Sale Stable.

Wood, Willard, Attorney at Law.

ELWOOD.

Cowell, G. E., M. D., Homeopathic Physician. Calls attended at all hours.

Gifford, E., & Son, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

Lichtenwalter, J. J., Dealer in Grain, Coal, Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Contractors and Builders furnished.

Linebarger, John, & Co., Dealers in Grain.

Nicholson, William, Dealer in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils, Glass, Pumps, Ammunition, Tin and Iron Ware, and Stoves.

Spafford, Robert, Postmaster, Dealer in Flour, Notions, etc.

Snod, H., & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Wood, Wm. W., Farmer. Buyer and Shipper of Stock; also Money to Loan on Good Real Estate Security.

CHANNAHON.

Bates, E. E., Blacksmith and Wagon Builder, and Dealer in Agricultural Implements. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Fitch, Joseph, M. D., Physician. Office in Drug Store.

Fitch, Joseph, Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines; also a full line of General Merchandise, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Fowler, C. & C. E., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, etc., etc.

PLAINFIELD.

Bennett, George, Mason and Building-Mover.

Corbin, Elihu, Justice of the Peace and Real Estate.

Chittenden, G. N., & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

Fraser, H. R., & Co., Dealers in Hardware and Groceries.

Jump, D. W., M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Keen, William S., Blacksmith.

Norton, H. S., Sec. 3, Plainfield Tp., Building Sand of the best quality, in any quantity, 50 cents per load, 2 cents per bushel. Ten per cent off on quantities.

Perkins, A. J., Physician and Surgeon.

Pratt, S. S., & Son., Undertakers and Dealers in all kinds of Furniture.

Spencer, Horace, Physician.

Townshendeau, H. A., Barber and Editor and Proprietor of the *Plainfield Echo*.

Vanolinda, Ira, Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Wight, R. B., Renovator.

Webb, R. D., Wagon Manufacturer and Repairer of all kinds of Farm Machinery.

BEECHER.

Loebstein, Samuel, Dealer in Stock and General Merchandise.

Mettenhausen, Louis, Teacher.

Miller, Timothy L., Cattle-Breeder and Dealer in Hereford and fine-bred stock.

Ruden, Charles F., Physician and Surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barber, Franklin E., Farmer and Dairyman, Du Page Tp.

Goodenow, George W. & Son, Dealers in Hay and Proprietors of Large Hay-Press. Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries, Goodenow, Crete Tp.

Hack, John, Merchant and Postmaster at Eagle Lake, Washington Tp.

Harvey, Jabez, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Medicines, Farm Machinery and Hardware. Conveyancing done and acknowledgments taken. All goods shipped to Joliet. Wilton Center, Will Co., Ill.

Owen, James L., Mokena, Will Co., Ill., Breeder of Norman or Percheron Horses from imported stock. Half and three-quarter blood stallions and mares for sale at reasonable prices. Also pure-bred Poland-China Pigs, compactly built, for sale, boxed and delivered on the cars. Residence one and one-half miles south of depot.

O'Neil, Charles J., Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock, Will Tp.

Pooley, John, Veterinary Surgeon. Treats diseases of horses and cattle. Residence on Sec. 13, on the town line, Wilton Tp., Will Co., Ill.

Raver, D. J., Mason and Farmer, Troy Tp.

Reynolds, J. S., Attorney at Law, Room 2, northwest corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, south end of Wells street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

Sime, James, Farmer, Stone-Mason and Bricklayer, Florence Tp.

Stassen, Henry, Nurseryman and Agent for Greengarden Insurance Co., Greengarden.

Small, E. D., & Co., Lumber merchants. Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Fence-Posts, etc. Our stock is new and complete in every respect. Yard and office, Custer, mouth of Horse Creek and at Ira Smith's Landing.

Smiley, J. J., Groceries. Staple and Fancy Groceries, mouth of Horse Creek, Custer Tp.

Truby, M., & Son, Dealers in Grain Lumber and Stock, Bird's Bridge, Troy Tp.

POPULATION OF WILL COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1870.					1860.		1850.	
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Bourbonnais.....								1719	
Carey.....								214	
Channahon.....	1164	926	238	1162	2	911		617	
Crete.....	1468	856	612	1467	1	1189		730	1
Du Page.....	1118	810	308	1117	1	918		615	5
Florence.....	875	644	231	875		691			
Frankfort.....	1924	1055	869	1924		1763		844	
Greengarden.....	1202	646	556	1202		983			
Homer.....	1279	946	333	1257	22	1208		811	
Jackson.....	1485	1189	296	1483	2	983		456	
Joliet.....	2940	2093	847	2815	125				
Joliet.....	7263	4959	2304	7228	35	7066	36	2647	12
First Ward.....	1979	1476	503	1964	15				
Second Ward.....		966	578	388	966				
Third Ward.....	828	604	224	820	8				
Fourth Ward.....	1207	865	342	1204	3				
Fifth Ward.....	1361	843	518	1355	6				
Sixth Ward.....	922	593	329	919	3				
Lockport.....	3584	2368	1216	3566	18	2805	19	1646	11
Lockport.....	1772	1180	592	1766	6				
Manhattan.....	922	604	318	922		514			
Momence.....								573	
Monee.....	1600	879	721	1591	9	872			
Monee.....	598	332	266	591	7				
New Lenox.....	1121	808	313	1107	14	907		617	
Peotone.....	1213	761	452	1213		301			
Plainfield.....	1750	1500	250	1750		1726		1093	
Plainfield.....	723	667	56	723					
Reed.....	2771	1184	1587	2771		781		183	
Rockville.....								514	
Sherburne.....								453	
Trenton.....								240	
Troy.....	918	617	301	918		866	1	337	1
Washington.....	1564	722	842	1563	1	578			
Wesley.....	924	776	148	923	1	544			
Wheatland.....	1183	823	310	1132	1	1069		749	
Will.....	911	485	426	911		242	1		
Wilmington.....	2776	1971	795	2757	9	1552		1343	3
Wilmington.....	1828	1378	450	1819	9				
Wilton.....	1118	804	314	1117	1	845		269	

**A TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
ACREAGE, ETC., OF WLLL COUNTY, ACCORDING TO
THE ASSESSOR'S REPORT OF 1878.**

TOWNS.	No. of statements returned to Assessor	Corn.		Winter Wheat.		Spring Wheat.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.	
		Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Custer.....	80	3004	86791	2	30	5	61	377	14288	606	2770		
Channahon.....	103	4654	155110	4	110			939	36529	72	1485		
Crete.....	133	3963	111395	1	34	338	4607	3292	112480	10	89		
Du Page.....	139	5242	171070			42	747	3624	197804	35	700		
Florence.....	111	6702	218816			7	75	2155	97121	151	2980		
Frankfort.....	154	5721	188900			24	400	4822	175170	2	60		
Greengarden.....	117	6351	100950			77	894	3645	138400	26	3		17
Homer.....	187	4347	123812	8	170	63	855	2281	110162	176	3410	7	160
Jackson.....	166	7911	274300	16	400	38	630	2987	141380	43	1045		
Joliet.....	85	2888	89210			36	1085	981	39703	7	100		
Lockport.....	142	5094	162905	2	58	5	7	2236	112472	168	4571		
Manhattan.....	138	8371	210330					3857	16510				
Monroe.....	162	5243	133940			202	2540	4927	148930	15	150		
New Lenox.....	93	4157	151933			15	300	2017	106394				
Plainfield.....	186	7350	265347	34½	704			2916	155943	83	1810	15½	390
Peotone.....	147	8082	281770			2	24	3102	112280	5	115		
Reed.....	19	481	10550					65	1735				
Troy.....	141	8044	303213			6	145	1903	90855	52	1134		
Wheatland.....	170	7303	294200	13	180	247	4370	4379	227537	60	1400		
Wilmington.....	59	3279	90989			18	297	506	19130	55	990		
Wesley.....	93	4722	164960	32	644	91	1212	718	30423	281	5550	2	100
Wilton.....	187	8545	379542			20½	232	2611	111470	12	335	15¾	159
Will.....	146	6973	204621			35	394	2845	73602				
Washington.....	164	3919	149784			413	4394	3611	145396	3	12		

TOWNS.	Buckwheat.		Castor Beans.		Beans.		Pease.		Irish Potatoes.		Sweet. Potatoes.		Apple Orchards.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Custer.....	57	518			10	200		50	45	3593			82	210
Channahon.....	1	12							113	6895			129	6
Crete.....	8	81							117	9600			213½	
Du Page.....	11	67							108	8495			266	410
Florence.....	2	16							82	5731			248	35
Frankfort.....	7	126	1	20	1	20			208	15170			282	
Greengarden.....	4	60			1	10			135	7565			125	
Homer.....	25	319			1	10			183	11638			501	268
Jackson.....	2	34							89	8887	5		219	2
Joliet.....							1	50	49½	9060			19	3
Lockport.....	9	87	½	2	3¼	30	1	6	120	9446			246¼	67
Manhattan.....									128	5880			135	
Monroe.....	39¼	492			4	46			200	10965			128½	7
New Lenox.....									109¼	3330			162¾	100
Plainfield.....	15	213			2½	30			144½	14225			305¼	286
Peotone.....	2	14							117	7113			139	
Reed.....									20	2030			10	70
Troy.....	9	105							120	9749	1	40	189	35
Wheatland.....	10	120							128½	10095	1	80		
Wilmington.....	7	42			2	14			54	5090			71	11
Wesley.....	7¾	112				8			41¾	3650			140	60
Wilton.....					1.17	33			105½	9159			234½	11
Will.....	13	135							81½	6257			121	58
Washington.....	6¼	14½			2¼	26			150½	8903			78¼	

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Peach Orchard.		Pear Orchard.	Tobacco.		Broom Corn.		Hemp	Flax.	Timothy Meadow.		Clover Meadow.		Prairie Meadow.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Acres.	Lbs.	Acres.	Lbs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Custer.....				4	4000					1129	1188	185	325	1305	1382
Channahon.....										1749	2821	110	394	253	309
Crete.....										2260	2369	5	10	2218	3242
Du Page.....										2591	4031	20	40	811	805
Florence.....				1	2000			24		1367	2561	73	109	1660	1943
Frankfort.....										2395	3050	30	30	1865	2380
Greengarden.....										26	144			1823	2761
Homer.....										3264	3683	60	69	538	750
Jackson.....					700	2	10	00		2438	3534		12	729	1015
Joliet.....										1892 ¹ / ₂	2107	40	40	133	128
Lockport.....										2293	3055	273	343	562	713
Manhattan.....	3 ¹ / ₂	7								2063	2500			2101	2643
Monroe.....									529	1507	1346			3068	3191
New Lenox.....												3074	5087		
Plainfield.....				3	65	1	500			2084	3635	399	718	850	1106
Peotone.....										1478	2068			2415	3185
Reed.....										160	207			546	576
Troy.....										2533	3212	32	52	1080	1010
Wheatland.....	572 ¹ / ₂									3139	4625	20	20	779	906
Wilmington.....			10							885	1336			1703	2145
Wesley.....										1488	1838	94	149	594	706
Wilton.....										1875 ³ / ₄	2218	66	76	2269 ³ / ₄	2273 ¹ / ₂
Will.....										93	2858			1877	2092
Washington.....										142	2130	228 ¹ / ₂		1001 ¹ / ₂	1339

TOWNS.	Hungarian and Millet.		Sorghum.		Vineyard.		Turnip and other Root Crops.		Other Fruit, Berries, etc.		Other Crops.		Pasture, not including Woodland.	Woodland, not including Pasture.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Gals.	Acres.	Gals.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Acres.
Custer.....	50	36	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	174	3	40				\$120			2207	1127
Channahon.....	9	23											5283	814
Crete.....													1639	
Du Page.....	19	29											5228	2056
Florence.....	60	92			1	50			2	225			4386	239
Frankfort.....	8	12			1 $\frac{1}{2}$								4460	2323
Greengarden.....	10		18	294							9000		1664	
Homer.....													5236	2925
Jackson.....	3	4						\$15		18			3458	795
Joliet.....							45				140 $\frac{2}{3}$		2065.81	66
Lockport.....	36	48					1 $\frac{1}{4}$	60					4551	482
Manhattan.....													6959	
Monroe.....	79	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	2	150							3255	994
New Lenox.....					3		10	200					4940	
Plainfield.....					2		20	2000	20	2000			4343	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peotone.....													3307	
Reed.....													745	92
Troy.....													4647.31	2457
Wheatland.....													4561	10
Wilmington.....	8	10											2650	175
Wesley.....	6	8	4	381									3530	1293
Wilton.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	135									5240.60	389.96
Will.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20						
Washington.....	133	85	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	141			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	125				\$3239	4256.25	40

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Uncultivat'd Land, not Woodland or Pasture.	Area Town or City Real Estate.	Total Number of Acres.	SHEEP.						DAIRY.				
				Sheep Killed by Dogs.		Lbs Wood Shorn.	Fat Sh'p Sold		No. Cows Kept	Lbs. Butter Sold.	Lbs. Che'se Sold.	Gals. Cream Sold.	Gals. Milk Sold.	
				No.	Av. Val. pr. Head		No.	Av. Wt pr Head.						
Custer.....	893		10683 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	\$5 00	1569	27	85	546	15549			259119	
Channahon.....	3681	160	17981			595	52	125	420	25075			31303	
Crete.....			14064 $\frac{1}{2}$			369	10	120	965	35645	5000			
Du Page.....	70		20115	112	2 37	4275	78	78	1171	78755	48760		129724	
Florence.....			17169			230	18	75	798	27871			71981	
Frankfort.....	345	360	22835 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	2 00	1880	145	90	835	25780	4000		185153	
Greengarden.....			22884	3	3 00	636	11	112	782	20530			49250	
Homer.....	1748		21363	15	3 10	3216	104	85	899	52096			425	
Jackson.....	30		18760			1630	124	101	701	37586				
Joliet.....	75.75		8256.66 $\frac{1}{2}$			800			282	9250			7200	
Lockport.....	416	25	1652 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 12	2499	129	60	896	25049			156818	
Manhattan.....			226147			160	15	50	557	35000				
Monroe.....	692		21155 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3 00	438			833	31175			27600	
New Lenox.....			14468	5	14 00	1185	25	110	648	53190			110745	
Plainfield.....	1727	339	21904 $\frac{3}{4}$			2700	1	150	754	53328	100	60	810	
Peotone.....			18649				8	165	903	24792		100 00		
Reed.....	60		2180						178	5500			18880	
Troy.....	418	40	21931.31						651	25532				
Wheatland.....			22122	55	5 00	2970	30	123	149	104230				
Wilmingtong.....	470		9894						572	13510			142495	
Wesley.....	480		16532 $\frac{1}{2}$			1649	129	65	567	6880			131145	
Wilton.....	1326.24	233.22	22959.26	6	4 00	1220	30	90	742	30220				
Will.....	457		18614 $\frac{1}{2}$			925	25	132	629	22557				
Washington.....	3710.75	650	20293 $\frac{3}{4}$			1663			988	27312				

TOWNS.	CATTLE.			HOGS.				MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.				
	No. Fat Cattle Sold.	Fat Weight Per Head.	Average	Fat Hogs Sold.		Fat Hogs Died of Cholera.		Timothy Seed.	Clover Seed.	Hung'n Millet.	Flax Seed.	Pounds Grapes.
				No.	Av. Val pr. Head	No.	Av. Wt. pr. Head					
Custer.....	93	980		885	\$2 44	35	87	31	15			1220
Channahon.....	2742	1100		1434	2 50				194			100
Crete.....	110	853		1937	2 37			1907		1022	1098	
Du Page.....	310	1221		1933	72			151	40			
Florence.....	593	1125		1400	2 54	299	115	24			200	1625
Frankfort.....	244	1009		867	2 50	316	100	10		125		1500
Greengarden.....	38	753		949	1 21	38	100			239	910	
Homer.....	64	1059		1791	2 00			61	47			500
Jackson.....	724	700		1507	2 82	50	97	587	133	30		
Joliet.....	106	1019		601	2 75	44	100					
Lockport.....	240	960		1047	2 68	89	90	67	280			500
Manhattan.....	107	1000		1408	2 50						231	
Monroe.....	37	700		756	2 40			1387		1193	5807	4000
New Lenox.....	380	1113		2763	3 00	4	150					
Plainfield.....	400	994		2883	2 95	275	99	276	1129	3		1330
Peotone.....	252	1120		2469	2 62	35	200	965			1668	
Reed.....	38	920		79	2 17							
Troy.....	627	1274		2453	2 28	130	106	22				
Wheatland.....	337	1100		1481	2 50	12	50	14				
Wilington.....	414	1076		1050	2 34	25	100	109				4000
Wesley.....	284	1143		3009	2 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	487	43	429	23			
Wilton.....	646	1156.46		2264	2 71.81	45	118.44	741	37	25		
Will.....	132	922		1366	2 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	56	1252		626	1681	1000
Washington.....	34	1370		1168	2 05			1480		1481	1516	40

GRAND SUMMARY.

Whole Number of Statements Returned.

FARM CROPS.	Acres, 1877.	Bush. Prod. 1877.
Corn.....	182332	4324432
Winter Wheat.....	112½	2330
Spring Wheat.....	1684½	23069
Oats.....	60796	2415712
Rye.....	1438	28732
Barley.....	43½	826
Buckwheat.....	226½	2567½
Castor Beans.....	1½	22
Beans.....	29,600	427
Peas.....	2½	106
Irish Potatoes.....	2650,350	189506
Sweet Potatoes.....	2	125
Apple Orchard.....	4025½	1639
Peach Orchard.....	576	
Pear Orchard.....	10	
Tobacco.....	5¾	Lbs. produced. 6765
Broom Corn.....	3	10500
Hemp Fiber.....	24	
Flax Fiber.....	764	
Timothy Meadow.....	43615	Tons produced. 56965½
Clover Meadow.....	4481	7474
Prairie Meadow.....	30180,790	36600½
Hungarian and Millet.....	505¾	428
Sorghum.....	33	Gals. produced. 1385
Vineyards.....	12¾	Gals. Wine made. 240
Turnip and other Root crops.....	82½	
Other Fruits and Berries not included above in Orchard.....	22	
Other crops not named above.....	9148,640	
Pasture not included in Woodland.....	88552	
Woodland not included in Pasture.....	17530½	
Uncultivated land, not included as Woodland and Pasture.....	17279	
Area City and Town real estate, not included above.....	1807,220	
* Total number of acres in county.....	417977	

LIVE STOCK, 1877.

SHEEP.

	Quantity or Value.
Number of Sheep killed by dogs.....	252
Average value per head, Sheep killed by Dogs.....	\$3 39
Number of pounds of Wool shorn.....	30582
Number of Fat Sheep sold.....	961
Average weight per head, Fat Sheep sold..... lbs.	108

DAIRY.

Number of Cows kept.....	17366
Pounds of Butter sold.....	787012
Pounds of Cheese sold.....	57860
Gallons Cream sold.....	10060
Gallons Milk sold.....	1322646

CATTLE.

Number of Fat Cattle sold.....	9352
Average weight per head Fat Cattle sold..... lbs.	942

HOGS.

Number Fat Hogs sold.....	37500
Average gross weight per head Fat Hogs sold..... lbs.	254
Number Hogs and Pigs died of Cholera.....	2064
Average gross weight per head of Swine died of Cholera..... lbs.	87

CROPS, ETC.

Number bushels Timothy Seed produced.....	9513
Number bushels Clover Seed produced.....	1898
Number bushels Hungarian and Millet Seed produced.....	4744
Number bushels Flax Seed produced.....	13111
Number pounds Grapes produced.....	15815

· Biography Received Too Late for Insertion in its Proper Place.

PROF. ISAAC S. PALMER, Joliet ; was born April 14, 1819, in Norwich, Norfolk Co., England ; at the age of 9, he went to Edinburgh, where he was associated with the immortal George Combe, and, through his influence, gained admission to the famous Edinburgh Medical Institute, where he remained until he was 18, after which he entered public life as a lecturer on phrenology ; in 1849, the Professor sailed for America, for the purpose of collecting specimens of the native Indians and learn from practical experience the types of their character, and then return to England and lecture upon the subject ;

in 1852, he went to St. Paul, purchased a boat and traveled the entire length of the Mississippi River, and collected over five hundred Indian skulls and many other relics, all of which were destroyed by fire ; the enterprise was then given up, and he decided to make America his home. Since 1867, he has been a citizen of Joliet, having married, at that time, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Aylesworth, daughter of Charles W. Brandon. He still follows his favorite profession, lecturing on phrenology, physiology, anatomy and geology ; also the practice of medicine.

ERRATUM.

The Biography of Barber, Randall & Fuller, of Joliet, should have been among the B's ; was placed in the R's by mistake.

**FRAGILE DOES NOT
CIRCULATE**

**PHASED
DETERIORATION**

CONSERVATION 1994

PL40

